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HISTORY
OF THE TOWN OF
ROCHESTER
NEW HAMPSHIRE,
FROM 1722 TO 1890.

BY
FRANKLIN McDUFFEE, A. M.

EDITED AND REVISED BY
SILVANUS HAYWARD.

“Threshing Time’s neglected sheaves,
Gathering up the scattered leaves
Which the wrinkled Sibyl cast
Careless from her as she passed.”

IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOL. I-II.

MANCHESTER:
THE JOHN B. CLARKE CO., PRINTERS.

1892.

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

In 1865 the author of this History began a series of historical sketches in the "Rochester Courier," and, with much labor during subsequent years, collected a large amount of material for a town history. The minute and thorough character of his work is seen in the early history, and especially in the record of Rochester in the Rebellion. The carefully preserved sketches and other papers contain scattered notes suggesting changes and additions indicative, in some degree, of his general plan. His lamented death left the work, unfortunately, incomplete.

His father, John McDuffee, Esq. (now recently deceased), took great interest in the matter, and expressed his desire to put the money, which others would have expended on marble or granite, into the History of Rochester, as a better and more enduring monument to the memory of his son. At his request I undertook the task of editing and completing the work. It has proved a far greater labor than was at first anticipated. Every sentence has been carefully reviewed and re-written in the desire to make it as nearly as possible what the author himself would have wished. Much has been added, and many parts are exclusively my own. Though I could not expect to attain the careful accuracy, and clear, attractive style of the author, my hope is, that only special critics will be likely to discern just the points of transition between the work of the author and that of the editor.

The reader will observe that the standpoint of time varies with the time of writing, or of going to press.

The date of publication suggests the transition from the *town* to the *city* of Rochester, and that whoever shall resume the historic pen must begin with the inauguration of a city government with the Hon. Charles S. Whitehouse as first mayor.

The kind assistance of many besides those named in the body of the work is hereby thankfully acknowledged. Special mention should be made of Irving A. Watson, M. D., the Hon. A. S. Batchellor, the Rev. N. F. Carter, J. R. Ham, M. D., and my lamented friend, the late Hon. Isaac W. Hammond.

Like a broken column restored by some less skillful hand, it is hoped this History will remain as a fitting monument to the fragrant memory of its author and designer, FRANKLIN McDUFFEE.

S. H

CONTENTS.

Chapter.	Page.
I. DESCRIPTIVE	9
II. INDIAN HISTORY	13
III. INCORPORATION AND CHARTER	33
IV. PROPRIETARY HISTORY	41
V. REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD	51
VI. FIRST CENTURY OF CHURCH HISTORY	75
VII. LEADING MEN OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD	115
VIII. LIFE OF EARLY SETTLERS	124
IX. FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE REBELLION	145
X. EDUCATIONAL AND LITERARY	156
XI. ROCHESTER IN THE REBELLION	193
XII. CHURCH HISTORY SINCE 1819	239
XIII. LIGHTS AND SHADOWS	293
XIV. LEADING MEN SINCE THE REVOLUTION	321
XV. BUSINESS OF ROCHESTER	461
XVI. POLITICAL	517
XVII. UNCLASSIFIED MISCELLANIES	545
APPENDIX	569
GENERAL INDEX	627
INDEX TO TOWNS	651
INDEX TO NAMES	655
INDEX TO BAPTISMS AND MARRIAGES	677

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	To face page
FRANKLIN McDUFFEE	Frontispiece.
MARKET STREET	9
PLAN OF LOTS	50
ARMY ROLL OF CAPT. PLACE	63
MAP OF ROCHESTER IN 1805	144
J. H. WOODMAN	332
CHARLES DENNETT	337
JAMES FARRINGTON	346
N. V. WHITEHOUSE	358
CHARLES S. WHITEHOUSE	364
E. F. WHITEHOUSE	366
JOHN McDUFFEE	368
McDUFFEE BLOCK	372
JOSEPH H. SMITH	379
JOHN P. HALE	381
DOMINICUS HANSON	394
EZEKIEL TRUE	401
CHARLES MAIN	405
I. W. LOUGEE	407
JAMES E. LOTHROP	421
DANIEL LOTHROP	424
JOHN F. TORR	428
CHARLES K. CHASE	430
CHARLES GREENFIELD	420
E. G. WALLACE	474
EDWIN WALLACE	475
NORWAY PLAINS COMPANY NO. 3 MILL	477
NORWAY PLAINS COMPANY NOS. 1 AND 2 MILLS	478
DODGE'S HOTEL	487
GONIC MILLS	503
AGENT'S HOUSE AT GONIC	507
COCHECO MILLS, EAST ROCHESTER	514

E R R A T A .

- Page 10, first line, for Robert's read Roberts'.
 Page 20, sixteenth line from bottom, insert S. after Charles.
 Page 22, seventh line, add John Wentworth.
 Page 27, eighth line, for as killful read a skillful.
 Page 80, omit foot note.
 Page 117, fifth line from bottom, for McDffuee read McDuffee.
 Page 161, eighteenth line, for Hiram N. read Hiram M.
 Page 168, tenth line from bottom, omit reference to Appendix.
 Page 169, thirteenth line from bottom, after appoint omit a.
 Page 176, sixth line, after George insert P.
 Page 201, twenty-second line, for Cross read Union.
 Page 205, third line insert a at beginning.
 fourteenth line from bottom, omit comma after hearty.
 Page 206, twenty-third line, after Luther insert B.
 Page 211, twenty-first line, instead of Porter read Potter.
 Page 212, twelfth line from bottom, for August 29, 1861 read 1862.
 Page 224, nineteenth line, for Pocataligo read Pocotalgo.
 Page 233, second line, for since read after.
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 Page 234, seventh line from bottom, for Montolinia read Motolinia.
 Page 237, twenty-seventh line, for Henham read Hennem.
 Page 252, eighth line from bottom, after James insert H., and after An-
 dover, insert Mass.
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 Page 258, tenth line, for 60 read 62.
 Page 261, eleventh line from bottom, for geat read great.
 Page 319, thirteenth line from bottom, after Charles, for C. read H.
 Pages 324, 325, and 327, for Henry Orne read Henry H. Orne.
 Page 331, second line from bottom, for 1766 read 1776.
 Page 349, at end of last line, insert t.
 Page 357, eighteenth line from bottom, after Nicholas insert V.
 Page 365, seventeenth line, after Charles insert H.
 Page 394, fifteenth line from bottom, for 300 read 381.
 next line, for 380 read 369.
 Page 408, twelfth line from bottom, for 1698 should perhaps be 1658.
 Page 421, tenth line, for daugher read daughter.
 Page 443, tenth line from bottom, after Stephen insert M.
 Page 449, tenth line from bottom, for Gonic read Rochester.
 Page 459, sixth line from bottom, for 1880 read 1885.
 Page 470, first line, for neergetic read energetic.
 Page 473, eighteenth line from bottom, after Micajah insert H.
 Page 483, ninth line from bottom, omit last n.
 Page 521, first line, for Togers read Rogers, omit comma after R, and
 insert comma after Roberts.
 Page 530, seventeenth line from bottom, for Colton read Cotton.
 Page 531, twenty-fourth line, for Lewis read Louis.
 Page 541, tenth line from bottom, for 141 read 142.
 Page 543, fourth line from bottom, for 1854 read 1845.
 Page 553, seventh line from bottom, at end put e in place of c.
 Page 561, last line, for 1841 read 1881.
 Page 572, fourth line, for Charberlain read Chamberlain.
 Page 621, twenty-first line should be a foot note with asterisk.

AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION.

It is much to be regretted that so little pains is taken to preserve the incidents of local history. Although the liveliest interest may be felt in the recital of these incidents, yet they are generally left to the keeping of uncertain tradition, so that after two or three generations have passed away it is difficult to distinguish fact from mere fiction or embellishment. Even great events and deeds are soon forgotten and entirely lost.

Every town should support a historical society or adopt some other means for the preservation of its history. A library association might be made to serve all the purposes; a local newspaper, too, is an excellent means, as its value and prosperity depend upon its furnishing a complete record of current events.

These remarks are well illustrated by the following incident.

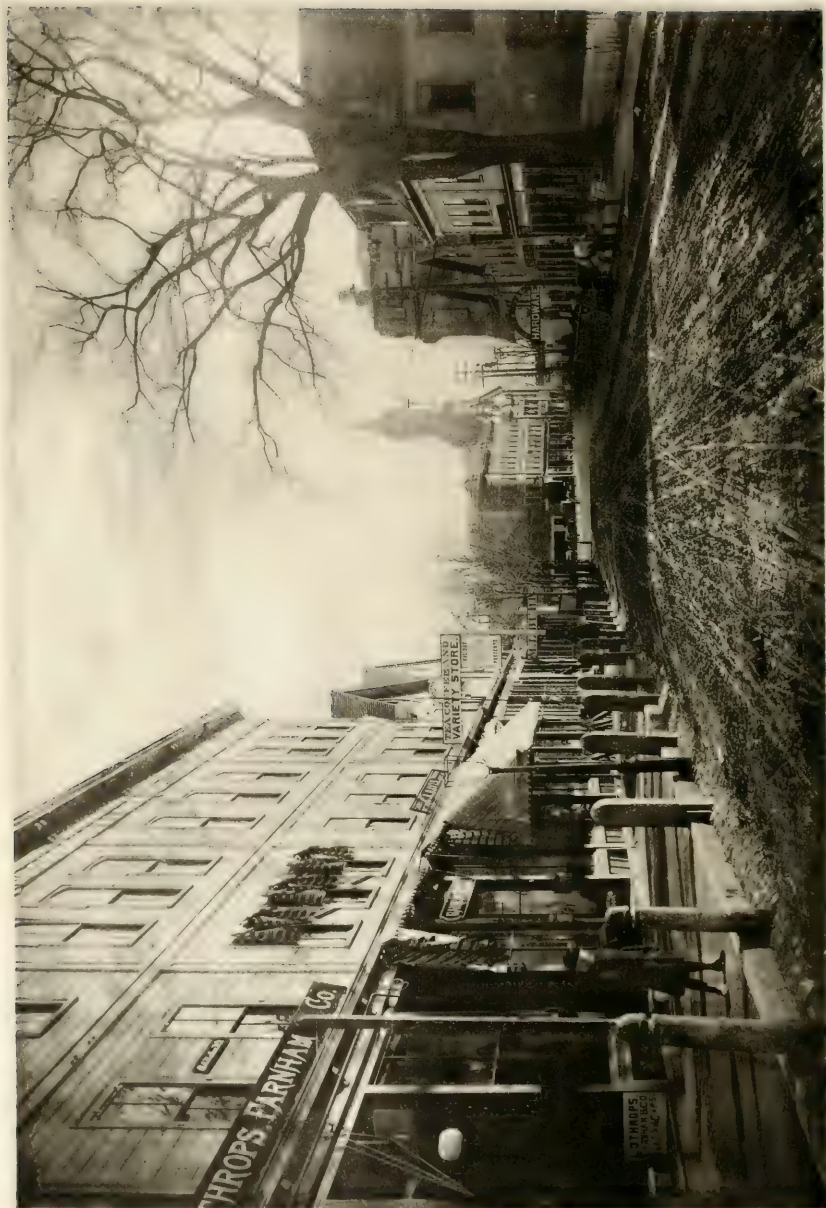
In 1774, when the oppressions of the mother country were exciting resistance in the minds of the colonists, and their hearts were beginning to yearn for independence, General Gage, who commanded the British forces in Boston, wanted carpenters to build barracks to secure the troops against the approaching winter. But no carpenters could be hired in Massachusetts to work for British soldiers. In this dilemma General Gage applied for aid to Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire, who dispatched a secret agent to some of the back towns to hire workmen. The success of this person in his visit to Rochester is thus recorded in Belknap's History of New Hampshire: —

"The agent in this secret business was brought on his knees before the committee of Rochester and made an humble acknowledgment. This prudent step of the committee disarmed the popular rage and prevented any injury to his person or property."

Every citizen of Rochester may well feel proud to find the town thus early taking so unequivocal and decided a stand in the cause of independence. But certainly this is but a meager and unsatisfactory account of so prominent an event. Who were this committee? and whence did they derive their authority? What was the language of that "humble acknowledgment"? and where did the meeting occur? The records of the town furnish no light. Tradition even gives us no clew. Who knows *anything* in regard to the subject? (p. 54.)

It is the purpose of the writer to give a few sketches of the early history of the town, not entering minutely into barren statistics and details of genealogy, but selecting such matters as are of general interest, and the knowledge of which may be readily obtained. There are doubtless many old papers and letters stored in attics in Rochester, which would elucidate important points in its history, if the owners would bring them forth to the light. It is hoped these articles will tend to this result, and awaken an increased interest in the subject.

ROCHESTER, 1865.



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ROCHESTER.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTIVE.

“The sinless, peaceful works of God.”

ROCHESTER is situated on the 71st meridian west of Greenwich. The village is about one mile east of this meridian, and in latitude $43^{\circ} 18'$ north. The town is approximately a trapezoid containing about 52,000 acres, with its diagonals extending nearly ten miles north and south, and a little over eight miles east and west. Its northeastern boundary is the state line on the east bank of the Salmon Falls river which separates Rochester from Lebanon and Berwick in Maine. On the southeast it is bounded by Somersworth and Dover, on the southwest by Barrington and Strafford, and on the northwest by Farmington, touching Milton for a short distance between Farmington and the river.

Of natural ponds or lakes Rochester is almost entirely destitute. The line between Rochester and Farmington crosses Ricker's pond near its center, and a small portion of Round pond extends over Barrington line. “Little Long pond” also crosses the same line about half a mile farther east. The Salmon Falls river flows along the northeastern side, and the Coheco river crosses the town towards the southeast from Farmington to Dover. Isinglass river (probably named from the mica in its bed or along its banks) loops into Rochester from Barrington, making a large ox-bow, where it is crossed by the Nashua & Rochester railroad; then returning to Barrington it bends back again across the line and enters the Coheco near where Rochester corners on Dover. Owing to the level surface of the town the brooks are few and of little importance.

The principal ones are Robert's brook, flowing from Ricker's pond; Berry's brook, which supplies the reservoir recently built; Willow brook, and Heath brook.

Dr. Jackson's report of the geology of the State says:—

“Rochester is probably underlaid by strata of mica slate, which is covered by drift consisting of fine sand and sandy loam. Our attention was directed to an extensive peat bog, comprising more than one hundred and fifty acres, and not less than forty feet in depth. It is but half a mile from the flourishing village of Rochester, and will prove of great value both for fuel and for agricultural use. The bog may be easily reclaimed by draining off the surplus water into the Cochecho river by means of ditches which need not be more than six feet deep. Several persons who visited this bog with me resolved to purchase, reclaim it, and convert it into a meadow for English grasses. I have no doubt of its proving more valuable than any upland soil in the town.”

From Prof. Hitchcock's “Geology of New Hampshire” we learn that Rochester was under the sea during the “Atlantic period.” It was afterward covered with gneiss holding crystals of andalusite, which are still largely prevalent here. The gneiss was subsequently covered with “an uncouth mica schist.” The movements of the ice in the glacial period were towards the southeast. Boulders are not unfrequent, but none of remarkable size have been observed. Coarse glacial drift and finer modified drift deposited by rivers of the Champlain period, cover most of the town, forming extensive plains which obscure the underlying rock. These plains extending eight miles along the Cochecho, are in many places, as especially at Gonic, underlaid by clay. Their height at Rochester Village is two hundred and twenty-six feet, and at East Rochester and Gonic two hundred feet, above sea level. The river falls much more rapidly than the plains, so that it lies seventy-five feet below them in the south part of the town. There are five “lenticular hills” in Rochester. The finest of these is the one now owned by Walter S. Hussey.

“It rises with a very regularly rounded outline one hundred and fifty feet above the lowland or valleys which surround it on every side. Another of similar height but less typical in form, lies one mile southeast, near Gonic Village. Two of these occur east of the Cochecho, being Haven hill crossed by the road to Great Falls, and Gonic hill a half mile south. The former is less steep and prominent than usual, but was shown by a well at its top to be composed of glacial drift at least forty feet deep.”

Dry hill lying near Barrington, and the range towards Farmington called Chestnut hills, are probably the highest points in town, being a little over five hundred feet above sea level.

The most important natural feature of the town is undoubtedly the peat bog already mentioned. A large portion of it lies between the village and the first crossing of the Great Falls & Conway railroad. The greatest depth found in building that road was a little over twenty feet. East of the railroad there are fifty or sixty acres more, varying in depth from five to fifteen feet. A few persons have used this peat for fuel with good success. It yields a large amount of light, dusty ashes which are found useful for polishing. The market value of these peat beds depends almost entirely on the price of coal. Largely through the exertions of Franklin McDuffee, the Strafford County Improved Peat Company was organized November 13, 1866, at the office of Nathaniel Wells, Esq., in Great Falls. The capital stock was one hundred thousand dollars, all owned by less than a dozen men. D. H. Buffum, A. A. Perkins, and Royal Eastman of Great Falls, E. G. Wallace of Rochester, and Jeremiah Evarts of Boston were chosen directors; and Franklin McDuffee treasurer and clerk. The company was not designed for stock speculation but for business, fully intending to enter upon the work the following spring, but so great a fall in the price of coal intervened that they were compelled to abandon the enterprise. The land is still owned by these men and their successors.

Evidently Rochester has superior natural advantages for manufacturing. With the Cocheco flowing diagonally through the town, and the Salmon Fall forming its eastern boundary, our water privileges are rarely surpassed. Its location also necessarily makes it a railroad center. It is not possible that our great advantages should fail to excite a sure and continual growth in manufacturing pursuits.

The soil of Rochester is largely sandy or slaty, and not favorable for the highest agricultural success. In some parts, however, it yields good crops. The plains are easily tilled, and, with a large supply of dressing frequently renewed, will well repay the diligent farmer. The soil is specially favorable for pines. White pines, pitch pines, and Norway pines have always abounded. These with several varieties of oak, hemlocks, chestnuts, birches, maples, and larches are the principal trees. Shrubs and smaller plants are such as are usually found in the light soils where pine and white oak prevail.

Formerly, here as elsewhere, wild animals were numerous. Wolves, bears, deer, and moose fed or annoyed the early settlers, and busy beavers built their curious dwellings along the streams. They are now only traditions of the remote past. The level country affording no rocky hiding-places, these larger wild beasts were sooner exterminated here than in many other places. The forests also being early cleared away, no shelter is left even for the larger birds. For the same reason, foxes and raccoons are fewer than in most New Hampshire towns. Mr. William N. Hastings, who has made a special study of microscopic objects, has found diatoms of forms apparently somewhat rare, such as are assigned by other investigators to distant localities only. On the whole, it must be said that neither the fauna nor the flora of Rochester presents any remarkable features.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN HISTORY.*

“Erewhile, where yon gray spires their brightness rear,
Trees waved, and the brown hunter’s shouts were loud
Amid the forest; and the bounding deer
Fled at the glancing plume, and the gaunt wolf yelled near.

“There stood the Indian hamlet; there the lake
Spread its blue sheet that flashed with many an oar,
Where the brown otter plunged him from the brake,
And the deer drank; as the light gale flew o’er,
The twinkling maize-field rustled on the shore;
And while that spot, so wild, and lone, and fair,
A look of glad and innocent beauty wore,
And peace was on the earth and in the air,
The warrior lit the pile and bound his captive there.”

If we knew nothing of the past history of Rochester, the names Newichwannoc, Squamanagonic, and Cochecho would be sufficient proof that the Indians dwelt here before the white man came. It was their custom to give names to the mountains and lakes among which they dwelt, and the river falls and other places which they frequented for hunting and fishing. The rivers themselves they did not name, though the names they gave to the falls and other remarkable places are often applied now not only to the rivers but to the towns and villages upon their banks.

The Indians did not use arbitrary, unmeaning terms, but every name had some peculiar fitness to the locality to which it was applied. *Newichwannoc*, by which name the Salmon Falls river was formerly known, was two hundred years ago pronounced Ne-ge-won-nuck. It is found spelled in no less than nine different ways. It is difficult to resolve the word into its parts, although the last syllable, *ock* or *ucke*, denotes the name of a *place*. From several sources worthy of credit it is interpreted to mean, “The place of

*In preparing this chapter, the author is largely indebted to Belknap’s History of New Hampshire.

many falls," and was probably applied to the lower portion of the river, for which it is very appropriate.

Squamnanagonic, now abbreviated to *Gonic*, is analyzed thus:—*Squam*, water; *an*, a hill; *a*, euphonic, merely aiding the pronunciation; *gon*, clay; *ic*, a place. Literally rendered, then, it means, "*The water of the clay place hill.*" Those familiar with the soil in that part of the town will regard this as a tolerably faithful description.

Cochecho has been variously spelled, *Cochecho*, *Cochechae*, *Quochecho*, *Kechceachy*, etc. It was first spelled *Cochecho* in the name of the Manufacturing Company at Dover, probably by accident. Its meaning is as follows: *Co*, falls; *che*, great; *co*, falls; that is, *falls* and *great falls*. The expression was probably applied by the Indians to the succession of falls in Dover, including the great falls in the city and the smaller falls a mile or more up the river. According to the dialect now used by the Indians in Maine, it is supposed the word should be written "*K'tchecoche*," in which case the meaning would be *great place*; that is, great place in the river, equivalent to great falls.

A curiosity may exist to know something of these people who inhabited this section before the white settlers, and thus fixed the names of these localities. What tribes dwelt here? Were the inhabitants numerous? Were there Indian villages in this vicinity? Such questions doubtless suggest themselves to others as they often have to the writer.

It should be remembered that the Indian population was very sparse. Here and there a tribe had a little village of a few hundred inhabitants at the most, and these villages were far remote from each other. They were not great travelers except in their hunting and fishing excursions and when on the war path, and the greater part of the country was little visited by them. They were so ignorant of geography as to suppose that New England was an island. Their usual route from the mountains and lakes to the white settlements was by the *Cochecho* and *Newichwannoc* (now *Salmon Falls*) rivers, and probably many a warlike band of both Indians and whites have passed along these rivers near where our beautiful village is now situated.

When our fathers came to New England they found within its confines five principal nations of Indians. In Connecticut were the *Pequots*; in Rhode Island, the *Narragansetts*; in Massachusetts, the

Massachusetts Indians. The Pawkummakutts inhabited Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Plymouth. The Pawtucketts constituted the fifth and last great sachemship. To this general division of Pawtucketts belonged the Pennacooks living upon the Merrimack river and in the central portions of this State. Several other smaller sachemships were also included in the national name of Pawtucketts, such as the Agawams, Naumkeeks, and Piscataquas. All these originally formed one great nation under Passaconaway, called the great sachem of Pennacook. The Pennacooks were probably the most powerful of these subordinate tribes.

When New Hampshire was first settled, the remains of two tribes had their habitations on the several branches of the Piscataqua river. One sachem lived at the falls of Squamscott, now Exeter, and the other at those of Newichwannoc, now South Berwick, Me., their headquarters being generally in places convenient for fishing. Both these, with several inland tribes residing about Lake Winnipiseogee, acknowledged subjection to Passaconaway, the first great sagamore of whom we have any account. He excelled the other sachems in sagacity, duplicity, and moderation, but his principal superiority was his skill in some of the secret operations of nature, which gave him the reputation of a sorcerer, and extended his fame and influence among the neighboring tribes. They believed he could make water burn, and trees dance, and metamorphose himself into flame: that in winter he could raise a green leaf from the ashes of a dry one, and a living serpent from the skin of one that was dead. At a great feast of the Indians in 1660, Passaconaway, finding himself near his end, made a farewell speech to his children and people, in which, as a dying man, he warned them solemnly against quarreling with the English, as it would prove the sure means of their own destruction. He told how he had tried all his arts of sorcery against them, yet still they increased in number and their settlements advanced. Wunolanset, his son and successor, heeded his advice, for when, fifteen years later, King Philip's war broke out, in which were engaged all the other New England tribes, including even those upon the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, he withdrew his people to a remote place that they might not be drawn into the quarrel. But when in 1676 Major Waddron seized four hundred Indians whom he had invited to Dover, then called Cocheco, to witness a training and a sham fight, though all the Pennacooks were

dismissed unharmed, yet their Indian nature could not brook such indignity, and forgetting the advice of the dying Passaconaway, by resentment and thirst for revenge they were driven into war. From this time the Pennacooks, in common with the other tribes, became implacable foes to the white settlers.

A few months only after the capture of the Pennacooks by Major Waldron occurred an event in the history of Indian warfare which gave to a part of our town a name which it has ever since borne. In March or April, 1677, a famous Indian scout and sagamore named "Blind Will," who had been frequently employed by Major Waldron, was sent out by him with seven of his Indians up the Cocheco river, to learn the designs of the enemy. They were surprised by a company of Mohawks, who had been stimulated by the English to make war upon their ancient enemies, the Eastern Indians, and most of them were captured or slain. Blind Will himself was dragged away by the hair of his head, and being wounded perished in the woods "on a neck of land formed by the confluence of the Cocheco and Isinglass rivers." In the early town records this place always bears the name, "Blind Will's Neck," now contracted to the simple term "The Neck." Thus more than fifty years before the town was incorporated or known by any distinctive name, "The Neck" had been christened by this bloody incident.

In immediate connection with the story of Blind Will another Indian incident prior to the incorporation of the town finds an appropriate place. Horrible in the extreme, it fitly illustrates the savageness of this barbarous race.

The people living in the neighborhood of the Chestnut hills have probably heard with fear, in their childhood days, of the ghost of Rogers, whose grave is said to be near the camp-ground, or Trickey's ledge. Tradition says that Rogers, whom the Indians on account of his obesity nicknamed "Pork," being a prisoner, was unable to keep up with his captors, and therefore they put him to death in the most cruel manner, sticking pitchwood into his body and thus roasting him alive. He was literally barbecued. The place is still shown where his remains are said to be buried. Tradition has not exaggerated this account, but on the contrary has palliated the statements of authentic history.

In the year 1690 an expedition of twenty-seven French soldiers, and about an equal number of Indians under Hoodgood, a noted

warrior, was fitted out in Canada against the English settlements. They attacked Salmon Falls, and after an obstinate fight in which thirty of the brave defenders were slain, the garrison surrendered. Fifty-four prisoners were taken, and the atrocity above mentioned took place while on the retreat to Canada. The account is originally derived from Dr. Cotton Mather.

“Robert Rogers, a corpulent man, being unable to carry the burden which the Indians had imposed upon him, threw it down in the path and went aside into the wood to conceal himself. They found him by his tracks, stripped, beat, and pricked him with their swords: then tied him to a tree and danced round him till they had kindled a fire. They gave him time to pray and take leave of his fellow prisoners, who were placed round the fire to see his death. They pushed the fire toward him, and when he was almost stifled, took it away to give him time to breathe, and thus prolonged his misery: they drowned his dying groans with their hideous singing and yelling, all the while dancing round the fire, cutting off pieces of his flesh and throwing them in his face. When he was dead, they left his body broiling on the coals, in which state it was found by his friends and buried.”

After reading this we can the more easily imagine what anxiety fell upon the early settlers at the mere intimation that the Indians were lurking around their homes. The very word *Indian* became a terror. The people were haunted at every step by the fear of surprise, and at the slightest alarm families were hurried to the garrisons for refuge. We cannot wonder that they took their arms with them when they went forth to visit, or to work, to the shop, to the field, or to the church.

“The husbandmen, with muskets o’er them slung,
In danger and in watching held the plough;
Sadly and slow the fearful moments sped,
For savage men athirst for blood were nigh;
And when at eve they bowed the weary head,
They knew not but ere morn the war-whoop cry
Would reach their lowly roof, and call them out to die.”

In 1722 began the Indian war called “Lovewell’s War” on account of the bold and memorable exploits of Capt. John Lovewell. He made several successful expeditions against the Indians, but finally being ambushed by a superior force under the chief Paugus near Lovewell’s Pond, a long and bloody fight ensued in which he was slain, with many of his company, and the remainder escaped only through great suffering and hardship. This war fell with great severity upon the proprietors of Rochester, costing many of them their lives. The first victim was Joseph Ham, who was killed and three of his children taken prisoners. Soon after, Tristram Heard, another proprietor, was waylaid in the road and

killed. Another, James Nock, one of the elders of the church at Oyster river, was killed while returning on horseback from setting beaver traps in the woods.

The Provincial Council offered a bounty of one hundred pounds for every Indian scalp. The prospect of so large a reward encouraged Abraham Benwick to raise a company of volunteers, whose services were speedily called into requisition. In June, 1724, Moses Davis and his son, being at work in a cornfield, went to a brook to drink, where they discovered three Indian packs. Notice was immediately given to the company, and while guiding them to the spot they fell into an ambush and Davis and his son were both killed. The company fired upon the Indians and killed their leader, a half-breed Indian, supposed to be the son of the Jesuit priest Ralle, who was the chief instigator of the Indians against the English settlers. His scalp was presented to the lieutenant-governor in council by Robert Burnham, and the bounty was paid to Capt. Francis Mathews in trust for the company. All the men named above were proprietors of Rochester, and Captain Mathews was the first selectman chosen by the town.

Several families of Quakers, although conscientiously opposed to war even in self-defense, yet suffered among the others. Ebenezer Downs, one of this class, having been taken prisoner, was required to dance for the amusement of his captors, and upon refusal was grossly insulted and abused. Another, John Hanson, who lived in Dover and had a large family, adhered to peace principles so rigidly that he would not even remove to the garrison for safety. While he and his eldest daughter were gone to the Friends' weekly meeting, a party of French Mohawks entered the house, killed and scalped two small children, captured his wife with an infant, the nurse, two daughters, and a son, and carried them to Canada. When they were afterwards redeemed, the Indians threatened that they would again capture them. A party came to Dover for this purpose, but failing of carrying out this design, lying in wait, they shot dead Benjamin Evans, wounded William Evans and cut his throat. John Evans being slightly wounded feigned death, and submitted to be scalped without discovering any signs of life. He lived for many years. Peace was finally concluded in December, 1725.

Peace was not, however, of long duration. France held the Canadas and Nova Scotia, and was ambitious to connect these with her

colonies in Louisiana, while England occupied only a narrow strip along the Atlantic coast, and saw with alarm the aggressive movements of her rival. Each jealously eager for the extension of her own domains, encroachments and wars continually ensued until the final conquest of Canada by the British brought permanent peace. An Indian war was invariably an appendage to a war between these two nations, and as invariably the Indians were engaged upon the side of France. This is not to be wondered at. The Canadian French were a roving, adventurous people, by their plastic nature well calculated to gain the friendship and alliance of the red man. They were themselves half Indian in manners, joining in the chase and the dance, building and living in wigwams, and training their children to the Indian mode of life. The French Jesuits traversed continent and ocean to carry their religion to these heathen tribes, and though they failed to civilize them yet they exerted over their passions a restraining influence, which was lost, however, as they withdrew from sight. These priests claimed to have converted great numbers; but their conversion consisted in wearing little crucifixes on their necks, being immersed in river or lake, and learning by rote a few formulas of prayer. It is not strange, therefore, that they acquired a powerful influence over these forest tribes. There were strong ties of brotherhood between the two races, and as the French always remained loyal to the home government, their Indian allies were easily stimulated to attack the settlements of the English enemies of France. The French furnished arms and ammunition for these hostile excursions, and found ample repayment in the large number of captives for whose redemption heavy ransoms were paid by their friends. The Indians were serviceable allies, wily and cruel foes. They dwelt at remote distances in the wilderness, whither they could be pursued only with great difficulty and expense. Making incursions in small bands, they fell unexpectedly upon the isolated settlements, showing little or no mercy to their victims. Their attacks could never be foreseen. Accustomed to forest life, quick in all their perceptions and motions, trained in the love of cruelty and bloodshed, and expert in every artifice to entrap a foe, they were a dangerous and dreaded race.

Although the settlement of Rochester was long postponed on account of Indian wars, yet for nearly twenty years after the settlement began, nothing occurred to interrupt its progress. At this time

there must have been nearly one hundred and fifty families, and being on the very frontier they were most helplessly exposed to all the horrors of the impending conflict. For a few weeks or months they might have neglected their work and lived in garrisons or engaged in active warfare, but as the contest continued year after year they were compelled to expose themselves in order to provide means of subsistence.

In 1774 the proprietors voted to give to the settlers all the mill rents then due, to be appropriated for building five block-houses or forts, —

“three on the great road that leads to Norway Plains, one at Squamanagonic upper mill, and one on the road by Newichwannoc river near the Widdo Tebbets’s, or as his Excellency should otherwise order,” —

and appointed a committee to carry out the vote. These forts were built, although the rents could not be collected to pay for them. Besides these public garrisons, many others were built at private expense, receiving the names of their owners. One such was built by Richard Wentworth, near where Thomas Fall now lives on the main road. The Rawlins garrison was not far from the same place. The Rev. Amos Main occupied a garrison house near the top of Rochester hill. The Goodwin garrison was on the land now owned by John Crockett, opposite the Bartlett place; Copp’s garrison, near where Mr. Crockett lives. The garrison at Squamanagonic stood where now is the garden of Col. Charles Whitehouse. The one upon Newichwannoc road was not far from Asa Roberts’s house. The only one of these forts now remaining forms the rear part of the present house of Edward Tebbets. The upper story having been removed and the lower covered with clapboards and painted, it would not be recognized by any outward appearance as a house built to protect the people of Rochester from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage. Garrisons were built two stories in height, the lower story being of solid timber with strong window shutters fastening upon the inside. The upper story projected three or four feet upon all sides, so that water could be poured down to extinguish flames in case the house should be fired, while an enemy who came near was exposed to certain death. Loop-holes were provided large enough on the outside for a gun-barrel to be pointed through them, and hollowed or beveled upon the inside to allow the gun to be aimed in different directions. The second story was built

according to the fancy or ability of the owner. In the Richard Wentworth garrison it was made of thick planks dovetailed together at the corners like a chest, and without any frame, except a few braces. The cellars of the public garrisons were divided by walls into many apartments for the accommodation of different families; this was the case with the one at Gonic. As an additional protection, oftentimes the whole building was surrounded with a rampart or palisade formed of timber or posts set in the ground. To these fortified houses the men, when driven from their labor in the field, retreated; here they left their women and children when they went abroad; and here they were compelled to pass much of their own time in inactivity, while perhaps the cattle were being killed in the pastures near by, and the crops remained unharvested or were being destroyed by the enemy.

A few anecdotes will illustrate the cunning of the Indians and the necessary caution of the settlers. One day the cattle were discovered in the cornfield at Col. McDuffee's. The boys were starting at once to drive them out, when they were stopped by the Colonel, who said he knew the fence was strong, and the rascally Indians must have laid a plot to trap them. No one was allowed to move out of doors for a day or two, but when it was safe to venture forth, the place of concealment contrived by the Indians was discovered, and it was evident that they had broken down the fence, driven the cattle into the field, and placed themselves in ambush to kill or capture whoever came out. At one of the garrisons a large number of hogs were kept, which were suffered to roam about during the day to feed upon acorns and such other food as they could find, and were called home at night. One evening they were called a long time, but none made their appearance. In the night, when it was quite dark, the hogs seemed to return suddenly, and a grunting as of a large drove was heard all around the building. The family, however, were too wary to be deceived, and at once suspected the truth, that the Indians had dispatched the hogs and were now imitating their grunts to entice somebody out of the garrison. These are only a few out of the many tricks and treacheries of their crafty foes. More than once a hatchet was found sticking in the garrison door, as a token of threatening and defiance. That the imagination of the settlers sometimes magnified the real danger or excited needless fears is very probable. It could hardly be otherwise; for little

would be required to produce alarm after a few persons had fallen victims to these wily and savage foes.

A thrill of horror ran through the settlement when on the twenty-seventh day of June, 1746, by an artfully contrived and boldly executed plot, four men were murdered within sight of a garrison, and a fifth was wounded and taken prisoner. Their names were Gershom Downs, Joseph Heard, John Richards, and Joseph Richards. They were on the way to their work in the field, carrying guns and traveling in company for mutual protection. A band of Indians, having first sent one of their number forward to station himself behind a tree at a convenient distance on the opposite side of the road, had concealed themselves near where these men must pass. Having thus prepared a snare with the noted cunning of the race, they awaited the approach of their victims. When the workmen arrived at the ambush the solitary decoy suddenly stepped forth in full view and fired upon the company. "Face your enemies; fire!" was the instant order of Joseph Richards who acted as captain. All immediately discharged their pieces at the savage, who having thus drawn their fire, instantly disappeared and escaped unharmed. The remaining Indians springing from their ambush in the rear, immediately rushed forward with terrific whoops and yells. All the guns on both sides having been discharged, an exciting race ensued. The men fled down the road toward a deserted house owned by John Richards. The Indians followed with caution, lest some of the guns might still remain loaded. The flying party, except John Richards, who was wounded, succeeded in reaching the house. Closing the door behind them, they planted themselves firmly against it and hastened to reload their guns. But before they could accomplish this, the Indians mounted to the roof, tore off the poles of which it was constructed, and falling upon the now defenseless men, despatched them in the most brutal manner. The guns of the murdered men were afterwards found half-loaded; and an unfinished web which Mrs. Richards had left in the loom, was stained with the blood of her neighbors. John Richards, instead of following the others, directed his flight towards the garrison where his wife was dwelling; but before he could reach it an Indian overtook him, and with uplifted tomahawk was about to take his life. Richards called for quarter and was spared. His wound not being dangerous, and being able to travel, he was carried prisoner to Canada. This

massacre occurred near the spot where a schoolhouse now stands, on the main road. The ambush was a short distance this side, near where Bidfield Meserve now resides. Taking the wounded Richards with them, the Indians, to escape pursuit, struck hastily into Whitehall swamp. After killing some cattle and cutting out their tongues and a few tidbits, they came out on the Salmon Falls road near Adams's Corner. Here a party of men were at work in the field, one of whom had stationed his son, Jonathan Dore, a boy of twelve years, on the fence to keep a sharp lookout and give the alarm if any Indians appeared. As in youthful innocence he sat whistling on the fence, the Indians suddenly came in sight. He gave the alarm and the men all escaped; but before he could get down from the fence the Indians had seized him. The father from his hiding-place saw his son captured and carried away, but knew that all attempts at rescue were hopeless.

The foregoing account of the capture of Richards and the slaughter of his companions is founded upon a few lines in Belknap's History. In order to form a more minute and connected narrative, incidents and particulars derived from tradition and other sources have here been added. The correctness of Belknap's history of the affair has been unjustly questioned by a great-grandson of Richards, who received a different version from his father Tristram. His account was published in a history of the Richards family by Rev. Abner Morse. The following is the account as given in Mr. Morse's book, and is, to say the least, *interesting*:—

“ Richards and the other young man [doubtless meaning Dore] having arrived in Canada and appearing to be contented, were permitted to go out hunting with the Indians: and as they did not try to escape were, after about a year, allowed to go out alone. They then planned a way to escape. They found a large hollow log in the forest, and prepared it to hide in. As they passed that way they stowed a part of their provisions there, and one evening crawled into the log out of sight. The Indians, finding that Richards and his mate did not come home at dark as usual, were soon searching for them, making the woods ring with their calls and answers, and many times passed over the log. After twenty-four hours' search the Indians gave them up and retired to their wigwams. Richards and his mate hearing no more of the Indians, then crept from their hiding-place and started for Rochester. Their scanty allowance was soon gone, and they began to suffer from hunger and fatigue. Richards' mate now gave himself up to die, as he could go no further. Richards, being loath to leave him, carried him some distance, but finding his own strength failing also, and the young man begging Richards not to die with him, but to save his own life if possible, he reluctantly consented to do so. They found here the entrails of a deer, which some hunter had left, and striking a fire, broiled it on the coals. ‘This,’ said Richards, ‘was the sweetest meat that I ever ate.’ He now left his companion, but had proceeded but a little way when he heard dogs barking behind him, and returning discovered that some

hunters had found his friend. They were from Rochester, and carried Richards and his friend home."

Not to dwell upon the improbability that hunters from Rochester should have been, in time of war, at such a dangerous distance in the wilderness in the enemy's country, *it is well known that Dore did not escape as related*. After careful investigation there is no doubt the following accounts are substantially correct. Belknap's general accuracy as a historian is unquestioned. He derived his information of this particular event from Rev. Joseph Haven, at a period when many persons were still living who dwelt here when these events took place. Even Richards himself lived in the village after Mr. Haven's settlement here. The account also agrees with the tradition preserved and credited by the people in the locality of the tragedy.

Richards was kindly used by the Indians, and under their skillful treatment his wound was soon healed. After remaining a year and a half in Canada, he was sent by a flag of truce to Boston, and thence returned to his friends at Rochester. He bought the place now owned by a son of Hon. Jacob H. Ela, and here lived till 1792, when he died at the age of seventy. His son of the same name inherited the place, and for years was a miller in the Horne and Hurd mill, opposite where Dea. Barker's grist-mill now stands. He served through the Revolutionary War; was in the battle of Bunker Hill and at the surrender of Ticonderoga, where he narrowly escaped capture. He was also at the battle of Bennington and at the surrender of Burgoyne. He is remembered by many now living. The following lines are commemorative of Richards and his mill:—

"Roll on, fair river! yield your torrent still,
And turn with vigorous sweep Old Richards' mill.
While others sing the men and deeds of fame,
Be ours to consecrate Old Richards' name.
For oft the aged miller at his hearth
Detained our boyish troop with well-timed mirth;
Told us strange tales, nor waited to be pressed.
Laughing old man! he loved the tale and jest;
Strong was his arm, and while the mill went round,
He hooped his pails and tubs with clattering sound.
His long gray coat with dust was thick beset;
His broad-brimmed hat was hat and epaulette;
Nor was he all for jesting,—in a trice
He sober grew, and gave us sage advice,
With shake of head and keen emphatic eye
Descanting loud on truth and honesty.
But baffled oft to make his audience hear,
When wheels and tubs and hammer claimed the ear,
He raised his voice, and with its accents shrill
Defied the deafening clamor of the mill."

Nothing was heard of young Dore until the surrender of Fort William Henry in August, 1757, more than eleven years after his capture. This fort was garrisoned by British soldiers, among whom were recruits from New Hampshire towns. When compelled to surrender, it was stipulated that the French should protect the garrison from the Indians, who were ready to massacre them. But the French perfidiously abandoned the garrison, after they had laid down their arms and marched out of the fort, and one of the most horrible scenes of butchery recorded in American annals took place. The Indians were unrestrained, and nearly half of the garrison were murdered. Among the New Hampshire soldiers who escaped was a Dover man. On his arrival home he declared confidently that he had seen Jonathan Dore. Dore's father's house had been a stopping-place for teamsters who came from Dover to Rochester for the purpose of logging on the Salmon Falls river. This man had been there frequently, and knew Dore well when a child. He said that when the massacre became general after the surrender of the fort, he fled to the woods and was closely pursued by an Indian. When he found the Indian was within a few feet of him, having no way of escape he turned round and faced the Indian, to meet his unavoidable fate. The uplifted tomahawk was just descending upon his head when he recognized, amid the paint and costume of the Indian, the eyes of Jonathan Dore. The recognition seemed mutual. The Indian dropped his tomahawk by his side and walked slowly back to the fort. This story of the soldier gained little credit. It was not thought possible that the boy of twelve could be recognized in the man of twenty-three painted and dressed as a native of the wilderness. Nothing more was heard of Dore until December, 1759, when he suddenly made his appearance in Rochester, after an absence of thirteen years and a half. His story was substantially as follows:—He was treated kindly and adopted into the St. Francis tribe, to which his captors belonged. He married an Indian girl at an early age, and had several children. He acquired the habits and disposition of an Indian, and almost forgot that he was descended from another race. He bore a part in all the cruelties at the taking of Fort William Henry. A white man whom he was pursuing turned upon him just in season to arrest the descending tomahawk, and then Dore saw a face which had been familiar to him in the days of childhood. The recollection of his father's fireside and the

happy scenes of his boyhood instantly rushed upon his mind; his arm fell by his side; he walked back to the fort overpowered by the long-forgotten associations so unexpectedly and so vividly revived within him, and took no further part in that horrible tragedy. From that time he thought often of his boyhood home, but his wife and children bound him to the Indians with ties too strong to be severed. The village of the St. Francis tribe contained a mixed population of French and Indians. On the evening of October 3, 1759, a wedding was celebrated in the village, at which a French priest officiated. The principal warriors of the tribes were absent on a hunting expedition. During the wedding ceremonies persons were heard around the wigwam supposed to be Indians who had not been invited to the wedding. The result proved that they were spies of that noted New Hampshire ranger, Major Robert Rogers, who was seeking an opportunity to revenge the massacre at Fort William Henry, and discovered that evening that many of the warriors were absent from home. The dance went on, and the festivities did not end till long after midnight. Dore had some corn to husk a short distance from the village, and as it would soon be daylight, instead of retiring to rest he thought he would go into the field and husk his corn. Just before dawn he heard the sound of guns. He supposed some of the Indians, who like himself had chosen not to go to sleep after the wedding frolic, were shooting ducks. But soon, hearing a general discharge of muskets, he knew that an enemy was among them, and kept himself concealed. From his hiding-place he saw the women and children rushing into the water for escape, being there shot or otherwise killed. It was a horrid scene, equal to any Indian butchery. An hour or two later he saw the smoke and flames of their burning village, and after all seemed quiet he crept cautiously forth. A sad picture met his gaze. Of the beautiful village of the St. Francis tribe nothing but smoking ruins remained. Their richly ornamented church and all their dwellings had shared one common fate. The dead bodies of their old men and women and children were strewn in all directions. Such was the summary vengeance visited upon the St. Francis tribe by Major Rogers and his company of Rangers, for the massacre at Fort William Henry. After long search among the ruins, Dore discovered the bodies of his wife and children, and hastily deposited them in one grave. No living being met his eye. He knew not

where the remainder of his tribe had fled. The objects of his affection were buried. The ties which bound him to the Indians were all sundered, and his thoughts turned toward the home of his childhood. He soon returned to Rochester, and settled on a farm in Lebanon, Me., where he spent the remainder of his days. He married again, but having no children adopted a boy named John Dixon, who became heir to his farm which he occupied for some years. As might be expected, Dore was as killful marksman, being expert as an Indian in the use of the bow. He usually spent his winters in hunting, taking John Dixon with him. Upon his last excursion, being near the fork of the Kennebec, they met an Indian with whom Dore had a violent altercation, during which they pointed their guns at each other. Finally the Indian stepping backwards, disappeared without turning his face from Dore. Dixon witnessed this but did not understand its meaning, till Dore told him that the Indians were determined to kill him, that he should immediately start for home, and that he, Dixon, must make his way back as best he could. They then separated, and Dore arrived home in ten days, while his companion was two weeks in reaching the first white settlement in Ossipee. The Indian whom they met was a relative of Dore's first wife, and it is believed that the Indians accused Dore of betraying them to the whites on account of his sudden disappearance when their village was destroyed. On the subject of the loss of his Indian family Dore was reserved, and would enter into no conversation about it. He was often heard singing the song he was singing when the Indians took him on the fence. After his return he was always known as "Indian Dore." He died in Lebanon about 1816.*

The excitement produced by the atrocity of the twenty-seventh of June cannot easily be imagined. The suddenness of the attack,—its locality the most thickly settled part of the town,—the exciting nature of the struggle,—the death of so many of their friends and neighbors,—the capture of the wounded Richards and the youthful Dore,—and the escape of the enemy before pursuit could be made,—all must have roused the feelings of the people to an intense degree. It is apparent from the haste with which they adopted measures for

* Two somewhat different accounts are given by the author. They are here combined and reconciled as nearly as possible. The authorities cited are Judge Noah Tebbets, who "forty years ago interested himself in the remarkable history of this man," and T. M. Wentworth, Esq., of Lebanon, Me., "who was brought up near the place where 'Indian Dore' lived." Mr. W. gives the name of Dore's adopted boy as Jonathan Rankins. The other name has been given above because it is the one used by the author in the *later* sketch. [Editor.]

future security, that great anxiety prevailed. No sooner were the remains of the murdered men buried, than a petition was dispatched to the Governor and Assembly at Portsmouth, representing the dangerous situation of the inhabitants, and begging for a guard of soldiers to protect them. This petition —

“Humbly sheweth that the inhabitants are few in number, — in indigent circumstances, — living in a wilderness, — and are continually liable to the assaults of the barbarous Indian enemy, who have killed within the past week four men, and taken prisoners one man and a boy; — they have killed and wounded a considerable number of our cattle; — they are continually lurking about our houses and fields, and are seen by some of us almost every day; — we cannot go out or come in without being liable to fall by them, — and our families are suffering because we are not able to go to our labor. * * * Therefore, we pray your Excellency and your Honors to take our deplorable circumstances under your wise consideration, and extend to us your paternal care and affection by allowing us a suitable number of soldiers to guard us in our garrisons and about our necessary employments.”

The excitement had not subsided when another event occurred, which carried it to a still greater height, and added another life lost to the list of their calamities. Traces of Indians had been discovered in the sand near the Heath brook at Norway Plain, and, in expectation that a party were on the way to attack the settlement, a company of men concealed themselves at night beside the road, a short distance below Norway Plain brook, at the foot of Haven's Hill, intending to ambush the Indians when they came along. Upon the approach of the enemy, however, one of these sentinels, Moses Roberts, became alarmed, and began to creep through the bushes toward his neighbor, who seeing the bushes wave, fired upon him, supposing him to be an Indian. Roberts died the next morning, blaming only himself and justifying the man who shot him.

To support the petition of the inhabitants the Rev. Amos Main was sent to Portsmouth. His mission proved successful, for besides the assurance of soldiers to protect them, he brought back a very substantial token of the “paternal care and affection” of the authorities in the form of a huge cannon, — one of the iron guns of Queen Anne's time, — for the safe return of which, when demanded, he gave his receipt in a large sum.

Throughout the summer and autumn and a part of the winter, scouting parties of soldiers were stationed in the town, who went their daily rounds upon the most traveled roads near the garrisons, and from one garrison to another, occasionally making longer marches when special reasons required. These parties or squads

usually consisted of from twelve to twenty men, who were relieved every few weeks by fresh soldiers. When long marches across the country were to be made, the number was much larger. Upon report that a party of thirty Indians had killed a man at Pennacook (Concord), and were approaching Rochester, Gov. Wentworth ordered Major Davis with a detachment of forty men to march to Rochester, to scout about the town. Similar cases frequently occurred. It was doubtless owing to such precautions and the continual presence of soldiers that there was no further loss of life this year.

In the spring of 1747 the inhabitants again found it necessary to petition for a guard, and as a strong argument why this favor ought to be extended to them, they set forth that no less than twenty of their brethren were enlisted in His Majesty's service for the Canada expedition. Driven by distress and fear of the enemy, several families had already removed from the town. The petitioners confessed themselves unable to defend the settlement. Their only dependence for succor and relief was upon the provincial authorities, and while they acknowledged with hearty thanks the protection granted during the past year, yet unless the same could be continued, they said they must unavoidably move away and leave all their improvements to destruction by the Indians. Major Davis, with thirty men, was sent for their protection. Uncommon danger must have threatened the settlement at this time, for at a public town-meeting in the following October, the town voted their grateful acknowledgment to the Governor and Council for sending Major Thomas Davis with thirty soldiers, who by his prudent, diligent, and careful management, under Divine Providence, had been instrumental of defeating the enemy in their attempts against them, and so of preserving their lives. It is probable there had been an engagement, for on May 23, 1747, Samuel Drown, a soldier, had been wounded in the hip. The ball was never extracted, and he was for a long time taken care of at the expense of the Province. He died in 1795, aged 90 years.

Every one who has traveled the Neck road remembers the spring by the roadside, about half a mile below Gonic, between the Richmond Henderson house and Dudley Hayes's. On the seventh of June, 1747, three boys, John and George Place, and Paul Jenness, discovered a company of Indians lying in ambush near this spring. The Indians fired upon them, and John Place returned the fire.

wounding one of their number. Jenness presented his gun in a threatening manner without firing, and by keeping it aimed at the Indians prevented them from rushing upon them until a party of men at work in the field near by came to their relief, and the Indians were put to flight. The wounded Indian was traced by the stains of blood for a long distance.

A few rods from the road leading from Rochester Village to Gonic, and not far from the latter place, in a quiet spot half encircled by trees which line the high river bank, several rough, unlettered stones, indistinctly visible to the passing traveler, mark the resting-place of some of the early inhabitants. One of these graves is that of Jonathan Hodgdon's wife, who was killed by the Indians, May 1, 1748. The locality of her death is just beyond the "Great Brook," on the right hand side of the road, nearly opposite the place of her burial. She had gone out on a still Sabbath morning to find and milk her cows. A considerable party of Indians lying concealed upon Ham's hill, which commanded a view of Squamanagonic garrison, had been for several days watching all the movements of the settlers. Tradition says it was their plan to watch the fort until they saw the men depart with their guns to the church, and then surprise and capture the women and children left behind, and finally waylay the men as they should return,—a favorite stratagem of these tribes. But when they saw Hodgdon and his wife leaving the fort together, they determined to capture them. Mrs. Hodgdon was seized and the Indians endeavored to keep her quiet and carry her away as a prisoner, but as she persisted in screaming they killed her on the spot. Her husband, who was a short distance away, hearing her cries hastened to her rescue, intending, if she were taken by the Indians, to surrender himself also. He arrived at the instant of her death, while the savages were in the act of scalping her. Presenting his gun it missed fire, but he made his escape to the garrison.* The news spread rapidly. The old iron cannon upon the hill charged, it is said, with nine pounds of powder, thundered its note of alarm,—heard even at Portsmouth. Hundreds of people gathered from near and far. At two o'clock in the afternoon a company of light horse arrived from Portsmouth, and the country was scoured as far as Lake Winnipiseogee, but without success. It was believed that

* Jonathan Hodgdon married again and had in all twenty-one children. He died in 1815, aged 90.

the Indians concealed themselves upon islands in the river near our village.

Governor Wentworth had already ordered several well-known Indian fighters to raise men and to be constantly ready to protect the settlers. Under date of March 26, Capt. Job Clements of Dover had been directed —

“to impress or inlist into His Majesty’s service thirty-five effective men — and scout with them, in the neighborhood of Rochester, which scouting you are to repeat as often as you shall judge it for the safety and protection of the inhabitants.”

The pay of the men was £2 15s. per month. The seven first named on the roll came to Rochester, May 4, and were doubtless engaged in the search above related. The following are the names on the —

“Muster-Roll of a company of pressed men, under command of Capt. Job Clements, at Rochester and Barrington, in 1748”:—

John Hodgdon, Sergeant.	James Wilkson.	Ebenezer Jones.
John Howe.	Edward Man.	William Hill.
Samuel Toby.	Joseph Rawlings.	Edward Burroughs.
Nicholas Weeks.	James Perkins.	James Nute.
Edward Man.	John Huntress.	Moses Pinkham
Joseph Downing.	Joseph Downing.	Abraham Plaice.
Peter, negro belonging to	Daniel Bunker.	James Clements.
Greenleaf.	Aaron Bickford.	Benjamin Ricker.
John Huntress.	Daniel Conney.	Samuel Weymouth.
Daniel Allen.	Ebenezer Nock.	Jacob Allen.
William Johnson.	James Hall.	Ichabod Bickford.
John Leavitt.	Bryant Davis.	John McCoy.
Elias Tarlton.	Ephraim Ricker.	John Lewis.
Thomas Wentworth.	Joseph Downs.	Thomas Hamack.
Jonathan Ricker.	Moses Ricker.	
James Perkins.	Samuel Ham.	

The repetition of names doubtless indicates a re-enlistment after one month’s service.

The attack of May 1st was the last attempt of the Indians in Rochester. Such vigor of pursuit perhaps deterred them from subsequent attacks. Peace took place the following year, — a peace of short duration, for in 1754 the sword was resumed. In these later wars, however, the Indians were not so cruel and barbarous as before. Prisoners were so valuable for redemption that they secured as many as possible alive, and kindly cared for them, sharing their food with them in times of scarcity. The settlers also, through exposure and experience, had become better warriors, and understood better how to cope with their savage and wily foes. Heretofore the

English had carried on the war in a desultory and feeble manner, which encouraged their enemies to undertake these marauding and murderous expeditions. From this time the English displayed more vigor, and, fitting out formidable expeditions against Canada, largely relieved the eastern settlements from the calamities of the war. The British officers, however, sent press-gangs into the towns to impress men into their service. The people of Rochester petitioned to be exempted from the press, but it does not appear that the request was granted. When the press-gang visited the town, Jabez Dame concealed himself until the danger was past; but having informed the girl he was courting of his intentions, he volunteered the next morning.

The following are the names of some of the Rochester men engaged in His Majesty's service at this time : —

Lieut. John McDuffee.	Jabez Dame.	Ichabod Corson.
Daniel Alley.	Ensign Wm. Allen.	Gershom Downs.
John Copp, Jr.	William Berry.	Eleazar Rand.

The war was virtually closed in 1759 by the surrender of Quebec. The following year all the remaining French possessions in Western Canada were surrendered to the English, and the eastern settlements found a permanent peace from the ravages of the Indians.

CHAPTER III.

INCORPORATION AND CHARTER.

The New Hampshire Register gives but nine places incorporated before Rochester. An idea of the population and progress of the Province at this time may be formed from the following statement, dated ten years later.

Whole number of	ratable inhabitants in N. H.	.	.	.	.	.	2,946
"	"	two-story dwelling-houses	.	.	.	.	1,316
"	"	one-story dwelling-houses	.	.	.	.	606
"	"	acres of improved land	.	.	.	.	16,434

or less than one third of the present area of this town. This does not include several townships then recently granted, some of which had not been settled.

A few years prior to 1722 about one hundred families of Scotch Presbyterians with their four ministers, having "conceived an ardent and inextinguishable thirst for civil and religious liberty," arrived in Boston from the north of Ireland, where they had settled in the reign of James I. By permission of the colony of Massachusetts many of these families settled above Haverhill upon a tract of land which they called Nutfield. The town was incorporated in the same year with Rochester, and was named Londonderry, from the city in Ireland in which many of these settlers had resided, and where some of them had endured the hardships of a memorable siege. These people first introduced here the art of manufacturing linen, and the culture of the potato. Their spinning-wheels turned by foot were a great curiosity in the country. They were an industrious, thrifty people, and among their descendants have been civil and military officers of the highest rank, and men eminent for learning and every desirable accomplishment. Being among the early settlers of many places in New Hampshire and Vermont, an account of these people often finds a conspicuous place in town histories. It is known that some of them settled in Rochester, and among the family names

now familiar to us, are those which appear in the early records of Londonderry.

The settlement of these immigrants in Londonderry first gave a stimulus to the inhabitants of the older towns to prepare new plantations. They regarded the new-comers with jealous eyes. Had not they themselves fought the king's wars? Had they not endured the hardships and privations incident to the wilderness? And were they not therefore entitled to the choicest and most fertile lands in preference to strangers? Should they be restrained within the limits of the old towns? Thus reasoning they soon began to petition for new townships and grants of land. Special reasons founded upon conflicting claims to the lands, kept these petitions for a long time in suspense, but at length they were favorably regarded, and in May, 1722, Barrington, Chester, Nottingham, and *Rochester* were incorporated. The signing of the charters of these four towns was the last act of government performed by Col. Samuel Shute, his Majesty's governor of the colonies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Having once learned to evade all difficulties as to title, by inserting the saving clause, "*as far as in us lies*," other grants throughout the Province rapidly followed. The towns mentioned appear to have been named from distinguished British statesmen of that day. Viscount Barrington was brother to Gov. Shute. The Earl of Rochester was brother-in-law to James II., and was one of the most eminent men of his time. Macaulay says:—

"A statesman, who subsequently rose to the highest eminence to which a British subject can reach, soon began to attract a large share of the public attention.

Lawrence Hyde [Earl of Rochester] was the second son of the Chancellor Clarendon, and was brother of the first Duchess of York. He had excellent parts which had been improved by parliamentary and diplomatic experience; but the infirmities of his temper detracted much from the effective strength of his abilities. Negotiator and courtier as he was, he never learned the art of governing or concealing his emotions. When prosperous, he was insolent and boastful; when he sustained a check, his undisguised mortification doubled the triumph of his enemies; very slight provocations sufficed to kindle his anger; and when he was angry he said bitter things which he forgot as soon as he was pacified, but which others remembered many years. His quickness and penetration would have made him a consummate man of business but for his self-sufficiency and impatience. His writings prove that he had many of the qualities of an orator, but his irritability prevented him from doing himself justice in debate, for nothing was easier than to goad him into a passion; and from the moment when he went into a passion he was at the mercy of opponents far inferior to him in capacity. Unlike most of the leading politicians of that generation, he was a consistent, dogged, and rancorous party man, a cavalier of the old school, a zealous champion of the crown and of the church, and a hater of republicans and non-conformists. He had consequently a great body of personal adherents. The clergy especially looked on him as their

own man, and extended to his foibles an indulgence of which, to say the truth, he stood in some need, for he drank deep; and when he was in a rage, and he very often was in a rage, he swore like a porter."

Those who are acquainted with the style of this historian, know well with what exaggerated outline his characters are frequently drawn, rendering them in some instances mere caricatures, and will be able to make a proper allowance.

Rochester became exceedingly popular in England. During several reigns the whole kingdom had been violently agitated by questions of religion, Protestants and Catholics striving for the ascendancy with an alternation of success. James upon his accession endeavored to establish the supremacy of Popery. Protestants could not be retained in the principal offices of government. Rochester had for years held the exalted position of lord treasurer: he clung tenaciously to the office: he pleaded for delay; he listened to set arguments from the most learned of the papist clergy, who labored for his conversion: yet when neither evasion nor his relationship to the king could longer save him from a direct choice between his treasurership and his religion, he deliberately sacrificed his high office.

"The Old and New Testaments, the martyrologies of Eusebius and Fox were ransacked to find parallels for his heroic piety. He was Daniel in the lion's den, Shadrach in the fiery furnace, Peter in the dungeon of Herod, Paul at the bar of Nero, Ignatius in the amphitheater, Latimer at the stake."

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Such was the admiration excited by his constancy. Doubtless the rigid Protestants of New Hampshire deemed it an honor to have the new town named after so distinguished a leader.

To be among the grantees of the new plantations was a privilege eagerly sought. The prospect of receiving, gratuitously, an ample tract of land, either a whole share of five hundred acres, or even a fractional part of a right, was certainly alluring to those who had been so long confined to the limits of the old towns. That all who signed the petition, however, did not become grantees, is certain. It is not so well known what qualifications were required for proprietorship, or for what reason some were selected to receive whole shares, while others had to be content with a half, a third, or a quarter. Upon examination of the schedule, however, it can hardly escape the notice of any one, that while the whole share proprietors include the Governor, Lieut. Governor, members of the council, and others whose consequence is indicated by such titles as Col.,

Lieut.-Col., Capt., Lieut., and Ensign, the smaller proprietors have no such prefix to their names. Evidently the poorer citizens, those who most needed the lands, were not the ones to receive them.

Most of the inhabitants of Dover, with persons from Portsmouth, Newington, and Oyster River (Durham), joined in the petition for the new township of Rochester. The following is from the Journal of the Council and Assembly:—

“PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

“At a General Assembly held at Portsmouth by adjournment May 3, 1722.

The petition of sundry persons mostly of The Town of Dover, praying for a Tract of Land above The said Town, &c was Read at the board and ordered To be delivered To Col. Waldron and Capt. Wentworth, That They might Collect out of the said petitioners such persons as They Thought proper to be proprietors and present The same To The board for approbation.”

The lands had been surveyed to fix the limits of the proposed township; Col. Waldron and Capt. Wentworth had performed the duty assigned them, when “the Greatest part of s’d petitioners with sundry other persons,” meaning, doubtless, the Governor, L’t Governor and members of the Council, were incorporated into a body politic. At a Council meeting May 10, 1722,—

“Several Charters being prepared by order of His Excellency The Gov’r and Council for granting away sundry tracts of land in This Province and incorporating the Grantees, were This day laid before The board, and being Read were signed and sealed (namely)

1 Chester Charter, dated the 8th Instant

2 Nottingham

3 Barrington } dated This day

4 Rochester }

Copy’s of which Charters are on file.”

Fragments of the original Charter of Rochester, bearing the Provincial seal much obliterated, and the signature of Gov. Shute, remain in the Town Clerk’s office. The writing is in the bold and beautiful hand of Col. Richard Waldron, clerk of the Council. The Proprietors’ Book contains a copy of this important document, which will well repay a perusal. Its provisions are novel and interesting. As nearly as it can be copied in print, it is as follows:—

GEORGE by the Grace of God of Great Brittain France and Ireland King
Defender of the faith &c

TO ALL PEOPLE to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW ye That WE of our especial Knowledge and mere motion for the due encouragement of settling a new Plantation by and with the Advice & Consent of our Council have given and granted and By these Presents as far as in US lies do give and grant unto Sundry OUR beloved subjects whose names are enroll’d in

a schedule hereunto annexed in the Proportion and after the maner therein mention'd all that tract of Land lying and being between the river of Salmons falls and the Northeastern side line of Barrington being bounded at the Southeast end by Dover head line, and to run northwesterly into the Country and Southwesterly upon Barrington head-line—according to the discretion of a Committee which shall be appointed by the Proprietors to lay out the same not Exceeding the quantity of ten miles square together with all the waters rivers rivolets and appurtenances within (and belonging to) the same and that it be a Town Corporate by the name of Rochester: To have and To hold the s'd land with its appurtenances emoluments and Privileges unto the said Grantees in the proportions and the manner mentioned in the afores'd annexed Schedule (which is part of this Charter) and to their heirs and assigns forever upon the following Conditions.

1st That the Proprietors of every share (except Parsonage School and furst Ministers) build a dwelling house within three years and settle a family therein and break up Three Acres of Ground and Plant or sow the same within four years and pay his or their Proportion of the Town charges when and so often as occasion shall require the same.

2d That a Meeting house be built for the Publick worship of God within the s'd term of four years.

And if any Proprietors shall make default in complying with the conditions of this Charter on his part such Delinquent shall forfeit his Share to the other Proprietors which shall be Disposed of by a major vote at the then next legal Proprietors Meeting. But in Case of an Indian-war within the four years then the s'd Grantees shall have the same space of four years for performance of the above conditions after such impediment of settling is removed Rendering and Paying for the same to US OUR heirs and successors the annual quit-rent of one pound of turpentine in the said Town if lawfully demanded on the first day of July yearly and every year forever. Reserving also unto US OUR HEIRS and successors all Mast trees growing on the s'd Tract of land according to the Acts of Parliament in that Case made and Provided AND for the better order rule and Government of the s'd Town of Rochester WE DO BY THESE PRESENTS for OUR selves OUR heirs and successors grant unto the s'd Grantees to appoint and hold Town and Proprietors Meetings from time to time as occasion requires and to chuse all officers that are proper for the management of Town and Proprietary affairs with all the powers privileges & authorities which any other Town within this Province hath enjoy'd doth enjoy or ought to enjoy according to the laws customs & usages thereof. IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused the seal of OUR said Province to be hereunto affix'd WITNESS Samuel Shute Esqr: OUR Cap't General and Governor in Chief in and over OUR s'd Province at Portsmo: the tenth day of May in the eighth year of OUR REIGN annoq Domini 1722

SAM^{LL} SHUTE.

By order of His Excellency
Ye Govr: with the advice
of the Council.

RICHARD WALDRON Cler: Cou.

The term "*quitrent*" used in the charter was applied to certain kinds of rent, because the tenants thereby went *quit* and free of all other services. The word came to be generally used to designate a small or merely nominal rent reserved. The pitch pines which abounded in Rochester might well have suggested *turpentine* as the most proper form of quitrent. In the Londonderry charter the annual quitrent was "*one Peck of Potatoes*," and, as we have seen, the settlers of that town first introduced the culture of the potato. The

quitrent for many other towns was "*one Ear of Indian Corn.*" The "*Maat trees*" mentioned were such pines as were judged suitable for masts to supply the royal navy, and which the English government was at that time expecting the American colonies to furnish. Surveyors were appointed to mark all such trees with "*the broad arrow,*" and laws with severe penalties were enacted against cutting them.

On the back of the charter is the following: —

A Schedule of the names of the Proprietors of the Town of Rochester with their respective proportions ascertained being Part of the Charter.

First Whole Share Proprietors:

Col ^o . Richard Waldron	{ Whole } share. } 130	L ^t Jon ^a Woodman	{ Whole } share. } 87
Cap ^t Benj ^a Wentworth	Do 69	Jos: Kent Sen ^r	Do 5
L ^t Col ^o James Davis	Do 10	John Tompson	Do 66
Cap ^t Sam ^l Tibbits	Do 33	W ^m Leathers	Do 37
L ^t Jos. Roberts	Do 132	Peter Varaney	Do 29
Cap ^t Tim ^o Gerrish	Do 85	Eph ^a Tibbits	Do 94
Cap ^t Paul Gerrish	Do 125	Cap ^t John Downing	Do 126
L ^t Tristram Herd	Do 48	Benj ^a Bickford	Do 101
Cap ^t Tho ^s Tibbits	Do 64	W ^m Furber	Do 18
L ^t John Ham	Do 52	John Dam Sen ^r	Do 92
Cap ^t Paul Wentworth	Do 61	George Walton	Do 6
Ens: John Waldron	Do 106	John Usher	Do 95
Benj ^a Wentworth	Do 19	John Wille	Do 40
Eph ^a Wentworth	Do 36	James Durgin	Do 58
Gersh ^m Wentworth Jun ^r	Do 96	John Doe	Do 78
Cap ^t Step ^{hn} Jones	Do 24	Thomas Drew of Bay	Do 68
L ^t Jos: Jones	Do 76	Jos: Jenks	Do 98
Cap ^t Franes Mathes	Do 32	James Bunker	Do 42
Sher: Benj ^a Gambling	Do 135	John Bickford Sen ^r	Do 15
Cap ^t John Knight	Do 86	Thomas Robburts	Do 3
Ens: Isra ^l Hodgsdon	Do 60	Clem ^t Hughes	Do 44
Dea ⁿ Gersh ^m Wentworth	Do 46	Rich ^d Waldron Jun ^r	Do 105
Thomas Young	Do 53	Parsonage	Do 121
John Bussey	Do 7	Use of Gramar School	Do 39
Eben ^r Varney	Do 35	Furst ordained }	Do 23
Eli Demerit	Do 1	Gospel Minister }	
L ^t John Smith	Do 118		

Secondly Half Share Proprietors.

L ^t Jos. Beard	{ one share to be Equally divided betwixt them. }	Henery Tibbits	{ one share to be Equally divided betwixt them. }
& Son Plumer		Ens: John Tibbits Sligo.	
John Burnam	{ Do 67 }	Nich ^o Harford	{ Do 56 }
Rob ^t Burnam		John Kenny	

Thirdly Third Share Proprietors—

Thomas Hanson	{ one share to be Equally divided betwixt them. }	John Sias	{ one share to be Equally divided betwixt them. }
John Hanson		James Burnam	
Nat ^l Hanson		John Sias Jun ^r	

Tobias Hanson			Sam ^l Egerly		
Jos: Hanson	Do	22	John Egerly Jun ^r	Do	115
Benj ^a Hanson			W ^m Wormwood		
John Hayes			Jos: Daniel		
Peter Hayes	Do	49	Jos: Daniel Jun ^r	Do	112
Ich ^a Hayes			Jethro Bickford		
Sam ^{ll} Hayes			Moses Davis Jun ^r		
W ^m Hayes	Do	91	Tho ^r Wille	Do	110
Benj ^a Hayes			W ^m Jackson		
Job Clements			John Hall		
James Clements	Do	97	Tho ^r Hall	Do	45
John Clements			Sam ^l Carle		
Philip Chesley			Eben ^r Tuttle		
Ich ^a Chesley	Do	102	W ^m Twambly	Do	9
Jon ^a Chesley			Jam ^r Guppy		
Silv ^a Nock			Sam ^l Alley		
Tho ^s Nock	Do	27	Benj ^a Fost	Do	21
Zach: Nock			W ^m Fost		
Richard Hussey			Sam ^l Herd		
Job Hussey	Do	38	Jam ^s Herd	Do	109
Jos: Rankins			David Watson		
Gersh ^m Downs			James Hobs		
Thomas Downs	Do	26	Jos: Ham	Do	134
Eben ^r Downs			John Pearl		
Sam ^{ll} Downs			Eben ^r Garland		
W ^m Downs	Do	72	Jabez Garland	Do	20
Benj ^a Stanton			Tho ^s Wallingford		
Nath ^{ll} Perkins			Sam ^l Willey		
Sam ^{ll} Perkins	Do	120	John Norway	Do	73
Josh ^a Perkins			Edw ^d Whthouse		
John Rickar			W ^m Blackstone		
Meturin Rickar	Do	133	Rich ^d Hammock	Do	75
Eph ^a Rickar			James Hanson		
Jos. Rickar			Tim ^o Robinson		
Geo. Rekar	Do	41	Sam ^l Corson	Do	17
Jer ^r Rawlings			John Rawlins		
John Winget			John Drew		
Moses Winget	Do	59	John Cook	Do	30
Sam ^{ll} Winget			Benj ^a Pender		
Valentine Hill			Jos ^{ph} Stevenson		
John Nutter	Do	74	John York	Do	63
Jam ^s Nutter			John Ambler		
James Nute			J ^{no} Aston		
Sam ^{ll} Nute	Do	77	Jon ^a Crosby	Do	100
Tho ^s Tuttle			Ens Jos: Chesley		
Dan ^l Horn			Jos: Chesley		
W ^m Horn	Do	62	Sam ^l . Chesley	Do	111
W ^m Horn Jun ^r			John Williams		
Richard Pinckham			Salathid Denbow		
Sol ^o Pinckham	Do	70	Sam ^l Perkins	Do	107
Amos Pinckham			W ^m Clay		
John Tricky			John Renolds		
Tho ^s Tricky	Do	16	Job Renolds	Do	13
Hatevil Nutter			James Clark		
Edw ^d Evans			Nath Lummas		
Jos. Evans	Do	89	Jos: Wheeler	Do	54
Benj ^a Evans			Dan ^l Harvey		

Ens: Hatevil Nutter	Do	34	Moses Davis	Do	124
Henry Nutter			Jam ^s Huckins		
Eleaz ^r Coleman			Sam ^l Williams		
Tho ^s Laiton Sen ^r			John Williams		
John Carter	Do	93	W ^m Hill	Do	129
John Laiton back river.			Abr ^m Clark		
Peter Cook			L ^t . Abr. Bennick		
Tho ^s Starbord Jun ^r	Do	14	Elisha Critchet	Do	12
Tho ^s Starbord			John Moe		
Benj ^a Mason	Do	117	Wil ^m Ellis	Do	84
Will ^m Dam			Geo: Walton Jun ^r		
Cap ^t John Leighton			John Macphedris		
Nath ^l Randal	Do	99	Nich ^o Follet	Do	55
Sam ^l Randal			John Bucks		
W ^m Randal			John Conner		
Jos: Small	Do	83	John Bantum	Do	57
Zach: Small			Benedict Tar		
James Basford			Dan ^l Page		
John Bickford					
Elear ^r Bickford	Do	79			
Jos: Bickford					

Fourthly Quarter-share Proprietors.

John Twombly	one share to be Equally divided betwixt Them	90	Morris Fowler	Do	82
Jos: Twombly			John Hoit		
Benj ^a Twombly			Thos ^s Alden		
Sam ^l . Twombly			Benj ^a . Green		
Benj ^a Peirer	Do	28	Associates Admittd	Ditto	104
Eleaz ^r Wier			Gov ^r Shute for a home-lot & five		
John Connor			hund ^d . acers		
John Hogsdon	Do	4	L ^t Gov ^r Wentworth	Do	103
James Conner			Sam ^l Penhallow a whole share		
Hugh Conner			Marck Hunking		
Tho ^s Stevens			Geo: Jaffrey		
Rich ^d . Rooks	Do	108	Shad ^a Walton	Do	122
John Gray			Rich ^d Wibird		
Abner Thurstin			Tho ^s Westbrook		
Thos ^s Westcot			Tho ^s Packer		
James Nock	Do	31	Arch ^d Macphedris	Do	123
John Munsey					
W ^m Jones					
Jos: Eastice					
Sam ^l Bray					

Rochester Schedule being Part of the Charter and Contains one hund^d and twenty five whole Shares to be proportioned as herein Express:d amongst the Two hundred and fifty three Proprietors herein Mention'd

Certifie:d
pr Rich^d Waldron Cler: Con.

By a subsequent vote of the Proprietors, Paul Gerrish changed his lot 125 for lot 80 which was called "bad land" by the committee. Joseph Jenkins Jun. who bought lot 124 of Moses Davis and others, was allowed to exchange for lot 2, also called "bad land."

CHAPTER IV.

PROPRIETARY HISTORY.

A PUBLIC notice issued by four leading Grantees, called upon the "Proprietors and Commoners" to assemble on the 9th of July, 1722, "at the meeting house in Cochecho to consider, debate, and resolve such matters and things" as were necessary for the performance of the conditions of the charter. Col. Richard Waldron was chosen Moderator, and Paul Gerrish, Town and Proprietors' Clerk.

The first condition of the charter required that within three years the proprietors of every share should build a house and settle a family therein, and within four years plant or sow three acres of ground. The right of those who failed to comply was forfeited. In order to facilitate the fulfilling of this condition, the following votes were passed:—

"Voted that there be a Committe forthwith Chosen to run the bounds & Lay out the lotts of the s^d Town according to the Charter and that they be allowed five shillings Pr day Each for their service —"

Voted That the s^d Committe Consist of seven persons | vi : | Lt. Col^o. James Mathes Cap^t. Tim^o Gerrish Cap^t. Sam^l Tebbits Cap^t. John Knight and Cap^t. Benj^a Wentworth who are (after they have Laid out and run the bounds of the s^d Town according to the Charter) to survey the land within the s^d Town and pitch upon the most commodious part of the s^d Town to be laid out in lotts with proper Roads and streets and also a suitable Train-field, and the houses required to be built by the s^d Charter shall be Erected on the s^d lotts soe to be laid out by the respective owners of the s^d lotts, and when the s^d Committe shall have Completed there worck they are hereby Impowered to give Publick Notice to the Commoners to meet at time and place as they shall appoint to draw their several lott and pay the Committees Charge for the service they have don " —

The Clerk was directed to procure a "book consisting of three quires of paper bound up in parchment at the charge of the commoners," to keep the records in. The only result of this meeting was this three-quire book bound in parchment, a quaint looking, substantial, but time-worn volume, — still extant as a silent witness to the faithful services of the aforesaid Paul Gerrish, "Proprietor's Clarke."

The committee did not survey the lands. Indian hostilities had already broken out, and in less than a month war was declared, in which, as we have seen in a preceding chapter, many of these proprietors lost their lives. In anticipation of an Indian war already imminent, the charter had made provision, if such a war should arise to prevent the settlement of the town, that after the impediment should be removed, four years should be allowed for the fulfillment of the conditions.

Nearly a year and a half after peace was concluded, and about five years after the meeting above recorded, upon petition of eighty-four proprietors, directed to two Justices of the Peace, a meeting was by them called to be held on the 24th of April, 1727, for the purpose of consulting upon the best means to forward the settlement of the town which as yet remained an unbroken wilderness. Paul Gerrish was re-chosen Clerk, and continued to serve in this capacity till his death, in 1744. There were also chosen the first selectmen in the history of the town, — Capt. Francis Mathews, Capt. John Knight, and Paul Gerrish. They were instructed to call upon the committee appointed five years before, and request them to attend to the duty of surveying and laying out the lands according to the vote. So little interest was taken in the affairs of the new plantation that it was five months before the committee reported. They recommended a plan of division, which not being acceptable to the proprietors was voted to be "void and of no effect." In place of this large committee, Capt. Robert Evans was appointed surveyor, with specific instructions how to proceed. One hundred and twenty-five lots, being one lot for each share, containing sixty acres each, were to be laid out in ranges from Salmon Falls river to Barrington line, beginning with land adjacent to Dover. All land not fit for settlement was to be passed over. Suitable roads were to be laid out through every range. The rivers were reserved, also twenty acres of land at every fall suitable for a mill. These mill privileges were for many years a source of trouble to the proprietors, and afterwards to the town, as it was found impossible to collect the rents. After making his survey, Capt. Evans was to prepare a plan and go and show the proprietors their respective lots. His wages were fixed at fifteen shillings per day, an instance of the care with which the proprietors guarded against difficulty in settling with their servants. It was common for them to fix the price of service whenever they ap-

pointed committees or agents. This was necessary in part, on account of the constant depreciation of the colonial bills of credit. At this time three pounds of currency were equal to only one of sterling. The drawing of the lots began at the meeting-house in Coheco, upon the 13th day of December, and was completed on the following day, at Oyster River, whither the meeting had adjourned. Every proprietor was notified to bring or send to this meeting money to pay his proportion of the expenses thus far incurred, — twenty shillings a whole share, parts of shares in proportion, — delinquents to expect to be voted out. One member entered upon the record his “dissent” from the last requirement, on the ground of injustice in taxing for the expenses before any account of the same had been exhibited; a point well taken, as the lawyers would say. The Rev. James Pike was chosen to draw the lots. He was not a proprietor, and this, with the fact of his sacred profession, affording the strongest guarantees of impartiality, may have suggested his selection. This did not, however, prevent some dissatisfaction, for, at the request of ten members, an article was inserted in the call for the next meeting to see whether the proprietors would sustain the drawing or proceed anew. The drawing was confirmed.

This division of home lots comprised all the land between Dover and the Four Rod road which was laid out from Salmon Falls river to Barrington, and is the same road which crosses the common at the lower end of the village.

Another year elapsed before any permanent settlement was made. As in most towns, there is some question as to the claim of being the first settler. This honor has usually been given to Capt. Timothy Roberts of Dover. He was not a proprietor, but bought a quarter of a share of Samuel Twombly of Dover in November, 1728, for which he paid ten pounds. The deed of Twombly to Roberts is the first recorded conveyance of land in Rochester. He moved his family into town, Dec. 26, 1728. The lot drawn by Twombly was a part of number 90 in the first division, nearly opposite the farm below Gonic now owned by Hon. John McDuffee, and here probably Roberts first settled. Tradition says that he settled on the main road at the place now owned by George Varney. He may have lived there, but it was probably at a later date. The mill privilege at Squamanagonic was leased to him for ten years, by the proprietors in 1732, at a yearly rent of a little over seven pounds.

Jonathan Ham claims that his great grandfather, Eleazer Ham, moved into town a month or two before Capt. Roberts, but after stopping one night returned to Dover from fear of the Indians, and that he came back to Rochester on the same day with Capt. Roberts. He settled nearly opposite the Roberts place, the cellar being still visible near where George Varney lives, and died there at the age of 58 years. Jonathan Ham has a deed of the place dated in 1729. He says that he had this account from his grandfather, Ephraim Ham, who died in 1817 at the age of 83, and who was the third white child born in Rochester, the other two being his brothers who died of the "throat distemper," and were both buried in one grave. One was not named, the older was Nathaniel.

It is worthy of notice that the names now most common in town are those which frequently recur in the list of proprietors. Among these are Bickford, Edgerly, Evans, Foss, Ham, Hanson, Hayes, Horn, Hurd, Roberts, Tebbets, Varney, Wentworth, and Whitehouse. Although some of the settlers were of the Scotch-Irish immigrants, the town was settled principally by people from Dover where most of the proprietors lived. Yet the proprietors themselves formed no large part of the new settlers. Of the first sixty families, not one fifth part were of actual proprietors. To the original grantees the lands were rather a matter of speculation and profit than of occupation and improvement. In order to fulfill the condition of the charter requiring owners of every share to settle a family within three years, proprietors sometimes gave away a portion of their lands, usually the first division lot, to any one who would settle thereon, and thus secure their right in the lands yet undivided. In some instances the lands were given by the proprietors to their sons who settled them.

After the settlement was once begun, it progressed more rapidly, so that at the end of ten years there were sixty families in town, the names of most of which are ascertained. There would have been one hundred and twenty-five, had all complied with the charter conditions. Great indulgence was evidently granted in this respect. The records do not show that a proprietor was deprived of his right for *any* cause, though sometimes those who failed to pay their proportion of the charges were threatened with being voted out.

The lots thus far thrown open to settlement were comparatively small, intended as homesteads whereon the people might be encour-

aged to settle. Thus they would be near each other, until they were stronger in number, and would not only enjoy the pleasures of neighborhood, but be less exposed to danger from the enemy.

At a meeting of the Proprietors held in Dover, April 20, 1730:—

“Voted that there be two hundred & forty acres of Land Laid out to Each Whole Shiar in s^d Town as a second Division — that Cap^l. Robert Evans M^r James Nute M^r John Trickey Cap^l. Frances Mathowes & m^r John Downing be appointed as a Committe to Lay out the said Land in the Maner following Viz —

1st Each mans Lot or second Division is to Lay all to geather in one body or Place

2^{ly} To be Laid out in Raninges and the first Raing to begin upon the head of the home Lotts or first Division ———

3^{ly} the s^d Committe is to Leave such Land as they shall not think fit to settle by or between any of the s^d Division or Rainges as a Common for the use of s^d Proprietors until their further Order

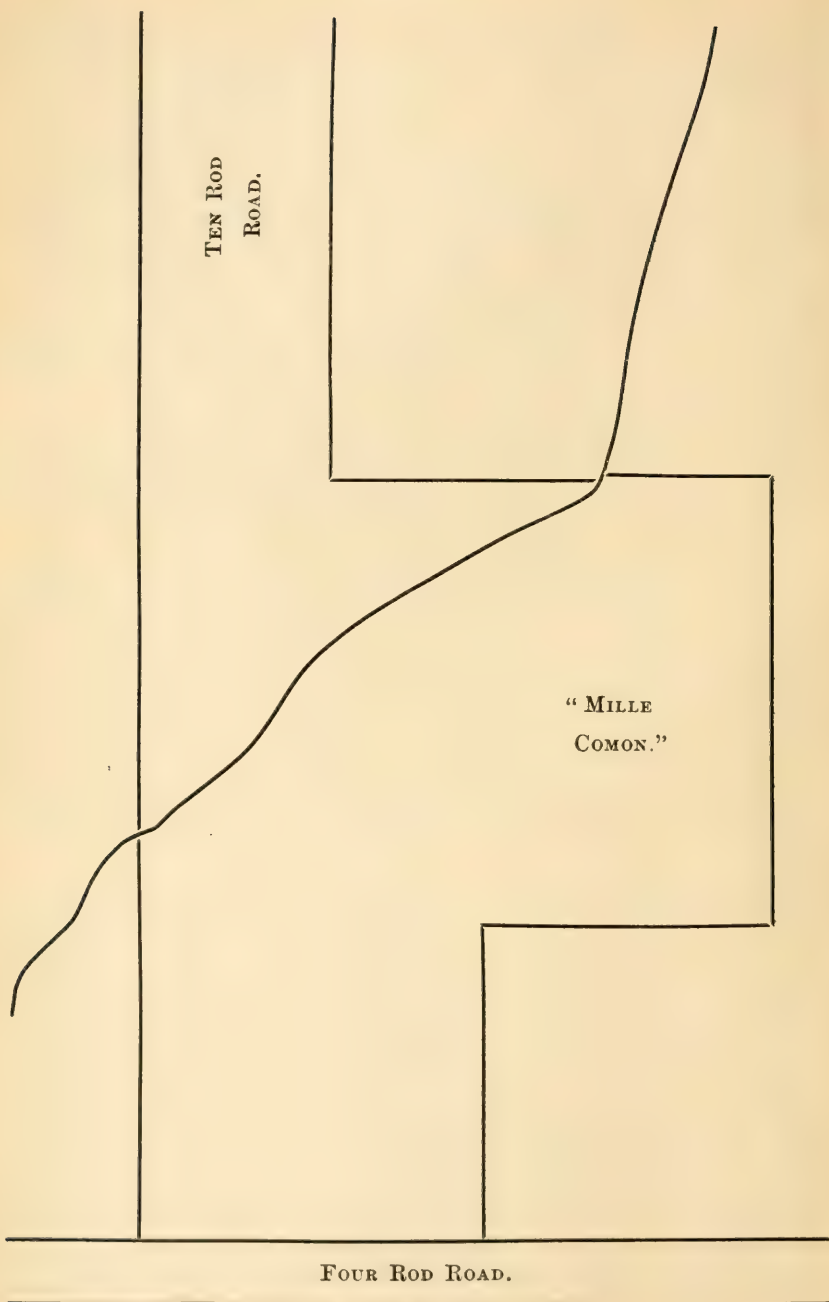
4^{ly} to Leave for highways & roads were it shall be tho^t Convenient ———

5^{ly} to make allowances for Rivers & ponds were any shall happen to be Laid out in any Lott.

6^{ly} that Each of the Committe be allowed ten shillings Pr Day for the time they shall spend in the woods for there service above s^d — and to agree with a survey^r & Chainmen to parfict the Laying out of said Land ———”

In the first and second ranges of this division was an extensive level tract to which was given the name “Norway Plain,” doubtless from the Norway pines with which it was thickly covered. In accordance with the vote of the proprietors reserving to themselves all mill privileges with a suitable quantity of the adjoining land, two hundred and fifty acres or more of this plain was left common. It was not numbered, as were the other lots, but simply marked on the plan “Mille Comon.” The diagram on the following page represents its exact form as copied from the plan of Capt. Robert Evans, the surveyor.

The curved line represents that part of the Cocheco river where the mills are now situated. The Four Rod road, which now crosses the common at the lower end of the village, as originally planned, ran from the brook behind Otis’s house, and joined the present road at the fork near Kelley’s, but this route was changed for a higher location. The Ten Rod road is the road still called by that name leading to Farmington, which, as originally planned, extended across the river to the Four Rod road, by the west side of the village, but the lower part was never opened. All who would enjoy a view of our beautiful village, as it appeared one hundred and fifty-five years ago, may find it here. A little exercise of imagination to supply the “silent sea of pines,” will render the



picture complete. If the spirit of Capt. Evans were permitted to revisit the scene of his earthly labors, he would find it difficult, even with his trusty compass, to ascertain the precise latitude and longitude of "Norway Plain Mille Comon."

A meeting for drawing the lots was held Dec. 14, 1730. At the same time a town treasurer was first chosen. Hitherto the selectmen had performed the duties of this office. To receive and pay out the money was not an onerous task, for the expenses were light, and only small assessments had ever been necessary; simply sufficient to pay for making surveys and dividing the lands. Now, however, business of greater importance arose, requiring a financial agent. To advance the settlement as rapidly as possible, and thus enhance the value of their lands, it was plainly the interest of the proprietors to furnish the settlers a meeting-house, a minister, and passable roads, that they might attend regularly upon Sabbath worship. Having built a meeting-house in 1731, at a meeting held there on the third of April, 1732, they voted that a minister should be called and settled, and appointed a committee for this purpose. They also voted that the Ten Rod road, running across the town by the meeting-house, should be cleared "fitt for man and horse to pass and repass," also the other main roads. An overseer was appointed with authority to hire men to carry on the work. The proprietors having almost absolute power over the settlement had also corresponding responsibilities. They must manage all town and ecclesiastical affairs, and supply the funds necessary for this purpose. An act of the Legislature April 1, 1737, took the management of all these affairs out of the hands of the proprietors, and conferred it upon the residents. It gave them the right to impose taxes upon non-residents, and collect the same by distraint upon the property, to choose necessary town officers, and to transact all business proper to be transacted by towns.

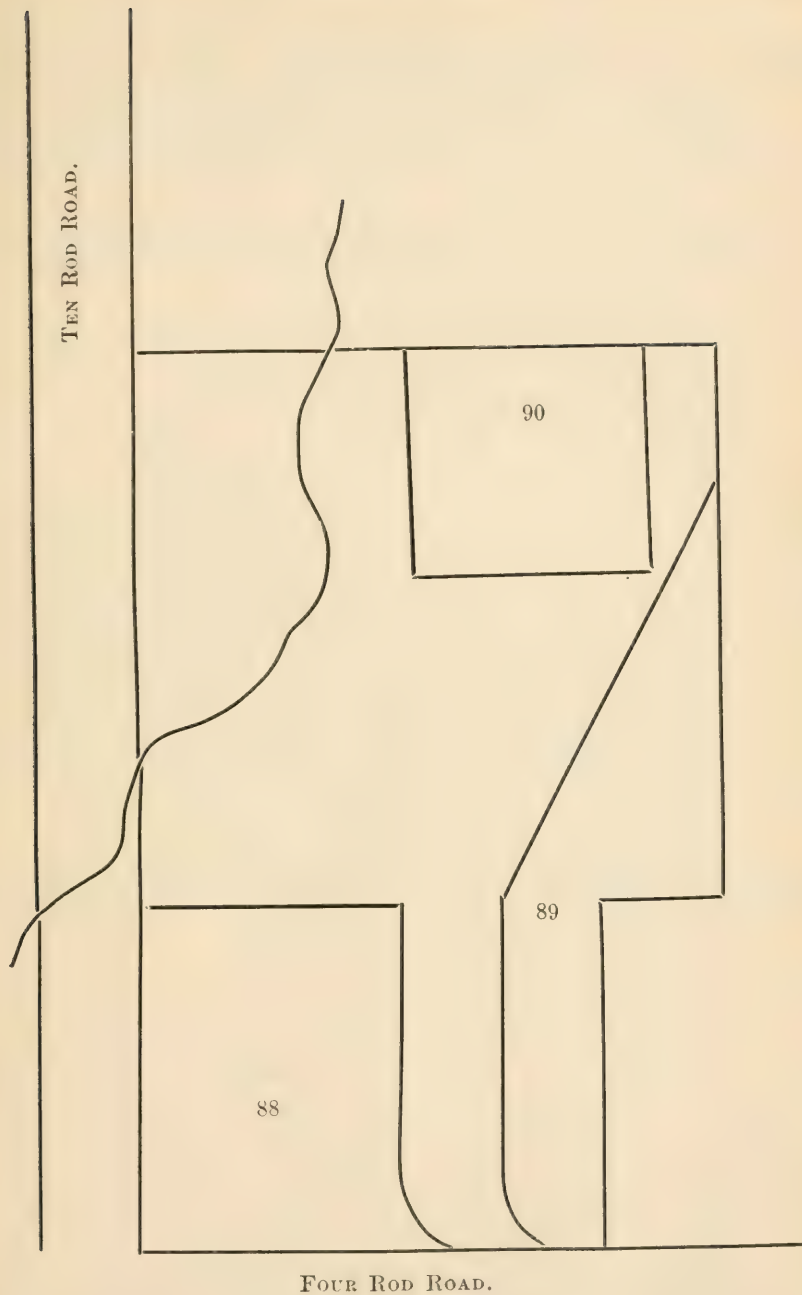
From the incorporation of the town, the proprietors had held the entire control. Their clerks, selectmen, commissioners, constables, and surveyors were the authorized officers of the town. From this date, however, their political importance rapidly declined. Their chief business, from the beginning, had been to divide the lands among themselves, and to make them as valuable as possible. The bulk of the land had now been divided. They kept up an organization and held occasional meetings until 1763, but their business was

restricted to matters concerning the propriety only, and is mostly without special interest.

Committees who were appointed to collect the mill rents were unsuccessful, and the Proprietors after passing a vote to give to the inhabitants what was already due, in order to build five block houses for protection against the Indians, on May 28, 1744, gave all future rents forever for the support of the ministry, to be equally divided if there should be more than one settled minister. They were thus relieved of what had been a source of continual trouble and annoyance.

At this period, lumber was the principal export of New Hampshire, consequently the preservation of timber on the undivided lands had always required much attention. It was found impossible to prevent depredations upon the unsettled lands. Even after the lands were divided, the proprietors found it necessary to associate together to protect their property, and agents to prosecute trespassers were chosen as regularly as selectmen.

October 21, 1751, the Proprietors appointed Walter Brayant, John Bickford, and John Leighton "to Lay out all the Lands . . . above the Second Division." This third division comprised a narrow strip of land at the head of the present towns of Milton and Farmington. The drawing began Aug. 28, 1753, and was continued on Oct. 1, and completed Aug. 1, 1754. There yet remained many lots called "bad land," large commons near the mill privileges, and various "nooks and gores" scattered through the town. William Allin, Joshua Winget, and John Plumer were chosen Nov. 4, 1760, to divide these lands, and were "allowed Twenty Shillings Each per day Except the Surveyor shall have Thirty shillings." The drawing of this fourth division was made Dec. 20, 1762. The lots were not of uniform size as in the previous divisions, but varied according to the quality of the land. The mill privilege at the Flume, in Milton, was sold at auction to Samuel Ham. From the mill common at East Rochester eight lots were carved out. Those who feel interested to follow the changes of the Norway Plain mill common, as it gradually passed from a wilderness to a village, will notice that in this fourth division it was cut into three lots; still leaving a large tract of land about the falls. The main street here appears for the first time. The diagram on the opposite page shows the manner in which these lots were taken out.



No. 88 fell to Lieut. Joseph Beard; No. 89 to Lieut. Jonathan Woodman; and No. 90 to Samuel Edgerly. Between 88 and 89 is the main street leading from the brook to the center of the village.

In 1769 James Horne owned No. 88. No. 89 was afterwards owned by Paul Harford, and is the lot referred to in the following town record in 1787:—

“ Paid for a part of the 4th Division Lott of Land of Collector Paul Harfords
Taken by Co^l Dame by Extent & Sold at vendue & bid off by the Selectmen
94 — 0 — 0 ”

The last record of Jno. Wentworth, the Clerk of the Proprietors, is dated Oct. 12, 1763, and contains the following:—

“ Voted the 120th Lot in the 4th Division be Given to the Clerk in full for his Services as Clerk & Treasurer to this day.”

After his death, the Proprietors' books and papers fell into the hands of the administrator of his estate, who bore the same name, and was probably his son. As he had no legal power to dispose of these documents, a number of the proprietors petitioned him as Justice of the Peace to call a meeting of the Proprietors, which he did. The meeting was held at Stephen Wentworth's house in Rochester, June 28, 1784. The Town Clerk was elected Proprietors' Clerk, all the books and papers were passed over to his custody, and the office was vested in him and his successors forever. The last record is by Josiah Main, Proprietors' Clerk, Sept. 28, 1785, being his receipt for —

“ a Record Book—the Original Charter—the Original plans together with attested copies of the same, and fifty-five loose papers Containing Notifications Accounts and Receipts.”

This is a historical map of the state of Virginia, showing its geographical features, major cities, and a grid of counties. The map is oriented with North at the top. The coastline is clearly defined, and the interior is divided into numerous counties, each labeled with its name. Major cities like Richmond, Alexandria, and Norfolk are marked. The map is a historical representation, likely from a 19th-century publication.

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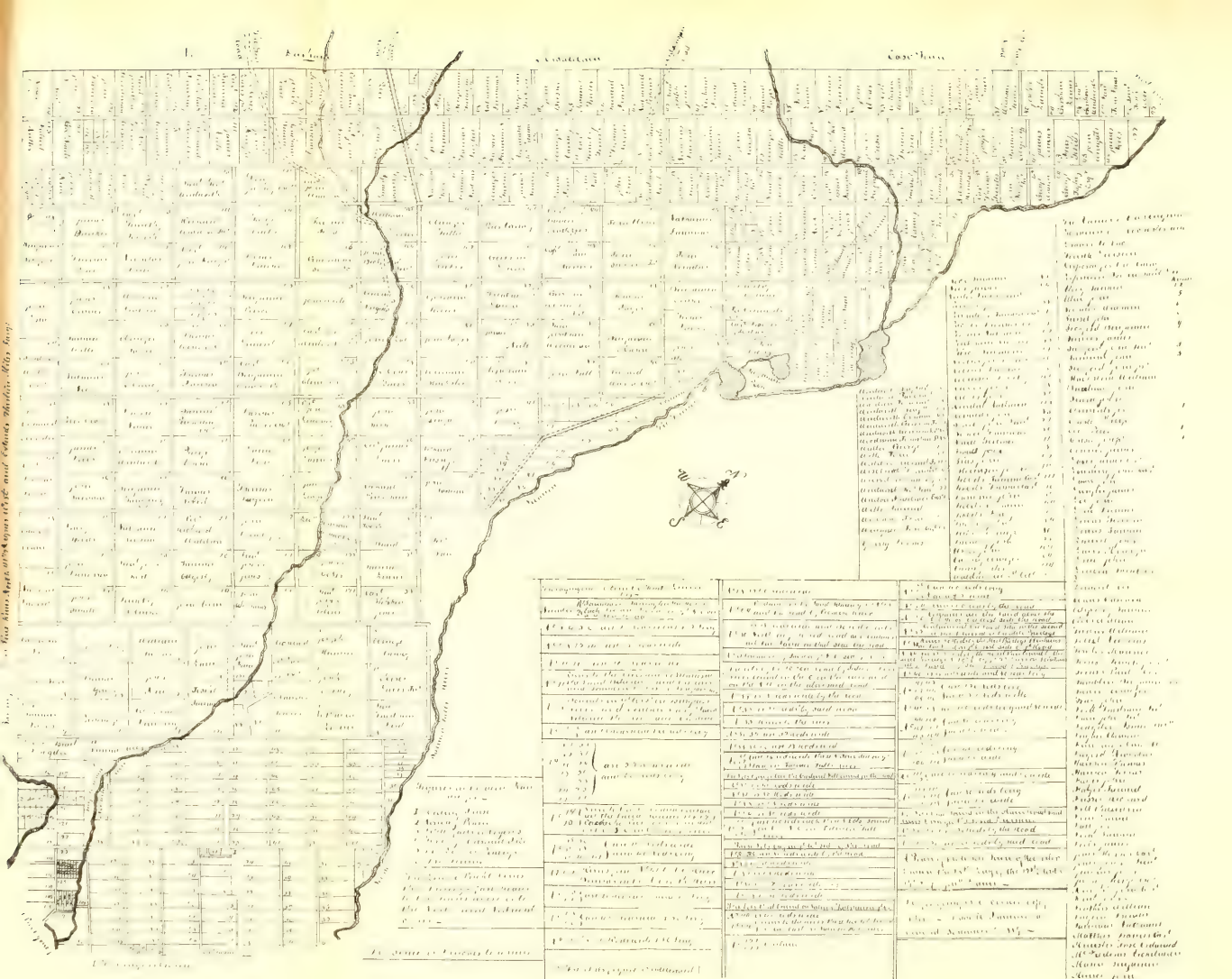
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CHAPTER V.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

“What flower is this that greets the morn,
Its hues from Heaven so freshly born?
With burning star and flaming brand
It kindles all the sunset land:
O, tell us what its name may be!
Is this the Flower of Liberty?
It is the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty.

“In savage Nature’s fair abode
Its tender seed our fathers sowed;
The storm-winds rocked its swelling bud,
Its opening leaves were streaked with blood, —
Till, lo! earth’s tyrants shook to see
The full-blown Flower of Liberty!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty.”

UNTIL the Rebellion, the Revolution was regarded as the most interesting period of our nation’s history. Its heroes, its battles, its great principles of equal rights and free government, have been the leading theme of the historian and the orator for more than a hundred years. Veneration for the patriots who took part in the stirring events of that day has been constantly increasing. Their wisdom and courage are more fully appreciated now than ever before. The grand results of that war are better understood. To-day the blessings flowing from the Declaration of Independence are prized as of inestimable value. It was the appreciation of these blessings that inspired the nation and prompted it to deeds of valor during the late civil war. The red battle-fields of the Rebellion attest, beyond language, the attachment to the principles for which the *Revolution* was inaugurated.

The interest in events of national importance during this period has caused merely local incidents to be too much overlooked, yet, it can not be uninteresting to know what services the citizens of our

own town rendered toward the achievement of Independence, what feelings moved them, how eagerly they sprang to arms, and what sufferings they endured in the camp and on the field of battle. The little that can now be rescued from oblivion is enough to gratify our pride, but not enough to satisfy our curiosity. It is enough to confer lasting honor upon the town. Her delegates were present at all the conventions called to co-operate with the other American colonies; she paid her proportion of the expenses of each Continental Congress; she cheerfully took her part in the responsibility of resisting British authority; her citizens shared largely in the feelings which animated the American people; they responded with alacrity to every call for soldiers, gave them liberal bounties, and provided for the support of their families. Their minute-men marched immediately when notified, and, at one time, when other troops withdrew from the field, Rochester responded to the urgent call of Washington for re-enforcements, and sent a company of militia to his army at Cambridge. Her soldiers took part in the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and of Cornwallis at Yorktown; they were in the battle of Trenton, and shared the sufferings of Valley Forge. Some fell upon the field of battle; some died prisoners of the British army; many were cut off by the ravages of disease. Twenty-nine men were lost during the war,—no inconsiderable number, when it is remembered that the town had then less than half its population in 1866. The soldiers of Rochester were sturdy men accustomed to fatigue and inured to hardship. Some of them had seen service in the French and Indian wars, had been at the siege of Louisburg, and taken part in the conquest of Canada. They early caught the spirit of opposition to British tyranny and prepared for resistance. There was nothing hesitating or doubtful about the action of Rochester. The following record is from a copy of the New Hampshire Gazette of Feb. 4, 1774, preserved in the office of the Secretary of State at Concord.

“PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ROCHESTER RESOLVES.

In Consequence of the General Uneasiness in the opulent Towns on the Continent of North America, and a Letter from the Committee of Correspondence, led us in these bye Parts to consider seriously the Cause of it; and we find Taxation without Representation (which as Lord Camden well observes is inseparable) is the Cause of it. We consider our Constitution, that our Fore-Fathers at last to prevent hard

Usage, left their Native Land, to enjoy that Liberty which they judged as freeborn Englishmen, they were entitled to. They then arrived on this then hostile Shore, which was a howling Wilderness, which was never purchased nor conquered at the Cost of Great-Britain, where they had to struggle with the Prospect of Famine, cold Season, besides combating an artful vindictive Enemy, and almost all other Difficulties that human Nature could surmount. When those Troubles were a little over, and the Sunshine of Prosperity began to arise, all hard Thoughts of the Mother Country's Behaviour vanished, and they surrender'd Jurisdiction and Sovereignty to the Crown of Great-Britain on Charters, with as strong Assurance as crowned Heads could give, that said Charters should be inviolably observed on both Sides; which Conditions were inserted in said Charters, by which we were to choose our own Representatives; to make and ordain Laws for the Regulation of said Colonies; raising Monies, and the like, not repugnant to the Laws of Great Britain. We have always cheerfully accepted the King's Governor, and he has a negative Vote in our Assemblies, as the King has in Parliament; and Men or Money have been requested for upholding Government, it was readily granted, and raised where the Subjects could bear it best. Therefore, after all this, for the Parliament of Great-Britain to take such a Step over all Charters, and the most solemn Assurances, as to tax when and as they please, to raise a Revenue to support a Number of Hungry Placemen, of what Denomination soever, that distress peaceable Subjects, and are a Pest to Society, that after all the Struggle in recovering the same, answers no other end but to alienate the Minds of the King's most dutiful Subjects from him, and run the Nation in Debt on a Ballance. Oh! when will the Eyes of Administration be opened: we think our Behaviour has merited a more generous Treatment.

Therefore in Consideration of the above unhappy Situation of our American Brethren in general. At a legal Town Meeting of the Qualified Voters of the Town of Rochester, assembled at the Meeting House in said Town, on Monday the 24th of this Instant January, A. D. 1774, to consider on the alarming Circumstances of this once free country.

1. John Plummer, Esq: chosen Moderator of said Meeting.
2. Voted unanimously that it is our deliberate Opinion that we are freeborn, and loyal Subjects of the Crown of Great-Britain, and as such depend on Protection, and not Slavery.
3. That the present King GEORGE the Third is our lawful Sovereign; and the Heirs of his Body, in the Protestant Line are so to remain; and as such promise to pay him all lawful obedience, agreeable to our happy Constitution, and that we will so render Tribute to him as his Due.
4. That as such freeborn Subjects, we will to our utmost be on our Watch that no artful designing Men of any Rank soever, may deprive us of our Privileges by creeping in at unawares, to undermine us of this Jewel Liberty, by setting up their Placemen to pray and sport with the same.
5. Voted that the Hon. John Plummer, John McDuffee, Ebenezer Tebbits, Esqrs; and Daniel Wingate, be a Committee to correspond with their Brethren Committees, in the neighboring Towns or any Three of them.
6. Voted that a Copy of this be sent to the Committee of Correspondence at Portsmouth, assuring them that our Hearts are Knit with theirs in the noble Cause of Freedom. And the meeting Dissolved.

JOHN PLUMER, *Moderator.*

A true Copy, from the Original Vote of the Meeting.

Attest, JOSIAH MAIN, *Town Clerk."*

Of the committee thus appointed, Ebenezer Tebbetts was clerk. Their work was exceedingly important and involved heavy responsibilities, so that it is not surprising that two days after the battle of

Bunker Hill by which the Colonies were irrevocably committed to the war, they requested an addition to their number.

“June 19, 1775 it was put to vote to see if the Town will add to the former Committee of Correspondents according to the desire of s^d Committee and Voted in the affirmative and Voted that the Committee shall Consist of thirteen Voted that Esn Ichabod Cosen Lieut John Brieuster Capt William Allen Esn James McDuffee Lieut William McDuffee Abner Dame Capt William Chamberlin Jabez Dame Cap^t David Place is Chosen a Committee according to the foregoing Notification —”

Early in the war similar committees of safety were appointed in most of the principal towns of New Hampshire. Nearly every town had some persons who had no sympathy with the colonists in the impending struggle. These committees were of special service by their vigilance and activity in marking out and reporting every one suspected of toryism. They carried on extensive correspondence with other committees, to secure a general concert of action, but exercised large discretionary powers, and did not hesitate to act independently and boldly when the good of the cause would be imperiled by delay.

In the fall of 1774, when Gen. Gage, who commanded the British army in Boston, wanted carpenters to build barracks for the troops against the approaching winter and could not hire them in Massachusetts, he applied to Gov. Wentworth of New Hampshire. The governor, who was as popular as a British governor could be, secretly dispatched agents to the back towns, in the hope of securing workmen. But New Hampshire was no more servile than Massachusetts. One of these agents visited Rochester, but the loyal men were on the alert. The following from the New Hampshire Gazette states the result.

“ROCHESTER, November 8th, 1774.

Strafford ss.

To show that we in these Parts of the Province are as warm Defenders of our civil Liberties as those in the Capital, and are as much on their Watch against aiding and assisting arbitrary Men in forging Chains to promote their Country's Ruin, according to their Ability:

Therefore when Fame sounded the Report in our Borders that a number of Artificers were gone from Wolfborough, Middletown, &c, to Boston, on the Errand of erecting Barracks for the soldiery there, we were much alarmed here, and at a Muster of the Companies of Militia here last Week it being suspected that Nicholas Austin of Middletown was an Accomplice or Agent somehow in sending them, our Sons of Liberty here would have marched directly to have paid him a Visit: but we fearing what might be the issue of the justly enraged People in such an Undertaking; Numbers of the most considerate warmly withstood it and proposed to send for him to meet us at some Time and Place that might be agreed on.

Therefore the Committee of Correspondence here wrote to him to meet us at the House of Stephen Wentworth Innholder in Rochester, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at which Time and Place he attended, and before a Number of the Inhabitants of this and the neighboring Towns, met to hear his Defense, by Examination on his solemn Affirmation before John Plumer, Esq; that he only spoke to four of the Men, and gave them orders to go to the Governor, and speak to him, and that he did not let the Men Know that they were to go to Boston, but had a mistrust they were, by what the Governor said to him at his Return; he further says the Gov told him that the People would be dissatisfied when they came to know it, but he thought it would be for the best, and further declares he told the Men that the General of the Army would pay them their Wages And then on his Knees, when nothing less would satisfy, he made the following Confession.

'Before this Company I confess I have been aiding and assisting in sending Men to Boston to build Barracks for the Soldiers to live in, at which you have Reason justly to be offended, which I am sorry for, and humbly ask your Forgiveness, and I do affirm that for the future I never will be aiding or assisting in any Wise whatever in Act or Deed contrary to the Constitution of the Country, as Witness my hand.'

NICHOLAS AUSTIN.

This is the true State of the above Transaction before us and a respectable Number of Attendance from the Towns round us to see the above.

DANIEL WINGATE, }	<i>Committee of Correspondence."</i>
JOHN PLUMMER, }	
JOHN McDUFFEE, }	

The battle of Lexington was the signal for a general uprising of the yeomanry of New England. The excitement was intense. It has been paralleled in our history but once; when, eighty-six years later, the news flashed over the wires that Beauregard had opened fire on Fort Sumter. Each was the opening act of war. The excitement of April, 1775, can be easily imagined by those in whose memories the scenes of April, 1861, are still fresh. Men instinctively sprang to arms. The militia of New Hampshire immediately poured in to join the patriot army around Boston. In Rochester a recruiting office was opened, and men enlisted at Stephen Wentworth's tavern; over fifteen pounds was paid in bounties to volunteers; half a hundred of lead was bought at the town's expense; and, after the soldiers departed, blankets were forwarded to them by the selectmen.

The Provincial Committee of Correspondence, upon receiving news of the battle, had hastily sent notice to seventy-one towns, requesting delegates from each to assemble at Exeter, forthwith. Only three days after the battle delegates had arrived from all these towns. Commendable promptness! John Plummer was present from Rochester. The members being pledged to secrecy, the proceedings of the convention are not known. A Provincial Congress

had already been summoned to meet at Exeter on the 17th of May. The notification of the town meeting in Rochester to choose delegates to this Congress, implored "the serious and thinking party to attend," it being a day of "trouble and distress." James Knowles and John McDuffee were elected delegates. This Congress voted to raise three regiments, those New Hampshire troops still remaining around Boston to form two, and the third to be raised immediately. As the new regiments began to be formed, many of the volunteers who had hastened away under the first excitement returned home, and for some weeks the force about Boston was very small. John McDuffee, who had seen service in the French wars, had been a lieutenant of rangers at the siege of Louisburg, and had commanded a detachment of men under Wolfe at the capture of Quebec, offered his services to the Colony, and on May 20 was commissioned Lieut. Colonel of the third regiment under Col. Poor. This regiment was not fully organized at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill, but after the battle, was immediately ordered forward and went into camp with the other New Hampshire troops at Winter Hill.

The following Rochester men volunteered in this regiment:—*

(From a Roll dated June 2, 1775.)

"CAPT. WINBORN ADAMS' (*Durham*) COMPANY.

	Age.		Age.
Daniel McNeal, Yeoman,	24 years.	John Walker, Yeoman,	26 years.
Jonathan Hodgdon, jr.	" 20 "	Edward Rolings,	" 21 "
John Richards, jr.	" 25 "	Ebenezer Horn,	" 26 "
John Bergin, Cordwainer,	30 "	Thomas Tolley,	" 27 "
Thomas Furber, Tailor,	26 "		

CAPT. JONATHAN WENTWORTH'S (*Somersworth*) COMPANY.

(Residence not given on the Roll.)

Samuel Nute, Sergeant,	entered May 28.
James Chamberlin, Corporal,	entered May 29.
Samuel Merrow,	" " 29.
Ebenezer Chesley, Private,	" " 29.
Nathaniel Perkins,	" " 28.
Daniel Alley,	" " 26.
Ephraim Alley,	" " 26.
Josiah Durgin,	" " 30.
James Wentworth,	" " 30.
Joshua Merrow,	" " 30.
Gershom Downs,	" " 28.

CAPT. BENJAMIN TITCOMB'S (*Dover*) COMPANY.

Jonathan Downing, Yeoman, 25 years old."

* In all lists of soldiers which may be given, it will be understood that the residence is taken from the rolls, unless otherwise stated.

This is the only one of this company, whose residence is given as Rochester. Another later roll gives a few names *probably* from Rochester, but their residence is not stated. In all there were twenty-six Rochester men in the army during this summer. Their term of enlistment was until the last of December, unless sooner discharged.

The 22d of June had been appointed as a day of fasting and prayer, and was duly observed in Rochester. The Rev. Joseph Haven, then preaching as a candidate, thus alluded to their gloomy prospects:—

“The times and seasons call for mourning. Our rights and privileges are invaded, and that by those we looked upon as our protectors. They have turned a deaf ear to all our petitions and remonstrances. The compassions of our King and Ministry are closed against us, and Britain has become a cruel monster, not forgetting her child, but seeking its ruin. We have once and again heard of the blood of our friends being spilled in the day of battle. Some have lately left us to go to the fatal field, there nobly to risk their lives for the defense of their country and religion. We wish them prosperity, and that they may do valiantly for their people. But who knows how many may ever return? Bravely have they gone forth and with honor may they return, but the hearts of their friends here are no doubt full of grief. It is a solemn day. My aged fathers, who among you can remember such a day? Let us unite to call upon the Lord. Let us not hold our peace till he hear and answer. Let us pray for our brethren who jeopard their lives continually for us in the field. And let us pray for a reconciliation with the parent State on terms constitutional and honorable to both, and that there may be a final period put to the war that is now begun between Great Britain and her Colonies.”—War was not the only calamity. The fruit of the land was cut off by drought.—“We are threatened with grievous famine. The fire devours our pastures and rages in the wilderness. Some of our habitations have been already destroyed and many more are exposed.”

These extracts show with what feelings our people entered into that unequal struggle, which after hours of victory and hours of defeat, days of thanksgiving and days of fasting, years of painful suspense yet of unfaltering determination, ended in the recognition of the United States as a free and independent nation.

Portsmouth, the capital of the colony, was liable to be attacked by British armed vessels at any moment. Alarms had already been several times sent to adjoining towns; and, indeed, the first act of armed hostility in the Revolution had occurred at Portsmouth. As early as December, 1774, a British ship of war being daily expected from Boston with troops to take possession of Fort William and Mary, John Sullivan and John Langdon put themselves at the head of a band of volunteers from Portsmouth and the neighboring towns, and before the British could arrive, captured the fort, made

prisoners of the garrison, and seized a hundred barrels of gun-powder which furnished the Colonists with ammunition for the battle of Bunker Hill. It is more than probable that Rochester was represented in this daring exploit, for she charged the State seventeen pounds for bounties "on the Sea-coast alarm at Kittery." Another and similar transaction in which she bore a part occurred on May 26. The British vessel above referred to had arrived with troops and taken possession of the fort. For a number of months they interrupted navigation, and seized several vessels coming into the harbor. In retaliation, a body of armed Colonists went to a battery on Jerry's Point, took away eight large cannon, and brought them to Portsmouth. In Rochester's account with the State, she charged sixteen pounds for bounties paid volunteers "to Jerry's Point after cannon." For powder and ball for these raids five pounds and twelve shillings were charged. Votes of thanks were passed by the convention at Exeter, to all those who had been engaged in seizing the powder at the fort and the cannon at the battery. But it was recommended, — perhaps to restrain the too great freedom of such acts, — that no movement of parties or bodies of men should be undertaken without direction of the Committee of Safety. Rochester adopted this recommendation at the next town meeting. No more such unlicensed expeditions occurred. After war had actually settled upon the land, steps were taken for the better defense of Portsmouth, and among other measures, the Committee of Safety ordered the selectmen of Rochester to deliver to Col. Evans a four-pound cannon for the defense of Piscataqua Harbor. This was, doubtless, the old iron gun, so famous in the Indian wars.

The necessity of having the colony prepared against any sudden attack by the enemy could not be overlooked. The Continental Congress had already given directions for raising companies of minute-men, — so called because they were to be ready to march at a minute's warning. Out of the twelve regiments of militia in New Hampshire, four regiments of minute-men were to be organized. Men were most urgently appealed to to engage in this service. "It was an important crisis," "all was at stake," and, for encouragement, it was promised that the companies should be relieved every four months, so that the duty might be divided as equally as possible among the whole body of militia. Upon the 18th of October, instructions were issued to officers of militia, selectmen of towns, and

town committees of safety, to use their utmost endeavors to raise their quotas of minute-men. Five days later came the startling report that a British fleet was about to attack Portsmouth. Washington, suspecting such a design, dispatched Gen. Sullivan to take command of the militia and defend the harbor. The call for men was promptly responded to by Rochester. The following is the roll of a company of Rochester men who marched to Portsmouth under command of Capt. David Place, and served from four to six weeks on Seavey's Island.

David Place, Captain.
Ebenezer Tebbets, 1st Lieutenant.
John Ham, 2d Lieutenant.
George Place, Ensign.
Paul Libbey, Sergeant.
Reuben Heard, Sergeant.
Joshua Courson, Sergeant.

John Marden, Sergeant.
John Woodman, Corporal.
James Wentworth, Corporal.
Jonathan French, Corporal.
Benjamin Taylor, Corporal.
Ichabod Rawlings, Drummer.
Samuel Place, Fifer.

PRIVATES.

Daniel Cook.
Samuel Goodwin.
George Heard.
John Rogers.
Amos Place.
Amos Spencer.
John Bickford.
James Rogers.
Mesheck Heard.
Samuel Robertson.
Ebenezer Courson.
Moses Drown.
John McDuffee.
James Coleman.

Joseph Berry.
Moses Hammet.
Daniel Watson.
Haniel Clark.
John Nute.
Robert McCreelis.
Thomas Chamberlain.
John Stanton.
David Wingate.
Joseph Plummer.
Jonathan Tebbets.
John Lighton.
Amos Hayes.
Jonathan Richards.

Joseph Richards.
Dudley Pike.
Solomon Clark.
Joseph Thompson.
Isaac Wentworth.
John Place.
Benjamin Furber.
John Rawlings.
Timothy Ricker.
James Berry.
Moses Furber.
Edward Rawlings.
John Bickford.

When the expected fleet failed to arrive, the excitement subsided, and attention was turned to the siege of Boston, where Capt. Place's minute-men found their next service. Six months of barrack life around Boston had dampened the ardor of many of the Continental soldiers. Their terms of enlistment were fast expiring, and new enlistments were obtained with difficulty. The first effervescence of patriotism was over. The troops whose time was out were rapidly marching home, and some Connecticut regiments hastened off before their time expired. Washington was surrounded with difficulties, and the camp was in danger of being left empty. In this exigency, Gen. Sullivan dispatched by express to the New Hampshire Committee of Safety a letter calling for militia. The committee met and

ordered out sixteen companies. The first on the list was Capt. Place's. *On the next day* the roll of his company was examined, allowed, and ordered to be paid. This service was from the third of December till the fifteenth of January. The names of the men have not been found. The record among the army rolls is simply this :

"Return of companies of New Hampshire militia in the Continental Army, December, 1775.

ROCHESTER.

Capt. David Place — Lt. Thomas Hodgdon — 2d Lt. Aaron Hanson — Ensign James Goodwin — 4 Sergeants — 4 Corporals — 2 drummers and fifers — 81 privates."

Lieut. Timothy Roberts and several other Rochester men engaged in the same service under Capt. John Waldron, of Dover. Neither of these companies was in any action. This closes the first year of the war.

Although the revolutionary spirit had been increasing in the Colonies for years, yet the prayer of good men still continued to be in the words of Mr. Haven, "for reconciliation with the parent State upon terms constitutional and honorable to both parties." On the fourth of July, 1776, this hope was abandoned, and thenceforth the war was for independence. The first danger to which the new cause was exposed arose from the influence of the Tories, a numerous and powerful party, from whom more was to be feared than from open, armed enemies. Congress, therefore, recommended that measures be taken "*immediately* to disarm all persons who were *notoriously* disaffected to the American cause, or should refuse to associate to defend by ARMS, the Colonies against the British." The New Hampshire Committee of Safety sent at once to the several towns printed forms prepared as follows :—

"*To the Selectmen of Rochester :*

COLONY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In Committee of Safety, April 12, 1776.

In order to carry the underwritten resolve of the Honorable Continental Congress into execution, you are requested to desire all males above twenty-one years of age (lunatics, idiots, and negroes excepted), to sign to the DECLARATION on this paper ; and when so done, to make return hereof, together with the name or names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY or Committee of Safety of this Colony.

M. WEARE, Chairman.

IN CONGRESS, March 14, 1776."

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Assemblies, Conventions, and Councils or Committees of Safety of the United Colonies *immediately* to cause all persons to be disarmed, within their respective Colonies, who are *notoriously* disaffected to the cause of America, or who have not associated and refuse to associate to defend by ARMS the United Colonies against the hostile attempts of the British fleets and armies.

(Copy) Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sect'y."

"In consequence of the resolution of the Honorable Continental Congress, and to show our determination in joining with our American brethren in defending the lives, liberties, and properties of the inhabitants of the United Colonies,

We, the subscribers do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies, against the United American Colonies.

Ebenezer Tebbets,
Samuel Furber,
Benjamin Furber,
Barnabas Palmer,
William Trickey,
Daniel Hayes,
Ephraim Wentworth,
Richard Walker,
Benjamin Rollins,
Thomas Plummer,
Daniel Watkins,
Richard Wentworth,
Avery Hall,
Wentworth Hayes,
Isaac Libbey,
Mark Hartford,
John Brewster,
Daniel Kimball,
Moses Hammett,
Joseph Dame,
Joseph Haven,
Isaac Wentworth,
Josiah Main,
Paul Libbey,
Thomas Roberts,
Samuel Alley,
Stephen Jenkins,
Josiah Folsom,
Samuel Nute
Ebenezer Wentworth,
James Jackson,
James Deering,
Ichabod Rollins,
Moses Hayes,
William Jennis, Jr.,
John Knowles,
Moses Brown,
Caleb Jackson,
Ebenezer Place, Jr.,
George Place,
Jonathan Ham,

Daniel Wingate,
William Evans,
William Chamberlin,
Richard Furber,
Jacob Hanson,
James Foster,
Benjamin Fost,
Eleazar Coleman,
Dodovah Garland,
Bradstreet French,
David French,
Thomas Ham,
Henry Tebbets,
Thomas Peevey,
James How,
James Chesley,
Daniel Garland,
Enoch Hoitt,
Benjamin Fost, Jr.,
John Trickey,
John Trickey, Jr.,
James French,
John Ham, Jr.,
Joseph Knight,
James Chamberlin,
William Knight,
Ebenezer Chesley,
Solomon Perkins, Jr.,
Joseph Plummer,
Jonathan Pinkham,
Jonathan Richards,
John Richards,
Thomas Furber,
Jonathan Morrison,
Joseph Page,
Aaron Jennis,
Elijah Varney,
Henry Allard,
Ephraim Ham,
Robert Walker,
Beard Plummer,

John Beargin,
Timothy Roberts,
Samuel Plummer,
Lemuel Bickford,
Jabez Dame,
William Allen,
Joshua Pearl,
John Plummer,
William McDuffee,
John Ham,
Ebenezer Ricker,
Stephen Berry,
Abner Dame,
John Cook,
Daniel Rogers,
John Woodman,
William Wingate,
Hunking Colebroth,
James Rogers,
James Rogers, Tertius,
Samuel Chamberlin,
James Downs,
Ichabod Hayes,
Nathaniel Watson,
Samuel Twombly,
James Wentworth,
Simon French,
David Jennis,
William Hodgdon,
Solomon Drown,
William McNeal,
Aaron Ham,
Richard Place,
Alexander Hodgdon,
Benjamin Hoitt,
Thomas Brown,
Moses Downs,
Zebulon Davis,
Nicholas Wentworth,
Elihue Wentworth,
Joseph Jones,

Samuel Drown,
Joseph Hayes,
Samuel Seavey,
Diamond Pearl,
Turner Whitehouse,
Thomas Davis,
Moses Hayes, Jr.,
Nathaniel Watson, Jr.,
Jonathan Twombly,
Job Clements,
Cornelius Jenkins,
Caleb Wakeman,
Benjamin Twombly,
Reuben Wentworth,
Peter Horn,
Ebenezer Horn,
Thomas Drew,
William Jennis,
James Knowles,
William Ham,
Solomon Perkins,
Samuel Merrow,
George Willard,
Samuel Merrow, Jr.,
James Horn,

John Heard,
Zebulon Dame,
Josiah Wentworth,
Jotham Nutter,
John Randall,
John Richards, Jr.,
Abraham Morrison,
Daniel Page,
Joshua Downing,
John Nute,
Moses Jennis,
Samuel Robinson,
Paul Jennis,
Joseph Tucker,
Joseph Drown,
Joseph Jiles,
Ebenezer Place,
Alexander Hodgdon, Jr.,
John Hammett,
Jonathan Bickford,
Samuel Twombly, Jr.,
Edward Tebbets,
James Rogers, Jr.,
Benjamin Hayes,
Joseph Walker,

Edward Lock,
Charles Knight,
David Leighton,
Samuel Jones,
Moses Horn,
Ithamar Seavey,
Ebenezer Garland,
James McDuffee,
John Jenness,
Richard Nutter,
John Place,
Joseph Walker, Jr.,
Richard Furber, Jr.,
Joseph Thompson,
Reuben Heard, Jr.,
Reuben Heard,
Moses Roberts,
Gershom Downs,
Lemuel Richardson,
Benjamin Copps,
Abraham Cook,
Edmond Tebbets,
Joshua Cossen,
Samuel Wingate, Jr.,
Thomas Brown, Jr.

The following persons refused to sign the annexed association : —

James Allen,
Ichabod Cossen,
Thomas Trickey,
Samuel Wingate,
Joseph Heard,
Tristrem Heard,
Benjamin Bickford,
Jonathan Hodgdon,

Jona Ellis,
Edward Varney,
Benjamin Dame,
John Witherell,
Morris Ellis,
Solomon Clark,
William Ellis,
Benjamin Heard,

Nathaniel Garland,
Abraham Pearl,
Samuel Downing,
Joshua Knight,
Stephen Wentworth,
Daniel Jenness.

The undernamed persons are of the Society of Friends, and do not choose to sign : —

Elijah Tebbets,
John Tebbets,
Joseph Tebbets,
David Tebbets,
Mordecai Varney,
Moses Varney,
Moses Austin,
John Cloutman,

Jonathan Dame,
Benjamin Meeder,
Jonathan Meeder,
Elijah Tebbets, Jr.,
Ezekiel Tebbets,
Muzzey Gould,
Robert Tebbets,
David Varney,

Moses Varney, Jr.,
Ebenezer Varney,
Thomas Cloutman,
Isaac Twombly,
Nathaniel Meeder,
Joseph Meeder.

ROCHESTER, 15th October, 1776.

By order of the Committee.

a true copy.

Attest

EBEN'R TEBBETS, Cl'k.

A true list of all the whigs and tories in the town of Rochester in 1776."

Thus, one hundred and ninety-eight persons in Rochester signed this agreement, twenty-two belonging to the Society of Friends

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Samuel Drown,
Joseph Hayes,
Samuel Seavey,
Diamond Pearl,
Turner Whitehouse,
Thomas Davis,
Moses Hayes, Jr.,
Nathaniel Watson, Jr.,
Jonathan Twombly,
Job Clements,
Cornelius Jenkins,
Caleb Wakeman,
Benjamin Twombly,
Reuben Wentworth,
Peter Horn,
Ebenezer Horn,
Thomas Drew,
William Jennis,
James Knowles,
William Ham,
Solomon Perkins,
Samuel Merrow,
George Willand,
Samuel Merrow, Jr.,
James Horn,

John Heard,
Zebulon Dame,
Josiah Wentworth,
Jotham Nutter,
John Randall,
John Richards, Jr.,
Abraham Morrison,
Daniel Page,
Joshua Downing,
John Nute,
Moses Jennis,
Samuel Robinson,
Paul Jennis,
Joseph Tucker,
Joseph Drown,
Joseph Jiles,
Ebenezer Place,
Alexander Hodgdon, Jr.,
John Hammett,
Jonathan Bickford,
Samuel Twombly, Jr.,
Edward Tebbets,
James Rogers, Jr.,
Benjamin Hayes,
Joseph Walker,

Edward Lock,
Charles Knight,
David Leighton,
Samuel Jones,
Moses Horn,
Ithamar Seavey,
Ebenezer Garland,
James McDuffee,
John Jenness,
Richard Nutter,
John Place,
Joseph Walker, Jr.,
Richard Furber, Jr.,
Joseph Thompson,
Reuben Heard, Jr.,
Reuben Heard,
Moses Roberts,
Gershom Downs,
Lemuel Richardson,
Benjamin Copps,
Abraham Cook,
Edmond Tebbets,
Joshua Cossen,
Samuel Wingate, Jr.,
Thomas Brown, Jr.

The following persons refused to sign the annexed association : —

James Allen,
Ichabod Cossen,
Thomas Trickey,
Samuel Wingate,
Joseph Heard,
Tristrem Heard,
Benjamin Bickford,
Jonathan Hodgdon,

Jona Ellis,
Edward Varney,
Benjamin Dame,
John Witherell,
Morris Ellis,
Solomon Clark,
William Ellis,
Benjamin Heard,

Nathaniel Garland,
Abraham Pearl,
Samuel Downing,
Joshua Knight,
Stephen Wentworth,
Daniel Jenness.

The unnamed persons are of the Society of Friends, and do not choose to sign : —

Elijah Tebbets,
John Tebbets,
Joseph Tebbets,
David Tebbets,
Mordecai Varney,
Moses Varney,
Moses Austin,
John Cloutman,

Jonathan Dame,
Benjamin Meeder,
Jonathan Meeder,
Elijah Tebbets, Jr.,
Ezekiel Tebbets,
Muzzey Gould,
Robert Tebbets,
David Varney,

Moses Varney, Jr.,
Ebenezer Varney,
Thomas Cloutman,
Isaac Twombly,
Nathaniel Meeder,
Joseph Meeder.

ROCHESTER, 15th October, 1776.

By order of the Committee.

a true copy.

Attest

EBEN'R TEBBETS, Cl'k.

A true list of all the whigs and tories in the town of Rochester in 1776."

Thus, one hundred and ninety-eight persons in Rochester signed this agreement, twenty-two belonging to the Society of Friends

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“did not choose to sign,” and twenty-two others refused to sign. This placed every man as a friend or an enemy to his country, and informed the Committee of Safety what individuals to watch or disarm.

In re-organizing the army for 1776, three regiments were called for from New Hampshire. These were regular Continental troops, and must not be confounded with the militia companies, which were called into the field in times of emergency.

Captain David Place raised and took command of a company in the Second Continental Regiment, under Col. James Reed. The date of his entry is the first of January. On the opposite page is given a fac-simile of a pay-roll dated on the twenty-eighth of April following, which shows that fourteen of his company had then deserted, seven were absent on sick-list, and sixty-seven were present on duty. Only a small proportion of the men were from this town, and it is impossible to select their names with any approach to accuracy. Others, doubtless, enlisted in other companies.

During the preceding fall and winter, Arnold had led an expedition against Canada through the wilderness of Maine. Montgomery had advanced by way of the Lakes, and after capturing Montreal, had pushed on and united his army with the force under Arnold. A daring but unsuccessful assault had been made upon the city of Quebec, in which Montgomery was killed and Arnold badly wounded. The remnant of the army blockaded the city during the winter behind ramparts of snow. In the spring, it became necessary to withdraw these forces, and, as the British were much superior in numbers, the retreat was beset with danger. All the regiments which could be spared were sent to re-enforce the American army. Boston having been evacuated by the British, Capt. Place had gone with his regiment under Washington, from Cambridge to New York. Thence they were ordered up the Hudson and down the Lakes with the other New Hampshire regiments under command of Gen. Sullivan. These troops met the army retreating from Quebec, at the mouth of the Sorel, above Montreal. From that point the retreat was very rapid. So close was the pursuit of the enemy that the men could scarcely find time to cook their victuals, and the American force was so small that it became necessary to call out the militia. Many Rochester men hastened to the service, chiefly in the companies of Capt. Joseph Badger, Jr., and Capt. John Drew, of

Col. Wingate's regiment. Daniel McNeal of Rochester, who had served as a private at the commencement of the war, was a lieutenant in the latter company. The pursuit ceased at St. Johns, yet the army continued its retreat to Ticonderoga. This fort being strongly fortified, and large re-enforcements of militia having arrived, the enemy were unable to capture it. Here the troops remained during the summer. Dysentery, small-pox, and putrid fever broke out among them, and nearly one third of the New Hampshire men in the service died this year by sickness. Rochester lost fourteen.

The day when the survivors returned to their homes was one of mingled joy and sadness. On the Sabbath, December eighth, at the close of the sermon, they were publicly welcomed by Mr. Haven in these words : —

"I shall now use the freedom to speak a few words to those who have been far from their friends, — far from the place of their nativity. You have been engaged in the cause of your Country — a just cause, and one that I hope God will defend. You have undergone much hardship and fatigue, but God has carried you through, and you have returned to the habitations of your friends. You rejoice ; we rejoice with you. I now welcome you home. I trust I may speak for all this Congregation — I am certain I may do it in the name of every well-wisher to his country and friend to mankind. I congratulate you on your return. My heart rejoices ; but even now a sudden gloom comes over my mind. I can but drop a tear for the thought of the others who went forth with you. Will they return ? No ; for the King of Terrors has bound them. No less than fourteen of your once fellow soldiers and fellow townsmen are in the cold hands of death. Their eyes are closed and their bodies you have left in a distant land. Oh ye dear relatives of the dead, I am filled with sympathetic grief for you. The return of these your friends brings the dead fresh to your minds. Though you rejoice to see them, you can but rejoice with tears. Your friends are done with the cares of this world. They will no more be called into the field to oppose the soldiers of cruel tyrants. They have died for their country ; they could do no more. We trust God is rewarding them for the love they have shown to their country, and their sacred rights."

After warning those who had been preserved not to be guilty of the sin of unthankfulness, he turned to those who had friends still remaining in the army, and endeavored to give them encouragement. He did not fail to enforce the duty of prayer for all those who were still engaged in the defense of their rights and privileges that they might be prospered and returned in safety to their friends.

Let us now inquire who these were that were still absent in the service of their country. Besides the regulars of Reed's Continental regiment now with Washington at Trenton, there were two companies of Militia commanded by Rochester officers and largely composed of Rochester men, Capt. William McDuffee's Company, and Capt. John Brewster's Company. The former of these in Col.

Tashe's regiment was called out by order dated September sixteenth. They were mustered in, and marched to re-enforce the army in New York. They served about three months, during the whole of which time they were stationed at Peekskill to guard the passage of the Hudson. The Company numbered fifty-four men. Although the places of residence are not given, yet the names of twenty-four are found upon the town records of this period, and probably a still larger number belonged to Rochester. From the traditional accounts of their poaching raids upon the roosts and sties of the neighboring farmers, it is fair to judge that they saw more of the bright side of soldiering than the troops generally. It is even said that one Rochester boy gained a pension for a wound accidentally received in climbing a fence, as he was one night returning to camp with a good fat turkey under his arm.

Capt. John Brewster's Company of Col. Pierse Long's regiment was stationed at Newcastle, from August 7, 1776, to January 7, 1777.

The following Rochester men were in this Company: —

James Howe, M. D., Surgeon's Mate.	Enoch Burnham, Sergeant.
John Brewster, Captain.	Benjamin Hoyt, Corporal.
John Bergin, Ensign.	James Coleman, Corporal.
Stephen Berry, Sergeant.	Anthony N. Rollings, Drummer.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Richards,	Isaac Libby,	Amos Place,
Amos Spencer,	Moses Rollings,	Amos Hayes,
John Richards,	Charles Ricker,	Abraham Morrison.

This company marched from Newcastle, to join the Northern Army in January, 1777, and were stationed at Fort Independence near Ticonderoga. In preparing for the coming campaign,—the glorious campaign which ended in the surrender of Burgoyne's proud army,—Ticonderoga was the rendezvous of the New Hampshire troops. Besides Capt. Brewster's company, there were many other Rochester soldiers gathered here. Among these were the recruits lately enlisted to fill up the regular Continental regiments. In the second regiment commanded by Col. Nathan Hale, were the following:—

CAPT. BENJAMIN TITCOMB'S COMPANY.

George Downing,	19 years of age.	Samuel Forst,	21 years of age.
Jonathan Downing,	30 " "	Samuel Ryon,	25 " "
Joseph Pearl,	17 " "	Thomas Shaw,	24 " "
John Garlin,	18 " "		

Benjamin Nute of Rochester was afterwards a lieutenant in this company, and Joshua Merrow was ensign and still later promoted to lieutenant.

CAPT. F. M. BELL'S COMPANY.

Daniel Cook,	20 years of age.	William Palmer,	19 years of age.
Daniel Watson,	23 " "	Timothy Ricker,	19 " "
Eben. Chestley,	23 " "	Edward Rollings,	21 " "
Enoch Wingate,	24 " "	George Heard,	19 " "
Joshua Place,	16 " "	Paul Pearl,	28 " "
Thomas Chamberlain,	19 " "	Simeon Pearl,	17 " "
Daniel Wingate,	22 " "	Daniel Horn,	27 " "
Daniel Rogers, jr.,	30 " "		

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Henry Durgin.	Jonathan Doe.	Amos Place.
Samuel Alley.	Daniel Alley.	

Before leaving home, the volunteers were thus addressed by Rev. Mr. Haven:—

"I cannot close without a few words to my young friends who have enlisted and expect soon to go forth in the defense of their country. Brethren, I applaud you that you have engaged in such a noble cause. Be strong and of good courage, and may the Lord God go with you, and may he never fail nor forsake you. I hope you have more noble views than those of gain or worldly honor. I hope you feel a sympathetic grief for your bleeding country, and an ardent zeal of freeing her from the hands of tyrants, who sport with our miseries, and glory in their more than savage barbarity. Be strong and of good courage, for we have enemies, even among us, that would be glad to see you fearful and shrinking back. Remember that you are under the care of God, and that, though the arrows of death may fly thick, yet they cannot hurt you without a commission from Him. . . . Seek the best company and prize such highly when you find it. Bad company avoid when you can, as you would the plague. The wickedness of it is contagious. Watch over your morals, watch over your conversation. If there is anything good in what I say, pray remember it. It may be the last time I shall have an opportunity to give you counsel; for I may not live till the time is expired which you expect to be absent from home; or if I do, you may not live to return. Be bold, then, in the cause in which you are engaged. Our all is now at stake; our friends, relations, possessions, and country, all call for vigorous exertion. Therefore, I charge you, by all that is dear to you, that you act like men and like Christians."

Nothing worthy of note occurred at Ticonderoga or Fort Independence, where these troops were stationed, until the middle of June. At that time a strong English flotilla advanced to co-operate with Gen. Burgoyne's grand army. In a council of war, the Americans determined to abandon the Fort. A retreat was made with the American flotilla up through the Lakes. Arriving at Whitehall the troops disembarked, the vessels were blown up by Col. Long, and the retreat continued toward Saratoga. On the way, an engagement occurred at Fort Anne (July 6), between Col. Long's regi-

ment and the English Ninth, in which the English were defeated and compelled to retire. This closed the service of Capt. Brewster's company. The period of enlistment having expired, the whole regiment was discharged. Although great loss had been suffered in this hasty retreat, yet the other portion of the army retreating by land from Ticonderoga, fared even worse. Col. Hale's regiment formed a part of the rear guard. By reason of the great number of invalids and stragglers, they were unable to keep up with the main body. They fell back six or seven miles, and, contrary to Gen. St. Clair's express orders, stopped short at Hubbardton. They were overtaken by the enemy, on the morning of July sixth, and sharply attacked. The regiment fled panic-stricken, leaving their Colonel, Adjutant, three Captains, and two other officers, with from one to two hundred men, prisoners to the enemy. George Heard and Ebenezer Chesley, with others whose names are not known, were missing from Rochester. Three also of our soldiers died this year while prisoners in the hands of the British.

The surrender of Ticonderoga, with its numerous artillery, came like a thunderbolt upon Congress and the country. The New Hampshire Assembly had just finished their session and returned home. A summons from the Committee of Safety brought them together again. The militia was re-organized, and a large portion ordered to march immediately "to stop the progress of the enemy on our western frontiers." Capt. Daniel McDuffee raised a company of fifty-eight men, thirty of whom were of this town. They engaged promptly in the service and at once marched to the seat of war. The excitement throughout the Northern States was very great. Says a Rochester writer, of that day, referring to the alarm caused by the rapid advance of Burgoyne's army: —

"It was a dark day to our people, and added greatly to the weight of all our former troubles. While some were ready to sink under the feeling of despondency, others were fired with a spirit of noble revenge. Great concern for the safety of their relatives in the army fell upon many."

It was foreseen that a sanguinary battle must soon take place. In August came the good news of Stark's victory at Bennington. This was followed in a few weeks by the glorious triumphs over the invaders at Stillwater and Saratoga. To crown all, the surrender of the entire British army occurred in October. Alarm and anxiety were followed by universal rejoicing. Says the writer last quoted: —

"The surrender of the forces of a great general at the Northward is what we are ready to call the grandest thing that ever happened in America. It is difficult to moderate our joy or keep it within due bounds. We are a young people and not much used to such conquests, and it is to be feared that there will be now unreasonable joy as there was lately unreasonable sorrow. We are apt to go to extremes."

Capt. McDuffee's company had joined the Northern army at Saratoga in September, arriving in season to participate in these brilliant victories. From the roll of his company, which does not give residences, are selected the following names of Rochester men:—

Name.	Rank.	Entered.	Discharged.
Daniel McDuffee,	Captain,	Sept. 8, '77.	Dec. 15.
David Leighton,	Ensign,	"	"
Peter Glidden,	Sergeant,	"	<i>Died</i> Nov. 18.
Solomon Clark,	Corporal,	"	<i>Dischg'd</i> Dec. 15.
Jonathan Ellis,	"	"	"
Eben. Twombly,	Drummer,	"	"
James Wentworth,	Private,	"	"
John McDuffee,	"	"	"
Enoch Hayes,	"	"	"
Tobias Ricker,	"	"	"
John Richards,	"	"	"
Joseph Richards,	"	"	"
John Allen,	"	"	"
Amos Spencer,	"	"	"
Jonathan Dame,	"	"	<i>Died</i> Nov. 16.
Dudley Pike,	"	"	<i>Disch'd</i> Nov. 30.
Moses Rawlins,	"	"	"
Joseph Wingate,	"	"	Dec. 15.
Nicholas Wentworth,	"	"	Nov. 30.
Amos Hayes,	"	"	"
Richard Furber,*	"	"	Dec. 15.
William McNeal,	"	"	Nov. 30.
John Stanton,	"	"	<i>Deserted</i> Oct. 20.
John Nute,	"	"	"
Joseph Thompson,	"	"	"
John Bickford,	"	"	"
Stephen Starboard,	"	"	"

After the surrender of Burgoyne, the militia returned home, but the Continental regiments marched into Pennsylvania and passed the winter at Valley Forge. The sufferings of the troops at that place form a part of our country's history familiar to every one.

All danger of an invasion from Canada being now at an end, the theater of war was removed Southward. The militia of New Hampshire was no more summoned to repel the invader at their very door. Yet in the summer of 1778, an expedition was raised, com-

* "Gen. Richard Furber died in 1848, in the 95th year of his age. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and lived in that part of Rochester which was afterwards Farmington. He acted as an Adjutant at the surrender of Burgoyne." [*Dover Enquirer.*]

manded by Gen. Sullivan, to co-operate with the French to expel the British from Rhode Island. The co-operation, however, was not effected, the fleet being driven to sea by a violent storm. For this expedition Rochester furnished nineteen men, who served about six months in Col. Peabody's regiment. Again in 1779 six soldiers from Rochester enlisted in Col. Mooney's regiment, for the defense of Rhode Island, and served about six months, when, Newport having been evacuated by the British, they were discharged. Their names were: —

Joseph Ricker.
Tobias Ricker.

Samuel Rollings.
Thomas Carter.

Paltiah Stevens.
Isaac Hatch.

Thus far our attention has been almost exclusively confined to the fortunes of militia companies, or volunteers raised for special service. We have seen men leave their homes with words of encouragement and counsel, have traced them in long and difficult marches, have followed them in hazardous retreats, have seen them exposed to the dangers of battle and disease, and have listened to the tender words of welcome with which they were greeted upon their return. If more interest is found in the history of these brave bands than in that of soldiers in the regular army, it is owing to the excitement of the times when the former were called forth. A formidable enemy was invading their land, and they were alarmed at his rapid progress. They were obliged to act promptly and decidedly. The interest is greater, also, because they went forth and returned together forming distinct companies, or parts of companies, having their own officers, so that it is not difficult to discover what part of the common danger they shared. It remains to trace the fortunes of those who were engaged in the regular army. This can be done only by noticing the services of the regiments of which they formed a part. During August and September, 1779, they were in Sullivan's expedition against the Senecas. The object of this expedition was the capture of Niagara, and the destruction of the villages of the Indians, who had been guilty of great outrages upon the Americans. It was conducted through a region almost entirely unknown, and covered with forests, and the march was beset with unusual dangers and difficulties. Many villages were burned, orchards cut down, and crops destroyed; yet the main object was not accomplished, and the enterprise failed of beneficial results. Several engagements took place, the most severe of which was at Newtown, now Elmira, New

York, in which the enemy were led by the celebrated chief, Joseph Brant. The New Hampshire troops, under Poor, sustained the brunt of the battle, and behaved with great coolness and intrepidity. In 1780, the war was mostly confined to the Southern States. The New Hampshire troops were stationed at West Point and in New Jersey. In 1781, the three regiments were reduced to two, commanded by Col. Scammel and Col. George Reid. They marched to Virginia, and were present at the surrender of the British army under Cornwallis at Yorktown. The names of those who served in the Continental army are now given, with the history and fate of each man, so far as can be gathered from the rolls and documents still in existence.

COL. REID'S REGIMENT.

As Col. Reid commanded the regiment formerly under Col. Hale, the names already given of men in that regiment are here repeated to give a more particular account of each man.

JOSHUA MERROW, *Ensign*. Engaged April 2, 1777. Promoted lieutenant July 12, 1780.

† JOSHUA PLACE. Engaged May 1, 1777 for 3 years. DIED August 7, 1777.

† SIMEON PEARL. Engaged Ap. 20, 1777 for 3 years. DIED Feb. 10, 1778.

† PAUL PEARL. Engaged Ap. 20, 1777 for 3 years. KILLED Oct. 7, 1777, at battle of Saratoga.

† GEORGE HEARD. Engaged May 1, 1777 for 3 years. MISSING July 7, 1777 in the retreat from Ticonderoga.

† JOHN GARLAND. Engaged May 10, 1777 for 3 years. Discharged May 10, 1780.

† SAMUEL FOSS. Engaged June 4, 1777 for 3 years. DIED Sept. 6, 1778.

† GEORGE DOWNING. Engaged Nov. 15, 1776 for the war. Promoted *Corporal* Ap. 1, 1781. Promoted *Sergeant* Nov. 13, 1781.*

† JONATHAN DOWNING. Engaged Nov. 15, 1776 for the war. Promoted *Sergeant Major* June 1, 1779.* George and Jonathan Downing thus enlisted very early, and for the war. They probably received no bounty. In 1788 the Town unanimously voted them \$50 worth of Stock and Lumber for services in the Continental Army.

† THOMAS CHAMBERLIN. Engaged May 10, 1777 for 3 years. Discharged May 10, 1780.

† EBENEZER CHESLEY. Engaged May 1, 1777 for 3 years. MISSING July 7, 1777 in retreat from Ticonderoga.

† DANIEL COOK. Engaged May 10, 1777 for 3 years. Discharged May 10, 1780. Re-enlisted for the war.* Was one of Washington's Guard in 1779.

† TIMOTHY RICKER. Engaged May 1, 1777 for 3 years. Discharged May 1, 1780. Was one of Washington's Guard in 1779.

† DANIEL ALLEY, *Corporal*. Engaged Nov. 11, 1776 for the war. Reduced to ranks Sept. 8, 1778. Transferred to Invalid Corps Feb. 1, 1780.*

† WILLIAM HARPER, age 25.

MOSES ROLINGS. Engaged Nov. 13, 1776 for the war. Promoted *Corporal* June 13, 1777. KILLED Oct. 13, 1777, while the Americans were endeavoring to cut off Burgoyne's retreat.

DANIEL WATSON. Engaged May 1, 1777 for 3 years. Discharged May 1, 1780.

† WILLIAM PALMER. Engaged May 1, 1777 for 3 years. Promoted *Corporal* June 8, 1779. Discharged Ap. 30, 1780.

EPHRAIM HAM. Engaged Ap. 10, 1777. Discharged May 1, 1780.

† ICHABOD HORN. Engaged Aug. 15, 1779 for the war.
Appointed *Drummer* Dec. 16, 1779. Reduced July 12, 1781.*
† JOHN ROGERS. Engaged Oct. 15, 1779 for the war. Promoted *Corporal*
Oct. 1, 1780.*
† ENOCH WINGATE. Engaged May 1, 1777 for 3 years. Discharged May 1,
1780. *Died Aug. 4, 1828.*
DANIEL WINGATE. Engaged May 10, 1777 for 3 years. Discharged May
10, 1780.
† JOSEPH PEARL. Engaged May 1, 1777 for the war.* Missing in retreat
from Ticonderoga.
† JOSEPH RICKER. Engaged Oct. 15, 1779 for the war.*
MATTHIAS WELCH. Engaged Feb. 1777 for the war. Deserted Nov. 27,
1778. Joined May 1, 1780.*
DANIEL COOK, JR. Engaged Ap. 10, 1780 for the war.*
SAMUEL ROLLINS. Engaged Feb. 28, 1781.*
† SAMUEL RYON. Engaged June, 1777.
EDWARD ROLLINS. Engaged May, 1777.
† HENRY DURGIN. Deserted. Captured.
† JONATHAN DOE.
SAMUEL ALLEY.
† AMOS PLACE.

COLONEL SCAMMELL'S REGIMENT.

† THOMAS SHAW. Engaged Jan. 3, 1777. Deserted Ap. 5, 1781.*
ROBERT ELLIS. Engaged Aug. 17, 1780. Discharged Dec. 31, 1781.*
RICHARD COOK. Engaged July 15, 1779 for the war. DIED Oct. 8, 1781 at
the siege of Yorktown.*

COLONEL CILLEY'S REGIMENT.

DANIEL ROGERS, JR. Engaged May 11, 1777. DIED July 20, 1777.
EBENEZER ALLEN. Engaged Ap. 15, 1780. Discharged Dec. 31, 1781.*
DANIEL SARGENT. Engaged Ap. 9, 1780. Discharged Dec. 31, 1781.

REGIMENT UNKNOWN.

OTIS ALLEY. Engaged Ap. 6, 1781 for 3 years.*
HENRY SMITH. Engaged May 1, 1781 for 3 years.*
ABNER COFFIN. Engaged May 9, 1782.
SOLOMON DROWN. Engaged May 10, 1782.
WILLIAM C. PEAVEY. Engaged May 18, 1782.
JONATHAN ELLIS. Engaged May 18, 1782.
† PETER COOK. Enlisted Sept. 1779 for one year.
EPHRAIM ALLEY of Rochester enlisted for Madbury, Sept. 1779 for one year.
CÆSAR WINGATE. Engaged June 6, 1781 for 3 years.* He was Capt. Ham's
slave.

There were many others who served their Country upon the seas,
in privateering vessels. It is difficult to find even the names of
these men, much more to learn any particular account of their ser-

* Claimed by the Town as in service May 13, 1782.

† These names are found in Vol. XV. of the State Papers on the return of the "1st Regiment in
the County of Strafford whereof Stephen Evans is Colonel," as having enlisted from Rochester
for three years. Daniel Wingate, Jr. and Daniel Walton are on the same list. Perhaps they
are the same as Daniel Wingate and Daniel Watson. Thomas Ellis is also credited to Rochester,
May 30, 1782. [Editor.]

† On roll of absentees from Col. Cilley's regiment at Valley Forge Jan. 10, 1778, is "William
Sharper Left at Sopers. Deserted." Perhaps the same man. [Editor.]

vices and adventures. Among them were *Benjamin, Caleb, Joseph,* and *Timothy Roberts*, and *Isaac Hanson*, who sailed with the gallant Paul Jones. With them was *George Roberts* of Middleton. Benjamin served also in the army, and died in 1830 at the age of 76. George Roberts sailed in 1778 from Portsmouth in the *Ranger* and in 1779 in "*Bon Homme Richard*." *James Marden* was Drummer in 2d N. H. Regiment in Capt. James Carr's Company.

During the first years of the war, there was little difficulty in furnishing the town's proportion of soldiers. Militia officers were frequently called upon to raise men from their companies, and the town appointed a committee to co-operate with them. The term of service was not long, and scarcely anything was paid for bounties. The first bounty appears to have been paid in 1777, — £34 each to 14 men. After the hardships of the Canada expedition, which bore so severely upon the Rochester men under Captains Place, Brewster, and Daniel McDuffee, volunteering received a check. The first excitement was over. Enthusiasm had somewhat abated. It was found that the war was no pastime of a few months, but a business which would require years of determined and stubborn fighting. An appeal had been made to the town to abate the taxes of those men who suffered at Ticonderoga, and to repay those who had advanced money to hasten the enlistment of volunteers. The town at first refused to grant either of these requests. Repeatedly called on to furnish their quota to fill the Continental regiments for three years, or for the war, they satisfied themselves with voting to raise only nine months' men, offering \$100 * bounty; but it was found impossible to raise them upon these terms. A recruiting committee was appointed, but at the end of one month they reported in town-meeting that they had been able to enlist only one man, though they had encouragement from others. "Encouragement" seems to have been the only result of their effort. The people now saw their mistake and began to retrace their steps. They presented to the selectmen a large petition for another town meeting. They then voted to repay the money which individuals had advanced to procure enlistments, to abate the poll taxes of men in Place's and Brewster's companies, and to pay every soldier who had served in the campaign of 1777, thirty dollars. These measures were attended with greater success. In 1779 the town was called upon

* This is the first time dollars is used to denote the currency, — Ap. 20, 1778.

for eleven men *for the war*. A recruiting committee was appointed with discretionary power to pay such bounties as were necessary, to enlist men *in or out of town* on as reasonable terms as they were able, to pay bounties in money or in produce, and to call on the selectmen to cash the bills. At this time the currency was rapidly depreciating, and bounties as rapidly rising. In 1780 twelve hundred dollars each was paid for six months' men. Volunteers preferred produce to paper currency, and in 1781 the selectmen charged the town for 1,033 bushels of corn paid the soldiers. Even the State preferred produce to its own bills of credit, for the town paid a State tax in 1780 with 13,425 pounds of beef, and in 1781 with 171½ gallons of West India rum. In 1780 five quires of paper for the use of the town cost sixty pounds, or about \$2.50 a sheet. Deacon Knowles was paid \$400 for expenses to Concord, *in part*, on town business. The price fixed for labor on the highway this year was fifty dollars per day, workmen finding their own tools. Not only was paper money nearly worthless, but the State was flooded with counterfeit bills. At first sight, one feels that it is little credit to the acuteness of the selectmen that they should charge \$832 counterfeit money in one item. Yet the sum does not look so large when reduced to a silver standard, seventy-five dollars in paper being only equal to one dollar in silver. It is not strange that prices were exorbitant, and the spirit of speculation prevalent. Nor is it to be wondered at that efforts were made to counteract this spirit and restrict the prices of necessities by legislation. Imitating the example of Portsmouth many towns — Rochester among others — appointed committees to regulate prices. It does not appear what measures the Rochester committee adopted, but prices continued at a high figure, in defiance of all their efforts. An idea of the rapid depreciation of the currency during the Revolution, may be formed from the following statement showing the amount of town expenses for each year: —

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1774,	125	11	10	1779,	11558	3 10
1775,	145	13	5½	1780,	about 115250	
1776,	245	13	7	1781,	1894	18 2
1777,	806	12	0	1782,	1005	2 2
1778,	3047	10	6	1783,	464	12 0

In 1780, when the depreciation was the greatest, £2,799 16s. 9d. was *in part* for Mr. Haven's salary, £10,000 for the meeting-house,

and the town's proportion of the State tax £34,943 5s. 7d. The new currency came into use in 1781, and affairs began to improve.

The recruiting committees appointed from time to time were as follows:—

April, 1778, { William McDuffee, Lt. Ebenezer Ricker.	April, 1779, { William McDuffee, Ichabod Corson.
July, 1778, { John Brewster, Ichabod Corson.	1779, { Ichabod Corson, David Leighton, Ebenezer Ricker.

Upon the proclamation of peace in 1783, there was naturally great rejoicing throughout the land. We cannot better close this chapter than in the words of Rev. Mr. Haven from—

Lev. 26:6. "And I will give peace in the land, and ye shall lie down, and none shall make you afraid; and I will rid evil beasts out of the land, neither shall the sword go through your land."

"We have the confirmation of peace—a happy peace. It is one of the most joyful events in the memory of any among us. One of the most powerful and warlike nations in the world has taken up arms against us, and, in less than eight years, has been brought to comply with the very terms we proposed to them. Washington has obtained a great name in the earth, and perhaps is deservedly called the greatest general in the world—a man whose memory will be ever dear to his country—a man of whom even his enemies are obliged to speak well. The name of Washington has struck Great Britain with awe, and has hushed the clamors of war. We were poor and despised—we were looked upon as rash and imprudent, and as a people marked out to be crushed by the iron rod of oppression. But now the happy day has arrived in which we rank with nations of fame, and feel our weight among the kingdoms of the earth. Let us consider who are our benefactors. Let us give thanks to God who is our greatest benefactor. Then let us call to mind those heroes who have sacrificed their lives to secure the rights and privileges we now enjoy. Let the memory of the dead be precious to us, whether the fatal lead ended their days, or they died a natural death in the camp. Next let us bear in mind what our worthies have done who have lived through the war and now partake of that peace for which they have contended. Shall we not honor those who under God have been the defense of our country, and have out-braved British veterans? And now peace is restored let all animosities die. Let us be friendly to that country which we were once fond of calling our parent. No more would we be under her government, but we can extend to her the hand of friendship as a sister kingdom."

CHAPTER VI.

FIRST CENTURY OF CHURCH HISTORY.

“We know, and what is better, we feel inwardly that religion is the basis of civil society, and the source of all good and of all comfort.” — *Burke*.

OUR forefathers were a religious people, and prized, above all other institutions, the preaching of the Gospel. It was for religious more than political freedom that the pilgrims left the old world to find a home in the wilds of America. They established the closest alliance between the church and civil government, so that church membership became the essential qualification for the enjoyment of civil franchises. The settlers of New Hampshire were imbued to a large extent with these vigorous religious feelings. The first and heaviest taxes were for the support of the ministry; and although the burden was great, yet to maintain the institutions of religion was ever considered their first and chief duty. For nearly a century, the history of the town is bound up in the history of the church. The church might well be called the heart of the town. Town meetings, in many cases, related exclusively to the affairs of the ministry. The body of the people hired the candidates for the pulpit; invited to the pastorship; voted the salaries, which were raised by general taxation; called the councils; built the meeting-houses and parsonages; dismissed or buried the ministers; and performed many other acts of authority in relation to church affairs. The proprietors took the first steps some years before the inhabitants had gained a voice in town affairs. They voted April, 1730, to build a meeting-house, —

“forty feet long, thirty-five feet wide, and eighteen feet stud; to be well framed & Inclosed &c. Voted also that Capt. Sam^l Tebbets Paul Gerrish Esqr m^r John Wengit & M^r Joseph Jennes be a Committee to agree with any person or persons to build and Parfict the same.”

A tax of three pounds was laid upon each share. The meeting-house was erected the following year, at the fork of the roads near

where the late Gershom Horne lived. This was a spot well chosen, being near the middle of the settlement, upon high land, and easily accessible by roads from different directions. It soon became the most thickly settled part of the town, for everything at that period derived special value and importance from proximity to the church. This was the only place for every kind of public gathering. Here the people congregated weekly for worship. Here they met to discuss all questions which concerned the general welfare. It was the political, moral, and social, as well as religious center. From this, as the place of Sabbath worship—the house of God—went forth influences the most elevating, refining, and chastening upon the hearts of the people.

“A gentle life spreads round the holy spires,
Where'er they rise, the sylvan waste retires,
And aery harvests crown the fertile lea.”

Nothing was wanting on the part of the proprietors, so far as voting could do it, to supply the town with a settled ministry. The inhabitants had reason to expect the prompt fulfillment of their flattering promises. Perhaps they enjoyed occasional preaching; for Mr. Adams, Mr. Pike, and Mr. Cushing, ministers of neighboring towns, manifested much interest in the religious condition of the colony. They attended, and one of them sometimes presided over proprietary meetings when measures to supply the pulpit were debated. They also served upon committees to procure a minister. They would not be likely, therefore, to leave the people entirely destitute of religious instruction.

But a minister was not yet settled. To vote that it should be done, was not doing it. Differences arose between the proprietors and the settlers, as to which should bear the expense of supporting the Gospel. These differences increased from year to year. The proprietors being mostly non-residents, were dilatory, and paid their taxes reluctantly. The settlers were poor and unable to bear heavy taxation, and yet were suffering for want of a pastor. Recourse was had to the Provincial Assembly. The proprietors gladly availed themselves of an act passed May 10, 1731, by which the inhabitants were joined with them in being obliged to maintain the minister. They even voted to support a minister seven years longer than was required in the act. A year and a half passed away, and still they had no pastor. The people became uneasy. William Chamberlain,

a prominent settler, preferred a petition to the General Assembly, in behalf of the people of Rochester, for the support of the Gospel; and upon May 10, 1734, an act was passed, which provided that the lands of delinquent proprietors might be taken "in execution or by extents" and sold to pay the taxes. It confirmed to the proprietors the authority to choose selectmen and other town officers, but at the same time made it incumbent on them to call and settle the first minister and defray the charges. This law was to continue in force three years. About a year before its expiration the inhabitants again petitioned the General Assembly in the following language:

"The Petition of your humble Petitioners Inhabitants of the Town of Rochester in the Province afores'd, humbly sheweth,—

That we the Inhabitants of Rochester being persuaded that the Gospel & means of Grace is a rich & Invaluable priviledge; for which Reason we Can't but must Lament our Sad State while we live without s'd means; and seeing no Rational Prospect of obtaining them for some Considerable Time to Come without the help and assistance of the non-Resident Proprietors; Especially Considering our own Poverty & the Difficulties in Subdueing a wilderness, and hoping it may not be Deemed Unreasonable to Desire some assistance from them, In Order to our Injoying the Gospel among us; Since tis too Evident to need any proof That their Temporal Interest is greatly advanced by us; — that is, by our Settling in s'd Town — And withall persuading ourselves that this honorable Court will Reconsider our State & now doe Something for our Relief; — We, whose names are underwritten doe once more humbly Request The Legislative Power to passe an act whereby to Oblige the Proprietors of said Rochester to assist us, the Inhabitants, In supporting the Gospel in said Town of Rochester for the space of six or seven years Till tis Likely we may be able to doe it of ourselves; or for such a Term of Time as this Honorable court shall Think fit; as also that the Honorable Court would appoint Two or Three persons for Calling the Inhabitants of the Town together for the present Year for the Choice of Town officers &c. And your humble Petitioners shall ever pray as in Duty bound."

Benjamin Merrow,
Sam^l Richard,
Robbard Knite,
Joseph Heard,
Joseph Miller,
John Jenness,
Mark Jenness,
John Bickford,
Jonathan Yong,
James Lock,
Timothy Robberts,
Joseph Richards,
Clem^l Dearing,

Ebenezer Place,
Jonathan Cops,
Stephen Berry,
Joseph Richards,
John Wentworth,
William Chamberlin,
Solomon Clark,
William Elis,
Stephen Harford,
Phillip Dore Jun^r,
William James,
John Macfee,
Zebulun Dam,

John Bickford Jun^r,
Samuel Marrow,
Ebenezer Bruster,
Benjamin Forst,
John Garlen,
Eleazar Ham,
John Allen,
Paul Tebbets,
Joseph Richards Jun^r,
Benj^a Tebbets,
William Stiles.

Liberty was granted to bring a bill taxing each whole share fifteen shillings and appointing Rev. Jos. Adams, John Jenness, and William Chamberlaine to call a meeting to choose town officers for one year only. A bill so prepared is still in existence, but never passed,

and was probably never presented. It seems likely the terms were not so favorable as had been hoped.

The next year another petition was presented as follows:—

“The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Rochester, in s^d province, most humbly sheweth—

That your Petitioners have been settled here, some of them, seven years or thereabout, that we are now increased to the Number of about Sixty Families, & are as yet destitute of a Settled Ministry, & have no civil Order in the Town, having never had any power to choose town officers, or to act in town affairs, y^t your petitioners put in a petition to this Hon^{ble} Court at their Sessions the last Spring, praying for relief under our Difficulties afores^d and also that, in Consideration of our low Circumstances and the Inconveniences and Charges such new Settlements are exposed to, a tax might be laid on the Rights of the Non-resident Proprietors towards the Support of the Ministry here; but so it happened that the Matter was not perfected, so that your petitioners remain still in the same unsettled and uncomfortable Condition, and do therefore humbly & earnestly entreat your Excellency and your Honours to take their Case into your compassionate Consideration, and that a Committee may be appointed to call a Meeting in Order to choose Town officers for the Year ensuing, and that a tax may be also laid on the Non-resident Proprietors of twenty Shillings a right per Annum, for Seven Years, next ensuing, for and towards the Support of the Ministry—Or otherwise to do for us, as to your Wisdom and Goodness shall seem meet—And your humble petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray

Rochester March y^e 1736-7

John alon
Joseph Hard
Stephen Harford
Benjamin Merrow
Robard Night
John winford
Jack Busel
Joseph Richards
Joseph Hodgdon
John Bickford
William Eles
Samuell merrow
John Garlon
Richard wentworth
Jeams Busell
Jeams Lock

Gesom Downs
John Bickford
Samuell Merow
John Hardie
Thomas Perkenes
Elsar Ham
Ebnesar Place
willam wolford
Joseph Berrey
Beimin Hayes
John ^{his} × Smith
^{mark}
Joseph Richards: sen
Timothy Roberts
John Mackfee
Zebulun dam

Benjamin Tebbets
Joseph walker
William Stiles
Stephen Beary
Joseph miller
Paul Tebbets
Jeams Cley
Solom Clark
will Door
will alen
Sam Richard
Sam Tombly
mathy mackfee
Jonathan Cops ”

“Mar 26; 1737 In the House of Representatives the within Petition read: and Voted: That Paul Wentworth Esq^r Cap^t Thomas Millet and Stephen Berry; be authorized A Comitte to Call the first Meeting to Chuse Town officers—and when such officers are Chosen, they to have full power to act as other town officers by the Law of the Province and they to have authority to Charge a Whole proprietors Share wth a rate of fifteen Shillings per annum towards paym^t of a Ministers Salary and so in proportion for y^t part of a Share or Right each proprietor do possess or Claime: this rate to be made yearely for payment only while they have an orthodox Minister there; not to continue longer yⁿ the End of y^e yeare 1742; then to Support their Minister as y^e Law directs in other towns and that the Pet^{rs} have Liberty to bring in a Bill accordingly—

In Coun^t March 26, 1737 Read & Concured
Assented to March 26, 1737

JAMES JEFFRY Cl^r Ass^m
R WALDRON Secy
J BELCHER ”

Unfortunately, only scanty material exists out of which to construct the history of the town during its connection with the support of the ministry. While many unimportant items are carefully preserved, questions are constantly arising upon matters of greater moment upon which there is no light. This is true to a great extent, through the whole history of the town:—

“For ’tis a common ordinance of fate,
That things obscure and small outlive the great.”

The people had already selected their minister, and only waited for legal authority to settle him. The Rev. Amos Main, who had for not less than a year preached in Rochester with acceptance, began to supply the pulpit regularly on the first of April, the date of the passage of the law. Paul Wentworth and Stephen Berry, who were empowered to notify the first meeting, called the people together April 26. At this meeting Mr. Main was chosen town clerk for the year ensuing,—a sure sign that he was expected to become a permanent resident.

At a subsequent meeting, May 9, called expressly for that purpose, it was voted “that Mr. Amos Main be the settled minister of this town.” Benjamin Forst, John Bickford, John Jennes, Benjamin Hayes, and Timothy Roberts were chosen to receive his answer, and agree with him upon terms of settlement. They were also, in case of his acceptance, to send out invitations to a number of ministers and churches for his ordination. It was voted to give Mr. Main “his heirs assigns, the privilege of a pew in the meeting house, on the right hand side of the pulpit, he to build it at his own proper charge and cost.” This was a favor enjoyed by no other family. It was more than fourteen years before the town disposed of the remaining pew privileges. It was further voted to give Mr. Main the use of some of the common lands for seven years. The agreement between the committee and the minister fixed his salary at one hundred and thirty-five pounds in current passable bills of credit,—equal to thirty pounds sterling, or about one hundred and fifty dollars,—*a part of which he should take in such articles as he had occasion for, at the money price.* The town was also to set him up a good house frame, forty feet long, twenty feet wide, and two stories high, wherever he might elect, and whenever he should call on the town for it. However scanty these provisions for the minister’s support

may appear at this day, they did not appear illiberal then. They illustrate the poverty of the people, in the matter of money. Their means consisted almost wholly in their farms. Moreover it must not be forgotten that, in addition to his salary, the first minister became a large land owner. In the division of the town among the proprietors, one whole share, exclusive of the parsonage lot, was reserved for the first ordained Gospel minister. In all township grants of that period the government wisely inserted this condition to encourage the early settlement of a minister. It is certain that considering the purchasing power of money, and the style of living deemed necessary to a minister's family, these early ministers were better paid than most of their successors. Mr. Main accepted the invitation "relying upon the town for a comfortable support and subsistence," and was duly installed into the pastoral office. Particulars of the installation cannot now be found. The church record opens as follows:—

"Sept. 18, 1737, Joseph Walker, Elizabeth wife of Eleazer Ham, and Mary y^e wife of John Mac Fee were admitted Into Full Communion with this chh."

A church writer of the third century, says that three may form a church, but not a church government; they are only laity. According to ancient Congregationalism seven persons being the least number by which the rules of discipline in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew could be reduced to practice, that number was held necessary to form a church government. These seven, who were called the "*seven pillars of the church*," being united by solemn covenant, admitted others to their communion. Accordingly at a meeting held in November of the same year, seven persons having been already admitted, Stephen Berry and Joseph Walker were chosen deacons. There is no record of any council called to organize the church.*

"At a Church Meeting In Rochester, March 22, 1743.

The Chh voted Unanimously y^e following articles viz:

1. That y^e Principles of this Church as to articles of faith are agreeable to y^e Westminster Confession of faith & according to y^e Longer & Shorter Catechisms of y^e assembly of divines as they were drawn up at westminster &c — which Catechisms are Recieved among us.

2: We Profess & Declare ourselves to be a Congregational Chh as to Discipline according to y^e Platform drawn up by a Synod at Cambridge In New England Anno Domini.

*For list of church members, see Appendix.

3: As to Articles of faith; we account y^e Contrary Principles to y^e Confession of faith & Catechisms aforesd to be Heretical & Erroneous & we Reject them as such.

4: Voted that those who Hold to, & Propagate Principles or Doctrines Contrary to y^e aforesd Confession of faith & Assemblies Catechisms shall be deemed & accounted by this — Church Erroneous & Heretical, & shall be dealt with by this Chh accordingly &c.

5: Voted That y^e Children of y^e Covenant & young People w^o also are Herein Included, shall be obliged to attend upon Publick Catechising on y^e Lords Days & at other Times when by y^e Pastor of this Chh Called thereto from time to time.

6: Voted y^t Every Communicant belonging to this chh Pay four shillings towards Supplying y^e Lords Table with y^e Elements, for y^e year Ensuing — And that what is unpaid by y^e Communicants for y^e year Past be collected & laid out for y^e chh as they shall think Proper."

The deacons were directed to provide for the sacrament, one gallon of wine and five pounds of flour from time to time, and what was left over was to be given to the pastor. At a subsequent meeting, it was voted, that those who did not bring in their proportion for the four years past, before the next church meeting, should be dealt with as disorderly persons unless they should show sufficient reason for their failure. One of the many evidences of the poverty of the people is found in their inability to pay their taxes for supplying the communion table; often, individuals were excused by vote, for sufficient reasons; the time of payment was frequently extended, and action taken to hasten delinquents.

Like most of the early churches of New England, this little flock had many trials in the effort to keep its members in the straight path of Christian rectitude. Several instances of admonition are recorded, and many more of apparently voluntary acknowledgments, mostly for neglect to attend upon the church communion. Yet there were but few cases of punishment, even when the offenses were more aggravated. The following will serve for examples:—

"William C—— Made Satisfaction to the Chh for what was offensive to them Heretofore In his Behaviour, & was by a vote of y^e chh admitted to occasional Communion with this chh.

"Rebecca y^e wife of Richard W—— made an acknowledgment before y^e chh for y^e Vile abuses she had given with her Tongue — y^e chh Recieved Her to Charity agⁿ as an occasional communicant—"

That "the tongue is an unruly evil which no man can tame" is as true now as when the words were penned by the inspired apostle. At several Times this little member gave the church much trouble. It received their earliest attention, for the first vote was

“a vote to Prevent Lying & Tattling, &c” — “Voted by this Church That If any member of y^s chh do Raise or Spread a false & Evil Report of any of the Communicants of this chh or of their Neighbours, It shall be deemed matter of Scandal & offence, & y^t upon its Being made known to y^e Rev^d. Pastor of y^s church by Evidence such offender or offenders shall be & are by this Vote of y^s chh from time to time suspended from y^e communion of y^s chh untill that Publick Satisfaction be given to this Chh by y^e Person or Persons so offending—”

To present such particulars is not exposing the weakness of our fathers. It is rather a proof of their wisdom, in that they knew what an amount of mischief and misery is produced by slander,

“Whose whisper o’er the world’s diameter
Transports his poisoned shot.”

The discipline was not severe. The members labored rather by patient and persuasive means, by constant watchfulness over each other’s conduct, by calling each other to account for public actions, by committees of admonition, and by church votes, to keep all within the lines of duty. This was in strict accordance with the Cambridge Platform which had been adopted for the regulation of their conduct.

The church book, at this period, was made the record of baptisms and marriages, and in some cases of births and deaths. Nearly six hundred baptisms are recorded, many of them of infants.* At this time, the general practice of the New England churches admitted persons of serious and moral character to receive the rite of baptism. This was called the “half way covenant,” and was sanctioned by the synod of Boston in 1663 to obviate the difficulty arising from the fact that church membership was necessary in order to vote or to hold office. All baptized persons were recognized as church members, and their children were entitled to baptism; yet they made no profession of personal faith, and did not partake of the Lord’s Supper. Baptized children were considered members of the church, and a special guardianship was maintained over them. Slaves also were baptized upon the faith of their owners. These remarks are necessary to understand such records as the following: —

“Aug. 28, 1737. Simon Bussel Baptized upon his Parents acct—”

“May 16, 1756. Baptized Huldah Bickford so called Her master & mistress Jennes Bro’t Her to Baptism—”

“Sept. 5, 1756. Baptized Ralph Farnam son of Paul Farnam of Towow—”

* See Appendix.

"Towow" was the Indian name by which Lebanon, Me., was long called. Ralph Farnam was the old revolutionary soldier who died a few years since, aged over one hundred years.

In June, 1749, the church solemnly renewed their covenant, and observed a day of fasting and prayer "for the revival of religion, the outpouring of the spirit of God, and the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom." Many confessions were made, votes of satisfaction passed, and the offending members restored to their standing. The sacrament was administered on the Sabbath following. This was, perhaps, the first fast in the history of the town; a special day appointed by the church itself, religiously and sincerely observed; and not the idle form to which the public fasts of the present day have so nearly degenerated.

During all the years of Mr. Main's ministry not a ripple of dissatisfaction that can now be discovered occurred between pastor and people. Many things show that he dealt with them in a very mild and affectionate manner. Small as his salary was, the depreciation of currency was so great during the Indian war, that he did not receive his just due. In a call for a town meeting, he caused an article to be inserted —

"to see what the town will do in relation to their agreement with Mr. Main, as he saith he understands there is uneasiness among some people about these things, and he desires that all the people belonging to his charge would meet together on this occasion, that both pastor and people may have a friendly conversation, and labor to settle the affair in the best manner they can."

The people assembled, March 29, 1744, and after the "friendly conversation," voted immediately to build him the frame house which had been promised when he settled with them, and for which he had patiently waited more than twelve years; and chose Capt. Timothy Roberts and Ensign Edward Tebbets a committee for that purpose. The amount due on his salary was settled upon terms of mutual satisfaction. Although the currency continued to depreciate, Mr. Main received it without murmuring, frequently giving receipts like this: —

"Received of the Selectmen of Rochester four hundred pounds old tenor on account of my salary for 1751, which sum *with what I frankly give in to said town I take for the full of my salary for said year.*"

AMOS MAIN was born in York, Me., Jan. 8, 1707 $\frac{1}{2}$, and died in Rochester, April 5, 1760. Of his early life little is known.

He graduated at Harvard College in 1729, and about the time of his settlement in this town, he married Elizabeth, the daughter of John White of Haverhill, Mass. It is related that she had several sisters, who were all brought up to attend to domestic affairs, while she alone was sent to the best boarding-schools in Boston. What is singular, she, at the age of seventeen or eighteen years, married a frontier minister and resigned herself to the hardships and deprivations of the wilderness, while her sisters all married men of wealth. The late Judge White of Dover, a lineal descendant, had in his possession a silk apron elaborately embroidered by Mrs. Main, while a school girl in Boston.

Mr. Main's last sickness was of few weeks' duration. His arduous labors and great exposure in attending to his diversified duties as the guide and support of the infant settlement, doubtless hastened on the consumption of which he died. At their annual meeting in March, the town took measures to supply the pulpit, and on the twenty-fourth of the same month he made a will in the usual lengthy and formal style of that age:—thanking God that though weak in body he remained of perfect mind and memory; giving, principally and first of all, his soul into the hands of God, who gave it, and his body to the earth, to be buried in decent Christian burial, nothing doubting but at the general resurrection he should receive the same again by the mighty power of God; and as touching the worldly goods with which it had pleased God to bless him, proceeding to bequeath them to the different members of his family. In lands he was rich enough to provide liberally for the maintenance of his wife, and also to give each of his children a good-sized farm. Of his personal estate he gave to his wife, his “negro man Pomp, two horses, three cows, and all his heifers.” To Josiah, his only son, he gave his oxen and steers for the common use of the family, also one horse and a cow. His library was to be divided equally among his wife and children. One half acre of land adjoining the church burying-ground, he bequeathed for a burying-place for his family forever.

The day of his death was a sad one to his people. For twenty-three years he had been their counselor and Christian friend; always earnestly devoted to their interests, rejoicing with them in every time of prosperity, and sympathizing with them in every

affliction. He had unflinchingly remained throughout the perils of the Indian wars. He had been their pastor, their teacher, their physician, their adviser in worldly affairs. Many of them he had married, and their children had grown up to look upon him with love and respect. He had baptized them; he had attended them in their hours of sickness, to administer relief to the body and consolation to the soul; and he had buried their dead. It was said of him truly, that

"he was a great blessing to the people of his charge and greatly encouraged them in their concerns spiritual and temporal."

"The best portion of a good man's life,
His little nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love."

Mr. Main's sermons which remain, are characterized by earnestness of style, and by elaborate division and arrangement of subject. They are filled with the most direct warnings and entreaties, justifying the epithet of Boanerges applied to him by Mr. Haven. He dwelt continually upon the danger and folly of impenitence, and it was evidently his one great object to lead sinners to repentance. His sermon number one, preached while a candidate, is perhaps a fair specimen of them all. It abounds in Scriptural quotations largely from the Old Testament, and, according to the custom of those times, is most methodically composed, consisting of an introduction, three principal divisions, eighteen subdivisions, and closing with practical remarks under the head of IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Main's practice as a physician was very extensive. His books show many charges against people in Berwick, Durham, Barrington, Towow (Lebanon), Somersworth, Dover, and occasionally Greenland, Rye, Wells, and Stratham. As we look over his records, we can imagine this faithful Samaritan making his way on horseback over rough and lonely roads to some distant part of the settlement or some neighboring town. His gun ever ready against the surprise of Indian foes is supported erect upon his foot near the stirrup, while the barrel rests against the saddle. At one place he stops to set a broken leg; at another leaves a little liniment; here he writes an indenture or a will; here he baptizes some aged person, or an infant, or a man upon his deathbed; always making a note of such facts, and thus uniting

upon the same journey the duties of several professions. In payment for these services he received such as the people had to give, wool, flax, boards, beef, pork, labor, occasionally a pistareen, yet for the most part but little money. He often discounted their ministerial taxes for such articles as they furnished him, according to the agreement when he settled with them.

Though he carried his gun, yet the Indians had such a sacred regard for his character that he was never molested. These savages, at the close of every war, were in the habit of coming to the white settlements and boasting of their exploits, and thus the settlers often learned the circumstances of the capture or death of their friends. They would frequently come to Mr. Main's house, and give him an account of his travels about the country during the hostilities, relating minute particulars. They even told him when he walked or trotted his horse, and where he stopped; showing that all his movements had been closely watched. When he inquired why they did not kill him, their reply was, "You one good man; you same as one priest." Having a great veneration for the Jesuit priests who lived among them, this feeling was extended to Mr. Main whom they included in the same class.

After Mr. Main's death, tradition says his remains were kept fourteen days before burial, as it was necessary to procure many articles from Portsmouth, and make suitable preparations that he might be interred with the honors and dignity due to his high position. The town paid the expenses, and the following items appear in the account of that year:—

"Paid Enoch Hoeg for six rings for Mr. Main's funeral,	15—17—3
Paid Stephen Evans for rum for the funeral,	11— 5—0
Paid for things at Portsmouth for the funeral,	47—10—0 "

The rings were mourning rings for the six daughters. He was buried in the family lot now included in the common burying-ground on Haven's hill. Just beyond this place stood the parsonage in which Mr. Main resided. Within a few years this family burial lot has been inclosed and a beautiful marble monument erected by his descendants, to the memory of the first Gospel Minister of Rochester.

A few days before the death of Mr. Main, after his recovery

was beyond hope, the town voted to hire a minister for three months. The Rev. Samuel Hill was selected for this temporary supply. At the expiration of the time, "his doctrine and conversation being unreprouable and he appearing to be a person able, learned and orthodox," it was decided to invite him to a settlement as pastor. Many formalities were observed, and all things proceeded according to exact system. A committee of *ten* of the foremost citizens, at the head of which were Dea. Berry and Capt. Roberts, were to treat with the candidate; a smaller committee to procure a parsonage lot of the proprietors; another, to draw up a covenant of agreement; and still another, to build a parsonage house. In the agreement they styled themselves a committee of "the freeholders and inhabitants of the town, church and congregation qualified to vote in town affairs." The contract with Mr. Hill was for fifty pounds sterling as a yearly salary, a house and barn to be built, the lot fenced, a well dug, and an orchard planted. All were to have a fair chance to pay their taxes in labor or in lumber such as was needed. Although the town was several years in building the house and fencing the lot, yet no time was lost in commencing the work. Sept. 29, 1760, the proprietors sold lot No. 25, of the first Division for the use of the ministry. Upon this lot was at this time commenced the parsonage house, still standing upon the very top of Haven's hill, and now known as the Gershom Horne place. As Mr. Main's house and land was his private property, this was the first parsonage owned by the town, and is still a respectable edifice, which the people, doubtless, then looked upon with much pride. While waiting for the house, the minister boarded at Mrs. Main's. The town bought him a pew, and omitted nothing which his necessity or comfort required. Nothing is known of his personal history or that of the church during his pastorate. He was cut down by death after a short ministry of four years, and the people were called a second time to mourn the loss of a beloved pastor. The loss of the church records of this period,—the shortness of Mr. Hill's residence in Rochester,—and the dispersion of his family have deprived us of the usual sources of information in regard to his life and character.

SAMUEL HILL was born Oct. 17, 1714, in Malden, Mass., where his ancestors settled early in the history of New England. He

graduated at Harvard University at the age of twenty-one, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Marshfield, Mass., July 16, 1740. Here he continued for nearly twelve years of successful labor, though somewhat interrupted by ill health. A revival occurred in 1742, resulting in eighteen additions to the church. No similar revival followed there till one hundred years later. Though his health incapacitated him for public preaching, his people were reluctant to let Mr. Hill go. He was sent on a trip to the eastward, but his health was not restored. A day of fasting and prayer on account of his weakness and inability to preach was observed by the church, and neighboring ministers were invited to attend. In February the church first met to consult in regard to the supply of the pulpit, but not till November was his dismissal recommended by a council convened to consider this subject. Their advice was accepted, and his dismissal occurred on the twentieth of March, 1752. His people gave him, as a parting present, a "preaching Bible,"—probably the one from which he had been accustomed to preach. He removed to Biddeford, Me., where he resided for a time in the house of Capt. Samuel Jordan, whose daughter Mr. Hill had married in 1739. He and his wife were received into the church there, of which Rev. Moses Morrill was pastor, who had also married a daughter of Capt. Jordan. In 1754 Mr. Hill was chosen representative of the town of Biddeford. In 1755 his wife died, and two years after he married Elizabeth Shapleigh of Elliot, Me. In July, 1760, he received a unanimous invitation to settle in Rochester, where he was installed the 19th of November following.

While at Marshfield, Mr. Hill acquired a passion for gunning, and was in the habit of hunting wild fowl, which were found in abundance at a place called Brant Rock. Upon one of these excursions to this rock he was wounded, by the accidental discharge of his gun.

The unpublished diary of the Rev. Josiah Cotton contains the following in reference to his dismissal from Marshfield:—

"A more pitiable case has happened at Marshfield, namely,—the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Hill from his ministry. A good man and a good preacher, but very crazy and infirm, and otherwise in poor circumstances. The Lord provide for him and his."

The *craziness* here meant is simply *bodily*: there is no intimation that his mind was affected. "A good man and a good preacher" is the testimony of his contemporary. It is eulogy sufficient. No odium rests upon his character, and as a preacher he was popular.

Probably his constitution was so much broken by ill health before his settlement in Rochester, that the labors of the ministry were too great for him to endure. He died of dropsy on the nineteenth of April, 1764, at the age of fifty. The town defrayed the expenses of his funeral, as in case of Mr. Main. His remains were interred in the burying-ground close by the church in which he had been accustomed to preach. No marble monument,—no lettered stone informs us of the spot of his burial. Tradition, even, does not attempt to point it out. Among the many *nameless* graves of the people with whom he made a brief sojourn, his ashes repose, "but no man knoweth of his sepulcher unto this day."

For a year and a half after the death of Mr. Hill, the church remained without a pastor. The people were lukewarm. Although frequently called together to consider ministerial affairs and urged "to attend for a short space and solidly debate these questions," yet they continued in a state of indifference. One minister after another was hired to preach "on approbation," and one after another failed to give satisfaction, or to excite any permanent interest. For weeks and months candidates supplied the desk, uncertain of the wishes of the people, and when a decision was demanded, it would be voted to "seek further for some orthodox man." Among those who preached was Rev. Mr. Bowen, who soon after became pastor of the New South Church in Boston, and who was father of Bishop Bowen of South Carolina.

At length, Nov. 6, 1765, an invitation to settle was given by the church to the Rev. Avery Hall, who had preached only a few Sabbaths. The town united in the call on the thirteenth of January following, and appointed John Plummer, Esq^r., Ensⁿ. Edward Tibbets, and Decⁿ. James Knowles a committee to present the same. Mr. Hall signified his willingness to accept, if they would make suitable provision for his support. They offered a salary of seventy pounds, which he thought insufficient. They increased the offer to seventy-five pounds, and the committee

"discoursed" with Mr. Hall; but he still thought the sum not "honorable." They refused any further increase. Town meetings were continued by numerous adjournments during the next three months, till on July 7, 1766, it was voted "to give Mr. Avery Hall the Sum of eighty Pounds lawful Money as his annual Salary," and Capt. William Allen, Deacon James Knowles, Jabez Dam, Lieut. David Cops, and Thomas Brown were appointed to treat with Mr. Hall and "perfix the time of Ordination." His letter of acceptance is as follows:—

"To the Church of Christ in Rochester & to the Congregation in s^d Town Avery Hall sendeth Greeting.

Dearly beloved in our Lord Jesus Christ,

Where as in your destitute State, being deprived of a settled Gospel Minister, GOD in his Providence hath pointed out me, to preach y^e Gospel to you, & you have made choice of me (1. as y^e least of all Saints) to be your gospel Minister, To take the charge of your Souls; Seeing your Unanimity, & having implored y^e divine Guidance in this important Affair, & being moved as I humbly trust by the Spirit of God, I think it my Duty to accept the call; & I do freely accept y^e Call to y^e Work of the gospel ministry among you & stand ready to be introduced into y^e Sacred Office according to gospel Order in a convenient time, confiding in your Goodness that you will be ready to afford me all needful helps & Assistances, for my comfortable Support among you; expecting also that you allow me a suitable time for Journeying once a year to visit my Friends abroad.—& now I beseech y^e God of all Grace to bless us with all spiritual Blessings in heavenly things in Christ Jesus; and that y^e Word of the Lord may have free Course & be glorified among us.

This is y^e sincere Desire & prayer, of your Servant in Christ

Rochester, July 21, 1766.

AVERY HALL."

"Sept. 2, 1766. Voted £15 to Defray the charge of Mr. Hall's ordination to be Raised out of the Hire of the Parsonage Land in said Town for two years Past and Dec^d James Knowles William Chamberlin Jabez Dam John Plummer Esq^r Cap^t Jon^a Ham chosen a Committee to Provide the Materials for the ordination and the choice of the Place where the Provision is to be made for Entertaining of the Strangers is Left to said Committee to say where it Shall be."

The ordination occurred Oct. 15, 1766. The Sermon and the Charge were by Mr. Hall of Wallingford, Conn., probably a relative of the pastor-elect. The Ordaining Prayer and the Right Hand of Fellowship were by the venerable James Pike who had been pastor at Somersworth for thirty-six years, and was Moderator of the Council. The Introductory Prayer was by Mr. Dame, and the Concluding Prayer by Dr. Langdon of Portsmouth. The Rev. Matthew Meriam present from Berwick, Me., was a classmate of Mr. Hall. "After singing a Psalm & the Blessing was pronounced, the large Assembly was dispersed."

With some suitable sense of what was becoming to their improved

circumstances, the people commenced a work of renovation. Beginning with the meeting-house, the broken glass was mended, the pews were changed, a bucket for the well, and a lock for the parsonage house were bought. Such items as nails, lumber, glass, and "putte," again appear in the accounts. A spirit of reform seems to have seized the community. Some wanted to modernize public worship; and so, from mending the meeting-house, the town undertook to mend the singing,—a delicate matter,—somewhat hazardous at all times, and evidently, not without the common result, hard feeling, at this time. The town was asked to grant—

"the liberty of a seat, in some convenient place in the meeting house, to accommodate the singers to sit together:" And it was voted "that A. B. C. have the liberty to build, at their own expense, a seat before the front gallery, so as not to hide the sight of the pews and those that sit back."

A committee of five was appointed—two of whom were the deacons—"to choose out the best singers and say who should be the A. B. C." No sooner, however, was the seat built, than the subject was reconsidered. The town concluded to take away the seat, pay the expense of building it, and try to reconcile all parties by providing a place for the singers below. The authority to choose out the best singers was renewed to the deacons, and those whom they chose annually were to have the privilege of sitting in the singers' seat. Thus, the first step towards the formation of a choir was taken by the town in public town meeting. The church soon took control of the matter. A year later, they held a meeting in reference to the singing, and chose Richard Wentworth, Paul Libby, Samuel Chamberlin, and David Place "to be with Deacon Walker as Choristers to Tune the Psalm."

Having repaired the meeting-house, and formed a choir according to the approved manner of that day, the business of setting things in order extended to the parsonage. This building commenced for Mr. Hill six years before, had never been completed. It was one condition of the contract with Mr. Hall that it should be made fit for him to occupy, and be kept in good repair; yet, for another six years the work dragged slowly along, and at the end of that time the town was still deliberating whether or not the "ministerial house should be finished off."

The period of Mr. Hall's ministry is remarkable only for the sad divisions among the people of his charge. All the circumstances

attending his call and settlement were inauspicious, and foreshadowed the troubles which followed. The lack of interest, the long delays, the difficulty of agreeing about the salary, all show that the congregation had suffered so long for want of a spiritual teacher, that it was in ill condition to receive one. To the general apathy which prevailed at his settlement, a state of passion and excitement succeeded. Disputes arose which divided the church and people into angry factions. Accusations led to counter accusations, and bitterness took the place of harmony. When the contest was at its height, the estrangement between the members of the church was so great that those of one faction refused to partake of the sacrament with those of the other. The deacons were on opposite sides. To increase the discord, the parties were very nearly equal, the strongest party in the church having a majority of only one vote upon all test questions. It is impossible, at this day, to write a complete history of this church war; even the causes of the troubles can not be fully ascertained. Written charges were brought against the pastor, but no record of them has been preserved. It is alleged that both the doctrine and the conduct of Mr. Hall were unsatisfactory to the people. The facts which are now known, lead to the opinion that the charges against his doctrine related to his position on the "half way covenant," while the charges against his conduct referred to the manner in which he conducted the controversy.

The "half way covenant," as it was called, had been sanctioned by the practice of the New England churches from an early date. Persons who had been baptized in infancy, upon arriving at maturity with a good moral character and outward conformity to the requirements of religion, were received into covenant, and were entitled to have their children baptized; yet they did not partake of the sacrament, nor make a confession of faith. This practice sprung in part from the tenderness which the church cherished towards its children. But a more powerful reason was found in the fact already mentioned, that church membership was necessary to entitle a person to vote or to render eligible to civil office. Union with the church, therefore, being sought for political objects, the door was gradually opened to the unworthy, whereby the church could not but suffer dishonor. The "half way covenant" was devised as a partial remedy for this evil, by giving moral men the civil standing conferred by church membership, while not admitting them to the full spiritual privi-

leges of those who professed conversion. They were however subject to some degree of discipline, as seen by the following vote.

"July 13, 1749. Voted by this Church that Such Persons as are In Covenant with y^s Chh w^o have not Joyned in full Communion with y^e chh Shall be Dealt with from time to time In case of Publick Scandal or offence by y^e chh Equally with those in full communion."

There were, therefore, two classes of church-members; those in full communion, and those in covenant. A strong feeling of dissatisfaction with this state of the churches had already arisen in many parts of New England. The great revival which swept over the country in 1741-2, did much to increase and extend this discontent. Jonathan Edwards, the most distinguished theologian of the country, had taken a decided position against the half-way covenant;—a position which involved him in difficulties with his people, raised an intense opposition to his preaching, and finally resulted in his dismission from his pastoral office in Northampton.

In the third year of Mr. Hall's ministry, Dec. 7, 1768, a church meeting was called especially to confer upon the question —

"whether any should be received into covenant, that did not come into full communion, and the greater part gave in that they ought not to be received but into full communion, *but it was not passed into a vote.*"

From this time members began to absent themselves from church meetings, and from the communion table, and those who were in covenant ceased to attend upon public worship. Committees were appointed to reason with the delinquents, and urge them to return. At a church meeting, July 1, 1772, having been pressed to give their reasons, they openly avowed their dislike to Mr. Hall's ministry. Mr. Hall, as moderator, checked them, forbidding them to enumerate particular causes of complaint, until they had sought private satisfaction. A paper containing charges against the pastor, (prepared, as the record states, by the wife of one in covenant,) was presented by Deacon Knowles. The pastor refused to read it, and insisted that it should not be read. "A clamor was raised." The church being determined to hear it, the moderator was overruled, and the paper was read, but no further action was taken. An attempt to settle the difficulties in a private way proved unsuccessful. At the next church meeting, Dr. Langdon of Portsmouth was invited to act as moderator. After the subject had been dis-

cussed at length, it was voted, by one majority, that the answer of the pastor to the charges was unsatisfactory. At a subsequent meeting a vote was taken upon the same question with the same result, the vote standing "nine against eight." "A Christian conference" was called Aug. 12, 1773, at the pastor's house. The dissatisfied party were strongly urged to say what would satisfy them, but refused to do so. Then the observance of the sacrament was suggested, but the aggrieved members declined to participate. "So y^e Meeting was brook up." The town took up the matter, and voted that they were dissatisfied with Mr. Hall's doctrine and conduct, and that he should not supply the desk until he had cleared up his character; but when the question of hiring another preacher came up, they hesitated, and declined to act. When a town by the concurrence of a majority of its legal voters had settled a minister, he had a life tenure in his office, and could not be removed except by action of a council or by legal proceedings. It was therefore no easy matter to get rid of an objectionable pastor. To the vote of dissatisfaction already passed, twenty-six voters entered an elaborate protest, founded upon technical objections to the notification, and want of power in the town. The town was still legally bound for the support of Mr. Hall. He continued to receive his salary, and maintained undivided possession of the pulpit.

All attempts to settle difficulties in a private way having failed, a council was proposed with the approval of all parties. But how should it be called? Mr. Hall's friends demanded a *mutual* council called by the concurrent action of church and pastor. The other party insisted that as they were in the majority, the council should be called by the church, "*as aggrieved with their pastor.*" It being impossible to agree, the dissatisfied party claiming to be the church by reason of having one majority, called a council in the name of the church. All the minister's friends could do was to remonstrate. When the council met, however, they allowed the remonstrants to invite an equal number of ministers and churches of their own selection, to unite with them; and so the council became mutual. The result of their deliberations was made known April 21, 1774. It advised that the pastor should ask a dismissal, and that the town should pay him two hundred dollars as a compensation. Anxious to be freed from their minister on any terms, the town immediately accepted the result and voted the compensation. Mr. Hall declined

to receive it. His friends claimed that he was not yet legally dismissed, and alleged that unfair means were used to get the town to vote the compensation. They styled the charges against Mr. Hall cruel and unjust, and appealed to the result of council to show that they had not been proved. They accused their opponents of assuming the authority of the church when they were only a minor part of it; of appointing church meetings and calling in the assistance of mere *covenanters* to vote Mr. Hall's dismissal; and charged them with thus amusing the people and keeping them in a rage to answer their own ends. They proposed another council, but the proposition was instantly rejected. Each party claimed to be the church and held its church meetings. One of these self-styled churches had voted the pastor's dismissal. The other did not accept the result of council, but "signified their minds in writing, and desired the pastor to continue with them." The refusal to accept the decision of the council aroused the town. They appointed a committee to prosecute Mr. Hall, if he attempted to preach, and to hire a candidate to supply the pulpit. One of this committee was Deacon Knowles, an influential member of the church, and one of the most able and respected citizens of the town. More than one hundred persons protested against the proceedings of this meeting, and the votes were not carried into effect. In spite of all these measures, Mr. Hall continued to preach in the meeting-house for more than six months longer. He then proposed to ask a dismissal on condition that the town should give him "one year's salary, one hundred pounds lawful money, the use of the parsonage house, lot and barn, and a lot of land adjoining, and exempt him and all his interest from paying any public taxes in town during his natural life." The town met this offer with an emphatic negative, followed up by a vote to lock the meeting-house against him. A "stock lock" for this object is one of the charges in this year's account. The meeting-house locked against him, and a candidate hired to preach in his pulpit, Mr. Hall concluded to make the best terms in his power. A year had elapsed since the meeting of the ecclesiastical council which recommended his dismissal. He now received sixty pounds as a compensation, and agreed to ask that dismissal. The following record of a church meeting, April 10, 1775, is the last record made by the hand of Mr. Hall.

"Some unhappy Disputes having arisen in this Chh relative to your pastor, & disaffection in the Minds of many towards the Pastor still subsisting, to the great grief of your Pastor, & it having been advised to by an Ecclesiastical Council that I should ask a Dismission from my pastoral Relation to this Church, I now ask a Dismission of you; If it be your Minds that my pastoral Relation to you, brethren, be now dissolved, & that I should commend your Souls to God who has committed them to my pastoral Care, the Dismission is not from Office, but only from my pastoral Relation to you, please to signify it, &c., & it passed in y^e Affir^e by one."

After endeavoring for two years to break the bonds between minister and people, the town, in the end, succeeded only by hiring the minister to ask a dismission. The conclusion of this unfortunate controversy and the final reconciliation of the parties in the church did not occur until the time of Mr. Hall's successor in office. Soon after the ordination of Mr. Haven, the church voted to hear the aggrieved brethren as to their grievances,—the words, "aggrieved brethren," being now reversed in their application, and meaning those who had supported Mr. Hall. By the consent of all parties, the subject was referred to the Rev. Mr. Lancton of York, the Rev. Mr. Hemenway of Wells, and the Rev. Mr. Spring of Kittery, all in Maine. They met at the pastor's house, May 28, 1776, and continued their sessions two days. Upon the announcement of their report, which is not recorded, —

"The church unanimously voted to own and acknowledge the Rev. Mr. Avery Hall (their late pastor) as a brother of this church, and to recommend him to preach the gospel wherever requested." Shortly after it was voted "that persons, who are thought to be prepared, be admitted to own the covenant, and have the ordinance of baptism administered to their children, if they labor under such doubts and fears that they are afraid to come up to the table of the Lord."

The half-way covenanters had finally triumphed. If it be true that these troubles sprang from Mr. Hall's attempt to establish a more rigid discipline by overthrowing the half-way covenant, not only is the fact creditable to his theological attainments, but the subsequent history of the churches shows that he was in the advance of religious reform. There were, however, other causes of dissatisfaction. His unpopularity was increased by a feeling that he was somewhat avaricious. He was censured also, for having accepted the invitation to settle, while there was so great indifference to his preaching. Mr. Haven regarded this prevailing indifference on religious subjects as the chief source of the whole controversy.

The Rev. Theophilus Hall was the first pastor of the church which

he had gathered in Meriden, Conn., where he died in the thirty-eighth year of his ministry. He was said to be "a man of strong intellectual powers, a faithful advocate of civil and religious liberty, much respected and beloved by his people." Several of his sermons were published; among them one preached at the ordination of Mr. Meriam at Berwick, Me. AVERY HALL, his son, was born in Meriden, Conn., Dec. 2, 1737, and graduated at Yale College in 1759. During the year 1761 he taught the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, Conn., while pursuing his theological studies. He was ordained at Rochester, Oct. 15, 1766. As a preacher Mr. Hall was moderate and monotonous in his manner, and had not the faculty of communicating his ideas in a way to command the attention or excite the interest of his hearers. This no doubt contributed to his unpopularity in Rochester.

He is said to have been a man of considerable wit. Calling upon a friend one day, according to custom he was invited to drink. Offering him a diminutive glass, "this," said his friend, "is very old spirit, and very nice." Raising and scanning the glass thoughtfully for a few seconds, Mr. Hall replied, "Well, it seems to me it is very small of its age."

During all the controversy with his parish, there seems to have been nothing brought to impugn his moral character. Several aged persons who have died within the last twenty years remembered Mr. Hall well, and testified that he was a man respected for his exemplary habits, of good sense and judgment, and of very even temper, seldom known to be in a passion.

After his dismissal he removed to Wakefield, being among the early settlers of that town. He preached for a short time at Effingham, going and returning upon the Sabbath, but soon left the ministry and devoted himself to agriculture. He, however, was very useful in rendering kindly offices to the sick, visiting them often, and praying and conversing with them. After a church was formed in Wakefield, he officiated as deacon, as long as he was able to perform the duties of that office. He was a successful farmer, managing his large tract of land with profit. In those early days he was almost the only man in town to write legal instruments. Holding the office of justice of the peace for many years, he was known as "Squire Hall," and as a magistrate gave judgment upon many cases at law.

His first wife, Mary Chesley of Dover, died in Rochester, and he married Abigail, daughter of Rev. James Pike of Somersworth.

Mr. Hall died Aug. 5, 1820, at the age of eighty-two years, having entirely lost his faculties.

During the time when the meeting-house was locked against Mr. Hall, Joseph Haven was employed to preach as a candidate. He was then twenty-eight years of age, and had just finished his studies at Harvard University. In September, 1775, the church invited him to become their pastor. Soon after, the town united with the church in its invitation, offering the same salary and privileges which had been granted to Mr. Hall. Mr. Haven was evidently not well pleased with the state of feeling among the people, and had much hesitation about settling in Rochester. Before replying, he addressed a very plain letter to the inhabitants of the town, alluding to their troubles and expressing the belief that they would never get through with them so long as their indifference to religion existed. He regarded the fact that they had been already deprived of three ministers as a sore judgment, and said that they might take his answer as a decided negative, unless they manifested a more general interest in the question of his settlement. He begged them to come out and vote for or against him, that he might know what course to pursue. The town immediately renewed the invitation with such unanimity that he at once accepted, in the following terms : —

“ Mr. Haven’s Answer to the Chh & Congregation in Rochester.

The sovereign of the universe governs all things, & by his providence orders them as shall be most to his honor & glory. He often brings about things contrary to our expectations & even wishes : But where he calls to a thing there must be a cheerful resignation to his will, & we must be ready to go in the paths he has pointed out for us.

After great divisions & sore trials among you (the cause of which I hope none will now look abroad to find, but to his own heart) you have seen fit to give me an invitation to settle in the gospel ministry in this place, & to take the care of this chh & people upon me ; which is a great undertaking & what I am, of myself, utterly unable to go thro’ with : Yet when I see that you are so well united (which is far beyond all expectation, & must be ascribed alone to the Lord) with an humble reliance upon him, I must think myself bound in duty to yield to your solicitations, as being called thereto by the great head of the chh & bishop of Souls. The prayers of this chh & people I do earnestly solicit, that I may be directed & prospered in so great & arduous an undertaking : That I may be made a faithful minister of Jesus Christ, & a successful laborer in this part of his vineyard ; that I may be the means of winning many souls to him ; & that I may not fear the face of man, so as to leave any part of the business allotted me to do undone.

And that the great head of the chh may bestow choicest of heavens blessings

upon his flock in this place, & upon the whole town, shall be the constant wish & prayer of a hearty well wisher to your souls, & your humble servant

JOSEPH HAVEN.

As an addition to what you have proposed for a support, I shall expect that the parsonage house be put & kept in good & decent repair during my ministration among you.

It has been proposed that the fence around the lot upon which the house stands be made good by subscription: this I shall likewise expect.

And as God has seen fit in his infinite wisdom to bring great troubles & distress upon this land, the burden of which will fall heavy upon almost every person; to testify my readiness to suffer with my brethren, & reposing my confidence in God, I do freely remit a tenth part of my first years salary (which is eight pounds) to the town.

Rochester Nov^r. 25th: 1775."

The town voted Mr. Haven's call Nov. 20, 1775, and appointed the following committee

"to Prosecute the above business as the Case shall require, Cap^t William Allen Barnabas Palmer Cap^t William Chamberlin Ens Richard Furber Joseph Pearl John Plumer Esq^r Dea^{cn} James Knowles.

"Dec. 25, 1775, Chose Jabez Dame Barnabas Palmer Cap^t William Allen a Committee to Procure Materials."

"Paid Committee for going after Mr. Haven 1—18—6½."

"Expences of Mr. Haven's ordination 12—10—4."

The ordination occurred Jan. 10, 1776. The churches represented in the Council were the First and Fourth in Dedham, Mass., the First and Second in Berwick, Me., and the churches in Somersworth, Dover, Barrington, and New Durham.

"Chose Rev^d. M^r Haven Moderator. Rev^d. M^r. Foster Clerk. Rev^d. M^r. Porter made the first prayer; Rev^d M^r. Haven preached a sermon; . . . Rev^d. M^r. Foster made a prayer with laying on of hands; then he gave the charge; Rev^d M^r. Merriam gave the right hand of fellowship; Rev^d M^r. Belknap made the concluding prayer; a Psalm was sung & the assembly dismissed with the blessings being gave."

Thus happily commenced the relation of pastor and people, which continued for nearly half a century. The parsonage was again repaired, but the meeting-house was almost beyond mending. Mr. Haven omitted no opportunity of urging the importance of a new building. He frequently illustrated the uncertainty of life by pointing to the shattered old building in danger of falling at every brisk gale of wind. After three years of patient continuance with no more prospect that the house would fall of itself, he gave them a discourse which is a good example of his style of "plain preaching."

1 Corinthians, 11:22. "What, have ye not houses to eat and to drink in? or despise ye the church of God? . . . What shall I say unto you? shall I praise you in this? I praise you not."

He told his hearers that it was a mark of declension in religion to see God's house

going to ruin. "I hardly need make any closer application, for this old rack of a building, which is going to decay without any repairs, and which, by our conduct, we seem to think good enough to worship God in, seems to make application enough. This, which is called the house of God, is become a by-word to passengers. The season is coming on when a great many of you will excuse yourselves from attending public worship, because you expose your health in such a house. Do you think that if you have convenient houses yourselves to dwell in, it is no matter how God is turned off? Why should there be such neglect? Why do you show so little regard to God and religion? Is it not plain that you have not much regard for either?"

Before the breaking out of the Revolution, the necessary votes had been passed for building a new house, committees had been appointed, some of the large timbers had been cut and hauled, and the town had been divided into parishes. The house was to have been for the accommodation of the first parish, which consisted of one third of the town lying towards Dover, and although the whole town was to be taxed for this purpose, yet it was agreed that when the upper parish should build a house of their own, their proportion of the present tax should be refunded. Moreover, the meeting-house was intended to be a great honor to the town in its style of architecture, for it was voted that it should be of the same dimensions as that at Dover "where the Rev. Mr. Jeremiah Belknap now doth preach," which was doubtless regarded as a model in those days. The old house was far from the center of population, and to avoid any difficulty about location, Esquire Chatburne and Captain Rogers of Berwick, with Dr. Thompson of Durham, were chosen a committee to "perfix a place" where the house should be erected. The work was scarcely begun when it was interrupted by the war, and the crazy old building on the hill continued to be the capitol of the town, where the peace of the Gospel was preached on the Sabbath, and the war of Independence was discussed on week days. Associated so intimately as it had been with the history of Rochester as a royal township, it was fitting, perhaps, that it should remain an emblem of decaying despotism, until its place could be supplied by an edifice which should be a worthy representative of free government.

Mr. Haven's philippic at last roused the people to action. The building of the new house, — the present Congregational Church, — was commenced in 1780. The building committee consisted of Jabez Dame, Col. John McDuffee, and Capt John Brewster. The committee who were to "perfix the place" selected the common below the present village. The land belonged to Mr. James Horn,

and the town gave him in exchange a part of the planned ten-rod road adjacent. So much of the old house was to be used as would be profitable, and tax-payers were allowed to pay in labor or material at the market price. The upper parish, contrary to the original plan, was exempted from all tax for this house. The currency was now at its greatest depreciation, so that ten thousand pounds were voted for the material and for framing the building, and twenty-five dollars a day wages for the workmen. Eleven hundred and fifty-seven days' labor were expended in getting out and raising the frame, and the committee bought for the raising, thirty-four gallons of rum, eleven pounds of sugar, one barrel of cider, two and one half bushels of meal, thirty-eight pounds of salt pork, one hundred and sixty-eight pounds of veal, one bushel of peas, one peck of beans, nine pounds of butter, and two bushels of potatoes.

What a raising! Imagination only can picture the scene. No record nor even tradition has preserved the doings of that eventful day; nor with the most minute knowledge of particulars could any description do justice to such an occasion.

As soon as the frame was raised, the pew privileges were sold at auction to get means to continue the work. A plan for the pews, presented by Jabez Dame, was adopted by the town. Purchasers were to build their own pews. None were allowed to purchase except those concerned in building the house. "All pews of the same denomination to be built in a similar manner." One fourth of the price was to be paid on demand, and eight months was allowed for the payment of the remainder. One half of each installment was to be paid in good merchantable white-pine boards, and the other half in current passable money. As the value of currency was constantly changing, the actual amount of money to be paid was to be estimated by comparing the market price of white-pine boards at the time of payment, with that at the time of the auction. The house was at length completed, and the seat of government, of religion, of fashion, and of trade was lost to Rochester Hill and descended to Norway Plains.

The town was now territorially divided into two parishes, but as yet no division of the church or society seems to have been made. By an arrangement voted by the town, Mr. Haven continued for many years to preach in the upper parish a certain number of Sabbaths every year, in proportion to the taxes paid by that part of the town for his support.

Hitherto we find no record of a refusal to pay the tax for the support of the minister. Its lawfulness and propriety seem to have been unquestioned. In 1780, however, John Jenness, Joseph and Solomon Drown, and Elijah Varney were arrested and imprisoned for refusing to pay their ministerial taxes. Joseph Drown brought an action for trespass against the town, and succeeded in recovering execution. The town then appointed a committee to examine the other cases and report, special care being taken that none of their personal friends should be on the committee. In accordance with their report, the town settled with the complainants by paying the charges of their imprisonment and abating the obnoxious tax.

This marks the beginning of the struggle by which, during Mr. Haven's ministry, the quasi-connection hitherto maintained between Church and State was entirely abolished. The ferment of the Revolution extended to religious affairs. Freed from the odious tax by a foreign power men began to chafe under taxation for the support of a ministry whose instructions they disbelieved or disregarded. But not yet for many years was the yoke thrown off. Still towns were authorized by law to tax all the citizens for the maintenance of a gospel ministry. And these taxes could be collected by process of law in the same way as any others.

In 1791 the town voted that accounts which particularly belonged to the Congregational Society should be kept separate from other accounts which concerned the town at large. June 3, 1799, the town instructed the Selectmen to petition for a charter for the Congregational Society for "the purpose of incorporating the Society by the name of First Parish, that they may have power to transact all necessary parish business separate from the town." The petition was accordingly presented, signed by Richard Dame, Beard Plumer, and Joshua Allen, the selectmen of that year. But nothing seems to have come of it. At least, no record has been found of any legislative action upon this petition. The Congregational Society, however, seems to have maintained an existence separate from the town.

In Rochester, as in many other towns, the lands set apart for the support of the minister occasioned more or less difficulty. Mr. Haven, who was by no means quarrelsome or avaricious, brought a suit against the town in 1814, for trespass on the Parsonage Lot. March 27, 1815, the town appointed N. Upham, M. Hale, and Jacob McDuffee to confer with Mr. Haven in regard to his claim. They

reported a proposal from Mr. Haven dated May 11, offering to relinquish his salary and all due him to the 29th inst., on condition of receiving \$1,500 in money or acceptable notes, with exemption from all taxes, also to relinquish the parsonage lots after the following March, provided they should be leased only to hire a preacher "of good moral and religious character and approved abilities." The town refused to accept this offer, and he appears to have received his regular salary till 1819, when the act of the legislature fully divorced church affairs from the control of the town. At the next annual meeting in 1820, an article to see if the town would vote to raise a salary for Mr. Haven was dismissed. Both Mr. Haven and the town seem to have considered the contract between them still in force, for in April, 1822, Mr. Haven stated that he had long since expressed his willingness to release so much of the contract as related to his "yearly salary of 80£ of the late lawful money to commence Nov. 19, 1819," but with the condition that this should in no other way affect his contract with the town. This offer was accepted by vote of the town. In October, 1824, Mr. Haven proposed to the Congregational Society to relinquish "the parsonages" into their hands, they to pay him \$25 quarterly for "the second division parsonage lot," and he to quitclaim the "main road parsonage lot." The Society accepted this proposition and voted to sell the same "by quitclaim in lots with good security, interest annually, and proceeds to be invested for a permanent fund for benefit of the society." Very naturally, the town, or rather the voters supporting other denominations, did not permit "the parsonages" thus to lapse into the possession of the Congregational Society without claiming their share. The Selectmen having refused when requested, to call a town meeting to consider this subject, a petition was duly presented to J. H. Woodman, Justice of Peace, and a meeting called by him was held Feb. 19, 1825, to see "what method the town would take to preserve its right in the parsonage lots." A Committee of one from each religious society was appointed to consider the matter and report at an adjourned meeting. The Committee were representative and leading men in their several Societies: — David Barker, Jr., Congregationalist; Charles G. Dennett, Methodist; Joseph Cross, Universalist; Jonathan Dame, Friend; Meshach Robinson, Baptist. They reported *unanimously*, that the parsonage property was designed for religious uses, and recommended that the Selectmen and their

successors in office should be trustees of the fund derived from said property, and report annually to the town its condition; also that the incomes from this fund —

“be distributed annually among the different religious societies which are or shall be recognized as religious societies, according to the taxable polls and estates of the several members of the said societies at the time of taking the inventory in said town, and those persons who do not belong to either of said societies shall designate at the taking of the inventory in each year, to which of said religious societies their proportion shall be paid, and if any person shall refuse or neglect to designate to which society shall be paid his proportion of said income, it shall be distributed among the said several societies, according to the polls and estates of the members composing each.”

They recommended also that the sales of the property which had been made be confirmed by the town and that the selectmen receive of the Congregational Society their transfer of the notes, mortgages, deeds, and moneys arising from said sales, excepting so much as had been paid to the Rev. Joseph Haven for his acquittance, and the necessary expenses of the sales. This report was adopted, and the Selectmen were subsequently instructed to give quitclaim deeds to previous purchases of parsonage lands, if desired. The Congregational Society voted a committee to transfer the parsonage funds to the town, and also to confer with the other societies about dividing the same. The lands in some instances came back to the hands of the town, from the failure of the purchasers to pay or from other causes, so that it was several years before the lots were entirely disposed of. In 1827 two lots are mentioned as “bid off” by Isaac Pearl. In 1830 the Selectmen were a committee “to sell or let the parsonage land which has reverted to the town;” and the year following it was —

“Voted to sell that part of the parsonage land that was formerly Daniel Hussey’s, and that trustees receive proposals for sale of other parts of parsonage land of which they have taken possession and report.”

With the disposal of the parsonage funds the whole connection of town and church affairs ceased. And this was nearly coincident with the closing of Mr. Haven’s ministry.

No history of Rochester could be regarded as approximately complete without a prominent record of the life and services of the Rev. Joseph Haven. He was for many years the only religious instructor of the people of Rochester, Farmington, and Milton, and his pastorate was more than double the length of that of any other

minister here. It should also be noted that his ministry extended over the most important periods of the town's history. The Revolution, the adoption of the Constitution, and the inauguration of both State and National Governments, the transition from a Monarchy to a Republic, the War of 1812-15, the separation of church from civil authorities, all occurred during his ministry. Nor was he by any means a silent looker-on, but as became his position he was a leader of public thought and sentiment, not hesitating to speak his opinions plainly and forcibly on all public questions. His father was a shoemaker in Hopkinton, Mass., and afterwards in that part of Dedham which is now Dover, Mass., where he was deacon of the Congregational Church.

JOSEPH HAVEN was born in Hopkinton, Mass., May, 1747, and graduated at Harvard University in 1774. He studied theology with a clergyman of his own name in Dedham. As already seen he was ordained at Rochester, Jan. 10, 1776. For forty-nine years excepting when prevented by sickness or the infirmities of age he continued to preach the gospel, having the assistance of a colleague the last two years.

Though the settlement of Mr. Haven gave general satisfaction to all parties, yet the troubles and dissensions which had been so long rife did not at once cease. Mr. Haven sometimes alluded to them publicly, endeavoring thus to bring to a sense of shame those who would not harmonize together in the social meetings. He was several times on the point of leaving, and would have gone but for his sympathy for their sad condition. After a time the parish became harmonious and prosperous.

It is difficult, in these days of multiplied churches of almost endless variety, to realize the grief and anxiety with which the pastors of old time saw the new *isms* creeping into and dividing their parishes which had been co-extensive with the town. It is easy for scoffers to say that their salaries were in danger, and hence sprang their earnestness. But although these ministers like all others were human, the charge is on the whole grossly unjust. The anxiety of such a man as Mr. Haven arose far more from an earnest love of his people than from any self-interest. He sincerely believed that the practices and teachings of these various denominations were on the whole dangerous to their spiritual welfare. As a faithful watchman it was his duty to warn the flock. This he did faithfully.

The Quakers or Friends were the earliest on the ground, and though not many of his people were drawn after them, save from curiosity, yet he admonished them very plainly against even occasional attendance. The following is from a sermon preached March 29, 1778:—

“John 4: 23. But y^e hour cometh & now is, when y^e true worshippers shall worship y^e father in spirit & truth: for y^e father seeketh such to worship him.

. . . . This is a text often abused, being bro't to prove y^t God does not now . . . require or regard external worship but y^t of y^e spirit only. . . . To affirm, as some do, that y^e worship of God under y^e gospel should be purely spiritual, without there being anything external required, is not only contrary to y^e practice & experience of y^e Xtian religion in all ages, but to y^e ordinances of y^e Gospel itself. . . . If baptism was only spiritual, why was water used in y^e days of X & his apostles, as it is evident beyond contradiction it was? If it be said y^e spirit is meant by water, it may be ansr'd that can no ways be y^e case at all times.

. . . . And so it is of y^e sacrament of y^e Lord's supper; that of giving & receiving bread & wine; for it will be very difficult to tell how this can be made only spiritual: for when do we find y^e spirit compared to bread or wine? Or how can we break y^e spirit as bread is broken? . . . It is plain y^t in y^e apostolic age, y^e outward ordinance of y^e sacrament was practiced; y^a how can any pretend that this & baptism are only spiritually performed? . . . I would not have you think I am pleading for external performances as tho' they were in y^e least meritorious; no, nor yet that they will avail anything without y^e spirit. . . . But why do I plead that there must be external duties, seeing there are none who deny it? I say none; for if any pretend it, even they are more formal than any others & seem to depend more upon their forms. . . . The prophet asks this question, What doth y^e L'd require of thee but to do justly, & to love mercy, & to walk humbly with thy God? Now are not all these things external in some measure at least? But w^t is it to walk humbly with God? Is it not to pay a strict & reverential regard to all his commands & ordinances? There can nothing savour more of pride than to set up a way of worship not appointed in God's word: it is preferring our wisdom to y^t of God; there is nothing of humility in it, nor can there be a walking with God. . . . It is y^e spirit of God, that makes any worship truly acceptable, & not our renouncing outward ordinances, & pretending to have our worship in spirit only. This sort of worship is no more likely to be spiritual than any other. . . . Where worship is purely spiritual in y^e manner some pretend, w^t is y^e preached word good for? Where any pretend to worship in a social manner, & yet there is no appearance of worship, how can it be in spirit & truth?

And how is it profitable for any to attend with such people? Is a sabbath spent well where there is nothing either to edify or instruct? . . . Where any meet & y^e whole time is spent in silence, & there is nothing to keep one's tho'ts from roving, & being upon vanity, would it not be better to worship in private; or in private to be studying God's word, or some pious author? Is it a proper time for any to attend such meetings out of a vain curiosity? I mention these things because there are some who attend meeting where they expect nothing profitable; I mean attend at some particular times. Is it right for us to assemble where there is no marks of the father's being worshipped in spirit & truth, or where y^e ordinances are not only neglected but denyed? I say, is it right upon y^e L'd's day, w^{ch} should be spent in his worship? Did the primitive Xtians assemble to be silent? Did they deny y^e ordinances? Was not water baptism practised in y^e days of X & his apostles? And did not X appoint y^e ordinance of y^e supper, break bread & give to his disciples, & also pour out wine for 'em to drink, & at y^e same time command 'em to do that in remembrance of him? . . . Let me warn all not to forsake w^t they know to be y^e worship of God. It is of importance that

we be in y^e right way; therefore let us not be led out of y^e way by those whom we have cause to look upon with pity, as they must be strangely ignorant or blind or they could not so far forsake y^e worship of God."

About 1806 Methodism was introduced and in a few years created a great excitement drawing away many from the old church. People of the present day have very little idea of the excesses in language and methods then employed. No description can adequately portray the scenes which our fathers beheld. Mr. Haven did not fail to speak his mind plainly. In fact, he was forced to speak in self-defense, as the new-comers openly attacked the church, and the record of his ministry, in unsparing terms. The following is from the closing discourse of a series on the last petition of the Lord's Prayer. It was preached Jan. 10, 1810.

"Math. 6: part of 13th Verse. 'Deliver us from evil.' 1st The evil of sinning. 2^d The evil of suffering." Under the first head, among other sins are named: — "a pretended heated zeal in religion with or without knowledge. Dishonesty in religious pretences; & pride & ostentation in religious worship, as tho' we were y^e only holy people on earth, & best favorites with heaven; assuming y^e judgment seat in order to pass hasty sentence upon those we suppose good or bad; — condemning all as heretics but ourselves, as tho' there was no true religion till ours came in fashion; pretended dreams & visions to deceive; — Dying for y^e sins of others; pretending to raise y^e dead; whether really or fictitiously dead; — Pretended secret prayer, when y^e design is to be heard & applauded of men; — & superstition of ill founded enthusiasm."

Among various items under the second head, he considered: — "what we may suffer by divisions & strife in families, in neighborhoods; in Towns; in States, societies or nations. There may be divisions from religious political or other views, or they may be merely accidental. Divisions have ever been common in y^e ☉; but y^e first was a religious one, when Cain rose up & slew his brother Abel; & for no other reason than worshipping G'd in y^e most rational & approved way, when Cain, no doubt by an innovation expected to receive y^e divine approbation & reward. — A false worship was always y^e most apt to inflame y^e passions of mankind, & to be attended with y^e most heat and zeal: this I could easily point out from history, sacred & profane. Where divisions are made, it has been common to call it a reformation, let y^e sect be w^t it may; & all have been certain they were right, had G'd on their side & y^t he helped in carrying on y^e mighty work; & y^e last sects always affect to be y^e best & only right ones. But aged people can witness in some measure, how many towns have had these reformations, & their consequences; seldom have they been of any lasting benefit, but have laid a foundation for irreligion; a multiplicity of opinions, lasting confusion, & long divisions. The very remarkable reformation as some call it w^{ch} has taken place in this Town, as well as in other places, lately, is matter of wonder & surprise to many, but mostly to y^e young who have seen no such thing before. The effects have been good in some things. It has been the cause of introducing family religion into some houses, & at least to check profane swearing with a number. And if it be a benefit; it has y^e appearance of uniting y^e converts in y^e strongest bonds of friendship; but to cause 'em to stand aloof from others, as tho' their evil habits were dangerous and their morals pernicious. If apparent zeal is a proof they are right; if boasting of their great success, in their instructors; if of

their humility & love; & if a multiplicity of meetings, of forms & ceremonies; of prayers; of dreams; of religious spasms are evidences in their favor, they have all these. And if it is a proof in their favor, y^t they are liberal in censuring others; if in saying there has been no reformation here for more than thirty years, the palm is yielded to 'em. Whether they shew any pride, spiritual, or of any other kind, let others judge. But as to a reformation in y^e space of time mentioned, the wisest & best have observed there has been one of consequence. That there has been much less of dissipation; of intemperance; of fornication, w^{ch} has become apparent; of idleness; of gambling & of some other vices, w^{ch} have too much prevailed. This is a reformation w^{ch} y^e wise are ever pleased with, as a tree is known by its fruits, & not by y^e fairness of its leaves. But as to religious zeal, none pretend but it has been too cold, & now it may have got to y^e other extrem with some, & may end in all y^e vices we have mentioned; w^{ch} may G'd prevent, & cause all to turn out well.

It is more than 34 years since I have been with this people; I have feelingly taken part in all your joys & sorrows; no favor has been bestowed, but I have wished gratefully to remember, & thankfully to acknowledge. I think I have not sought yours, but you. To promote your temporal & spiritual interest; I have endeavored to visit y^e afflicted & to pour y^e oil of consolation into y^e wounded heart. Yet I boast of nothing; w^t I say is only in self defence at this period of trial. But I must in justice to many, notice their increased kindness, when it appears most necessary. I dread y^e future consequences of y^e present divisions, to y^e town, when motives w^{ch} may now be only suspected will be more fully developed. That there are a number sincere in their professions, none will doubt, tho' they may [fail] of correct information in y^e true principles of our pure, holy & rational religion; yet let all endeavor to cultivate charity as far as reason & religion will authorize."

One who understands the condition of affairs can but feel that Mr. Haven was very moderate in his language concerning those who were so actively endeavoring not merely to build up a new sect, but seemed to be even more zealous to tear down and destroy "the standing order." And yet this movement was doubtless on the whole for good. The new sect was called out by Providence just when it was demanded by the general religious deadness of the times. Possessing what has been called "the enthusiasm of humanity," the great essential of practical religion, it grew rapidly and became prosperous. Its follies — and like all great reformatory orders and sects, in its beginnings it had its share — were corrected by time, its errors were rapidly outgrown, and when the law was repealed which taxed the people to sustain one denomination, Methodism began rapidly to absorb the religious population.

The Baptist Society soon followed, also drawing off large numbers, so that toward the close of his ministry Mr. Haven surrounded by new and vigorous sects, and involved in controversy with the town concerning the parsonage property, found his meeting-house growing empty of hearers. He was now too old to create any counter sensation, or arouse any fresh enthusiasm. He was never elo-

quent of speech, and now seemed dull to the younger people. Younger preachers had come in, — not so intelligent, not so educated, not so talented perhaps, — but more zealous, more attractive, and representing ideas considered more progressive and answering a growing demand in the community.

Many good qualities combined to render Mr. Haven a popular man; but that which particularly predominated was his social and genial spirit, — his inexhaustible humor. The society of those persons is apt to be most courted, who are able to bring to the dinner or tea table the best supply of fresh and racy anecdotes. When the more sober and substantial virtues have long been forgotten, witticisms will not cease their rounds. A good story is remembered longer than a good sermon. A hearty laugh is better appreciated than money or wisdom, for there are more who share in its enjoyment. Few of the humorous sayings of Mr. Haven will bear recording, their pith consisted so largely in the peculiar quaintness of his manner. The following will answer as illustrations.

Walking in his garden with a friend to whom he was showing the varieties of fruit which he cultivated, they came to a tree laden with apples fair and inviting to the eye. Mr. Haven picking one of the finest handed it to his friend, saying, "There, I recommend you to *try* that apple." With expectations excited and mouth watering, the friend took a generous bite. Instead of the rich, juicy flavor he expected, he found only astringent bitterness. As he was recovering from the effect, Mr. Haven looked good-humoredly into his puckered face and said, "They need recommending *don't* they?"

Measuring some land one day, he carried one end of the chain while a young man of his acquaintance carried the other. Just as they were drawing the chain tight, the young man quoted the old adage, "The Devil can go only the length of his chain." "Pull, pull," instantly replied Mr. Haven, "and we will see." Such things were not studied, but were the spontaneous outflow of a healthful spirit of humor.

The genuineness of the following story is not vouched for, but it has often been related of Mr. Haven and is probably true, though it is not likely the device was original with him, as it is one of those old stories that are ascribed to many different sources. One of the boys had been guilty of a grave misdemeanor, and it was difficult to ascertain which was the guilty party. But Mr. Haven assured them

that he knew of a way to discover the truth. Accordingly he caught the old crower and put him under the brass kettle in a darkened room. Each boy was then required to go into the room alone and touch the kettle with his finger, with the assurance that when the guilty boy touched it the rooster would certainly crow. One after another passed in and returned with trembling, but no crowing was heard, and they began to think the test had failed, and that the penalty would be escaped. But not so easily. Mr. Haven said he was certain the guilty boy had not touched the kettle, for the old crower had always told the truth. So he required them to hold up their hands, and sure enough, one and one only had clean fingers. Of course this was the culprit, whose fears kept him from touching the kettle lest his guilt should be discovered.

Often were the younger members of the family where Mr. Haven visited, astounded to observe him leave off abruptly in the middle of some story, — perhaps a witch story more laughable than refined, — to ask a blessing over the tea-table, resuming the story so suddenly that the thread of the narrative remained unbroken.

We are liable to misunderstand the true character of such a man. The reputation of being an excellent joker or story teller, or even of being fond of lively and mirthful company, is not considered the most desirable for a clergyman. Where there is such an irrepressible vein of humor exhibiting itself on all occasions, a deeper vein of religious sentiment may escape our attention. Not these lighter traits surely, but far nobler qualities made up the character of this excellent man. Not only by nature but on principle, Mr. Haven was affable and cheerful. He regarded cheerfulness as a Christian duty. In his severest trials and afflictions, of which he had a large share, he exhibited extraordinary calmness and cheerfulness.

He was a man of great wisdom and shrewd common sense, which enabled him to manage all sorts of people with peculiar success. Much superstition was prevalent in his day, and he was specially fitted to expose its absurdities, by both ridicule and reason. People then generally believed that witches had power to torment and injure the souls and bodies of those who offended them. Many believed that departed spirits had no better employment than to return to the earth to vex and frighten terrified mortals. From his house on the common, Mr. Haven could frequently see not only youths and maidens, but men venerable with years and reputation,

making a wide circuit by the meeting-house to avoid passing the house of old Jenny Cook. Many foolish stories were afloat concerning her power for evil. It was said that Col. McDuffee had promised her, if she would let her husband go to the army in the Revolution, and he should be killed, he would marry her himself. When her husband fell in battle the Colonel refused to fulfill his promise. So the story went that she bewitched his horse till it became necessary to cut off the horse's tail and burn it to drive out the witch, and that as the tail ascended the chimney it actually took off the bricks. Such stories and many like it were continually circulating and widely believed. Mr. Haven was well skilled in meeting such superstitions. When some ignorant sufferer from an overloaded stomach would tell how the witches rode him off by night and hitched him in the woods to stand till near morning, and then rode him back, Mr. Haven would suggest some odd and original plan to discover where the witches had their hitching-post,—some plan always sure both to cure the patient and afford the community a deal of fun over a good story.

When Mr. Haven lived in the parsonage on the hill close by the graveyard, he often heard the clattering hoofs go by in the night as if Tam O'Shanter himself were on the road, and more than once stopped the frightened traveler and led him back to the graveyard to convince him that the ghost which had terrified him was only a white rock on the wall with a bush waving behind it. Mr. Piper of Wakefield once requested an exchange with Mr. Haven in order that he might exorcise an evil spirit in a bewitched family of his parish. Always ready to do what he could to relieve the suffering Mr. Haven accepted the invitation. He found one of the daughters and a vagrant girl living in the family, so badly bewitched that the touch of silver or the proximity of a Bible would throw them into fearful paroxysms. The daughter was confined to her bed, and without exciting her suspicions Mr. Haven managed to rub one of his silver knee buckles against her hand. It produced no paroxysm, neither did the Bible which he always carried in his pocket cause her any distress. He thus exposed to the family the folly and wickedness of the imposition, and then advised the father to send away the vagrant girl who had so effectually duped them all.

Mr. Haven was a man of great benevolence of feeling. It was a common saying that he was a friend of the sick and the poor. No

one could long be confined to the sick bed before he learned it, and his presence with his kind and enlivening voice was often better than medicine, indeed his long experience had given him an understanding of human ailments equal to that of most physicians. He thus secured a general attachment and regard, and aged people, at his death, recalled his kind attentions with heartfelt gratitude and warm affection. His labors and perseverance, his love for his people, and his zeal for his work among them were constant and unwearied. We thus see that his affability of manner sprang from his heart,—the source of all true politeness. He never passed even a boy or girl on the street without bowing and raising his hat, a compliment sure to be acknowledged by bow or courtesy in return. It was said that he had worn a hole through his three-cornered continental by these frequent salutations.

Few men devoted more time to reading and study, or investigated important questions more thoroughly than Mr. Haven. He seldom came into the house without taking a book or paper to read before he sat down. Literary in his own tastes he desired to help others in the same direction, and it was largely through his efforts that the Social Library Association was formed and achieved its lasting success.

He was a man of great native independence of mind and thought. On almost every subject he had an opinion, not received from the authority of others, but formed by his own investigation. He thought for himself, and did not hesitate to avow his conclusions. His independence was not narrow and bigoted, the result of ignorance, but was broad and enlightened, because it was founded on a basis of intelligent information on almost every subject. To have acted the hypocrite by denying or concealing his convictions, in order to secure public or private favor, would have been impossible to the nature which God gave him.

Though well versed in theological lore, he took little pleasure in doctrinal discussions. "Foolish and unlearned questions he avoided, knowing these do gender strifes, and as a servant of the Lord he sought rather to be gentle unto all men, apt to teach, patient, in meekness instructing." Unlike many clergymen of his day he avoided "dark and metaphysical disputes" about questions of election and predestination and the like, which he thought only served to "darken counsel by words without knowledge." So he

preached to his congregation that they should follow righteousness, faith, charity, peace with them that call on the Lord out of a pure heart. The extracts already given show that his sermons were eminently practical, and as plain as they were practical. None could misunderstand his meaning. He thus hoped to deliver his own soul from the curse denounced against the careless or unfaithful watchman. So he rebuked the sins of the people, and used great plainness of speech in reference to their individual offenses. Did some wild fellows rob his orchard or his melon patch? They heard the next Sabbath these words from the pulpit:

“What shall I call you? Shall I call you thieves? This would affront you. Shall I call you friends? A thief is hardly worthy to be called so by any, for he may soon rob him whom he call his friend. I will call you poor deluded souls. You may think that custom sanctifies theft, and that because it has become a custom among some — a pack of low-lived villains — to rob orchards, vineyards, and the like, that therefore it is no sin.”

If the behavior of the boys in church was disorderly, he rebuked them in this style:—

“I am sorry to tell you my young hearers that some of you have got to such a pitch of rudeness in this house, that you disturb many in the worship of God. What if God should now call you out of the world, do you think that your low cunning, or your pretty wit, as you consider it, could save you? It is shocking to think what you are, some of you, both in and out of God's house. And there are some, if they will not take warning which is friendly, will find to their surprise and shame that the laws will be put in execution against them. This indecency and rudeness is not confined to young people alone. While the benediction is pronounced there is too commonly a noise and stir in every part of the house, but young people in particular are rushing from the house of God, as though they were rushing from a place of confinement. It is some time since any fatal, destructive distemper has in general spread among youth. It is remarkable to see the large number of children and young people there are among us. It is a most pleasant and delightful sight, when they behave themselves well. But have you, my young hearers, no cause to fear that God will soon send some fatal, raging disorder among you that you may be swept as with the besom of destruction?”

Mr. Haven's religious experience was deep and thorough. When about eight years of age, his elder brother reproved him for some wrong act, reminding him that God would punish such conduct. His heart revolted at the suggestion, and in the mad impulse of the moment he exclaimed, “I wish God was dead.” But very quickly he was filled with horror at the thought of his impiety, and had a distressing view of the sinfulness and misery of his heart. This anguish of mind never left him till he found relief

in the hopes of the gospel through the blood of Christ. In this early experience sprang up the impulse to lead others to the same Saviour in whom he had found deliverance from the burden of sin. He was a man of devout spirit. In the morning, long before others were astir, he was in the habit of rising for private devotion and study. One who resided several months in his family says, "I have often seen him by morning candlelight with a large Bible and commentary before him, poring over their contents." His last days were peaceful and happy, giving the most satisfactory evidence of his being a true and sincere Christian. When asked, a short time before his death, if he felt resigned to the will of God, "Perfectly resigned" was his answer. And though very feeble and unable to speak much, he repeated the lines,

"How long, dear Saviour, O how long
Shall that bright hour delay?
Fly swifter round, ye wheels of time,
And bring the welcome day."

He thus passed peacefully and joyfully to his rest January 27, 1825, and lies buried among the people of his charge. A plain white stone marks his grave with the following inscription:—

Rev. Joseph Haven
born May 14th old style 1747,
died Jan. 29, 1825.

CHAPTER VII.

LEADING MEN OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

“ With moistened eye
We read of faith and purest charity
In statesman, priest, and humble citizen.
O could we copy their mild virtues, then
What joy to live, what blessedness to die !
Methinks their very names shine still and bright,
Apart, — like glowworms on a summer night,
Or lonely tapers when from far they fling
A guiding ray, or seen like stars on high.”

HON. JOHN PLUMMER.

JOHN PLUMMER was an active and useful man in our town for many years before and after as well as throughout the Revolution. Interested in public affairs, and possessing a sound judgment with considerable energy of character, he gained an influence with the people, so that his opinion was authority on important questions. His business experience caused him to be elected to many local offices. No man in the history of the town has been so frequently chosen moderator of town meetings. Nearly sixty times was he elected to this office. He was also selectman for several years, and seldom was an important committee appointed, of which he was not a member. At that time few persons had sufficient education or business experience to qualify them for responsible offices. The people were almost exclusively engaged in farming, while the schools afforded no such advantages as at the present day. The education even of the leading men of that time would be regarded very limited now. Their success depended more upon native force and good judgment than upon knowledge derived from books. This fact must not be forgotten in estimating the character and abilities of men of that generation. Mr. Plummer was the first magistrate appointed in the town, “and by his remarkably conciliatory conduct was able to settle most disputes that

came before him in an amicable manner, and was worthy to be called a peacemaker." This expression well illustrates his character. His benevolent disposition was constantly manifested in acts of kindness to the poor. By assistance, as well as good advice, he gained their friendship and esteem. He was well known beyond the limits of the town, holding acquaintance with the influential men of the State. He was a friend of Gov. Wentworth, who showed his appreciation of his worth by appointing him Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1773. Though perhaps somewhat restrained by this friendship of the British Governor, from *radical* opposition to the royal government, yet his loyalty to the American cause is unquestionable. He was hardy and athletic, with an iron constitution. Witty and humorous, he was very fond of company, especially that of the young. After the Revolution, his house was much frequented by his old companions in arms who always found a hearty welcome and hospitable entertainment, and many hours were spent talking over the events of the war. He was a man of much popularity, for his kind-heartedness made him beloved by the whole community. No person's feelings were more easily moved in behalf of the poor and distressed, whose sufferings he was ever ready to relieve. If the corn crop happened to be cut off, the poor for miles around knew who had a goodly store left over from which their wants would be freely supplied. He often pleaded the cause of the poor in court, without fee or reward, and sometimes volunteered his services in defense of the unfortunate. In such cases, he was listened to with marked attention, and seldom failed of success. The town manifested its confidence by choosing him the first member of the Committee of Correspondence. He hastened away—a volunteer delegate—to the Convention at Exeter immediately after the battle of Lexington, and rendered various services to the Committee of Safety during the war. When an independent State Government was established in 1776, such reliance was reposed in his patriotism and integrity, that he was re-appointed to the Judgeship. He retained this office until his voluntary resignation in 1795, at which time he was Chief Justice. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1778. As a farmer he was successful, and was a stock-raiser upon a large scale. His affairs were managed with economy and skill, and he acquired large tracts of land which

were inherited by his children. He died Nov. 19, 1815. at the advanced age of ninety-six years.

Of Judge Plummer's ancestry little is known. His parents resided at Dover Neck, from which place he came with several brothers and settled in Rochester. Descendants of these families are now quite numerous in this and neighboring towns. Judge Plummer's natural endowments, benevolent disposition, and patriotism, rather than his moral character, gave him position. He whose duty it is to enforce the laws, ought to set the example of obedience. But Judge Plummer was no Puritan. The town treasury received frequent accessions by his numerous fines for breaking the Sabbath. Even to-day, tradition recounts his notorious amours, the memory of which is preserved as faithfully as that of his revolutionary services.

Judge Plummer's first wife was Elizabeth, sister of Col. Titcomb of Dover, a distinguished and gallant officer in the Revolution. After her death he married Lydia Dennett of Portsmouth. The following amusing account of his courtship is from "Brewster's Rambles about Portsmouth":—

"Like a good housewife in those days, when no factories were in operation, the widow Dennett kept her flock of sheep, and attended to the various processes of converting their product into cloth, and her fame extended beyond the limits of the town. Near the house is a good spring which still flows as of old. It was a time of wool-washing. Laying aside her widow's weeds, dressed in a leather apron, a man's broad-brim hat and other apparel to match, she was washing her wool at the spring, when a stranger on horseback approached and inquired for the residence of widow Dennett. Nothing daunted she pointed to the house, directing him to the front door, while she stepped round and entered the back way. He was not long in waiting before the lady of the house in comely apparel appeared. The gentleman introduced himself as John Plummer of Rochester. He had heard of her good reputation, said perhaps it was too soon to come a courting, but would ask the privilege in proper time of proposing himself to her favorable consideration. In due time Judge Plummer came again, and they were married. They lived happily together many years, and their gravestones in Rochester record the ages of each at about ninety years. Whether he ever inquired who it was he found washing wool at the spring, we have never been informed."

LT. COL. JOHN McDUFFEE.

The parents of *Col. John McDuffee* were among those Scotch families that had been settled in the north of Ireland in the reign of James I, and who emigrated to America to obtain freedom from Popish laws, and from the rents and tithes with which they were burdened. This son was born in 1724, soon after their arrival

in this country, and the family were among the early settlers of Rochester.

Col. McDuffee entered upon military life in the French and Indian wars. In the Earl of Loudon's Expedition against Crown Point, he was commissioned a lieutenant in March, 1757, by Gov. Benning Wentworth. In January following he received a similar commission in William Stark's company of Rangers, and was authorized to fill up the company in any part of the Colonies. The soldiers of New Hampshire were so expert in Indian warfare, and so inured to fatigue and danger, that valuable services were expected of these rangers. They were raised by express desire of Lord Loudon, to be employed in winter as well as summer, and proved so useful in skirmishing and procuring intelligence that they were kept in service till the close of the war. They sailed in the expedition to Louisburg and were engaged in the siege of that city until its surrender. Lieut. McDuffee with his rangers was employed in scouring the island, making prisoners of the French, men, women, and children, in accordance with an order from Gen. Whitmore detaching him for this special service. In the battle which resulted in the surrender of Quebec he commanded a considerable detachment under Gen. Wolfe. He spent the following winter in that city, where he became enamored of a young French lady of aristocratic family, and was very devoted in his attentions. His addresses were not encouraged by the parents, however, and the family secretly removed from the city in order to interrupt the acquaintance. This disappointment was the reason of his remaining unmarried through life. So says tradition. After the conquest of Canada he returned home, and in 1762 was chosen Representative to the Provincial Assembly, being the first person chosen to this office in Rochester. He was frequently employed by the government in making surveys of public works. In 1768, in accordance with an act passed by the Assembly, he was engaged in laying out a highway from Durham Falls to Coös. In 1786, on petition of John Stark, the Legislature appointed a committee, of which Col. McDuffee was one, to run out the lines of Mason's Patent. Upon the basis of this survey a settlement was made with the Masonian Proprietors, finally disposing of a question which had been a source of trouble, vexation, and expense from the first settlement of New Hampshire. On

the approach of the Revolution he took an active part in behalf of the Colonies, and throughout the war was a zealous and enthusiastic friend of independence. In 1774 he was appointed one of the town Committee of Correspondence, and was delegate to the first Provincial Congress at Exeter, May, 1775. War had by this time become unavoidable, and this Congress was principally occupied in devising measures, raising men, and collecting munitions, for the defense of the Colony. He gave to this object not only the influence of his voice, but the force of his example, for on May twentieth, only three days from the opening of the Congress his name was enrolled as Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment commanded by Col. Enoch Poor. As he was at that time one of the Selectmen, a town meeting was called to fill his place. His regiment was not fully organized at the time of the battle at Bunker Hill, but hearing the cannonading in the morning of that day, he mounted his horse and left his home in Rochester arriving at the field of battle the same evening. He remained at Camp Winter Hill and Cambridge during the siege of Boston, then went with the troops to New York, and thence up the Hudson to Mount Independence, where many New Hampshire troops were stationed, and where he filled the office of Brigade Commissary or Paymaster. As his name occurs frequently in the town records during the latter part of the war, it appears that he left the army about the close of the year 1779. He was a representative to the State Legislature in 1782. He was two years a member of the State Senate under the new Constitution, occupying the position of "Senior" Senator by which title the chairman of that body was then called. He was also for four years a Senator under the revised Constitution. His life was mostly spent in public service. He retained his faculties remarkably until a few months before his death, which occurred Oct. 15, 1817, at the age of ninety-three.

Col. McDuffee was a man of noble form and commanding appearance, six feet two inches in height, of large frame, yet not corpulent. With a high sense of honor, he was firm and independent in the maintenance of his opinions. When the first pension act was passed, he was advised to apply for a pension, but he spurned the suggestion with indignation, saying that it was sufficient reward to him to see the object accomplished for which he had fought. Impetuous in his feelings, he had no patience with

any kind of oppression or injustice. His passions were especially violent against the enemies of his country; and in the last years of his life he might frequently have been heard muttering imprecations against tories and redcoats, for, from being many years a soldier associating with rough companions, he had acquired so fixed a habit of profanity that he seemed to be utterly unconscious of the vice. The "New Hampshire Gazetteer" says, "He was a man of strong mind and memory, of extensive information, and a sincere friend of his country."

DEACON JAMES KNOWLES.

James Knowles was born in Hampton in 1720, and came to Rochester in 1749. Little can be said of his life, further than to mention the positions he filled. Frequently moderator of town meetings, member of nearly every important committee in town during his active life, Representative to the Old Provincial Assembly, when that body was convened for the last time by the British Governor, delegate to most of the conventions which fostered the spirit of revolution, Representative for six years to the new Assembly under the independent State Government, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1778, and also of the Convention of 1781, muster-master in the revolution, a magistrate of the town, Selectman for several years; — such were some of the offices he was called to fill. As servant of the people, he spent a large part of his long life in unambitious yet useful public labor. In the church, taking the office of Deacon upon the death of Stephen Berry who had honorably filled that position from the organization of the church till his death in 1762, he zealously and with religious fidelity discharged its duties for a space of forty years, until his own death at the beginning of the present century. To his patriotism were added the virtues of a calm and peaceful Christian character. He was one of the pillars of the church, and at the same time was always earnest in every cause which concerned the welfare of his country. As large a share of public responsibilities fell to his lot as to that of any one during this period. He died in 1802, aged eighty-two. Few are the names that come down to us, around which cluster so many pleasant and honored associations. In a sermon upon his death, Mr. Haven says: —

"As a friend he was to be trusted; as a neighbor, benevolent and respected; as a magistrate or citizen he was for order and government; and his general deportment was that of a sincere Christian.—not ostentatious in his worship, but steady and firm in his religion. As an officer of the church, he dignified his office. The church has cause to lament his death, though he died in venerable old age. He lived beloved and died lamented, and we trust his memory like that of the just, will be sweet."

DR. JAMES HOWE.

Among the patriots of the Revolution the name of James Howe should not be omitted. His pedigree runs back to James Howe who was a freeman at Ipswich, Mass., in 1637. One of his sons removed to Andover, and afterwards to Methuen, where *his* son Deacon James Howe was born in 1695, and died Dec. 22, 1771. *His* son James was Deacon with him in the same church. This Dea. James Jr. was born Nov. 7, 1723, and died 1805 or 1806. He was married to Jemima Farnham Feb. 6, 1752, and had six sons, as follows:—Jonathan, *James*, David, Jacob, Isaac, and Farnham: all of whom served their country in the Revolution, from Bunker Hill to the close of the war.

James Howe was born at Methuen, Mass., March 23, 1755, and died in Rochester Oct. 13, 1807. He married about 1784, Lucy Fisher of Needham, Mass., a sister of Mrs. Haven. She died in Boston, Mass., June, 1836. They had eight children, as follows:—
1. Lucy born Sept. 7, 1785, married first Ephraim Dennett of Portsmouth who died in 1831. She afterwards married Josiah Vinton, Esq., of Boston,—no children. 2. James born May 11, 1787, and died in Boston May 12, 1832. He was a man of much energy and usefulness. He conducted a large business at Haverhill, Mass., and afterwards in Boston, in the wholesale dry goods trade with his brother Hall Jackson Howe. He had three sons and one daughter, who are highly respected residents of Brooklyn, N. Y. 3. George is a farmer in Needham, Mass., and has four children. 4. Hall J. born Feb. 12, 1791, first settled as a dry goods merchant in Portsmouth, where he married Eliza P. Waldron. He removed to Boston, where he died August, 1849, leaving a large and highly respectable family. 5 & 6. Willard and Mary died in infancy. 7. Calvin Whiting born July 13, 1796, retired from business in 1857, and resides in New York city. He married Dec. 1, 1825, Charlotte Atwell. They have three daughters and one son, who served as surgeon in the Army of the Potomac.

8. Fisher born Sept. 3, 1798, was in business at Haverhill, Mass., from 1809 till 1820, when he went into company with his brother in Boston for sixteen years. Subsequently he resided in Brooklyn, N. Y. He married first June 16, 1825, Matilda Saltonstall, who died in Brooklyn May 21, 1831, leaving one daughter. He was again married Oct. 1, 1832, to Elizabeth Leavitt, who had three sons and two daughters. In 1849 he visited Europe and the East. He wrote occasional sketches of travel which were gathered into a volume and published.

Dr. James Howe studied medicine with Dr. Bodwell of Methuen, Mass., and came to Rochester about 1776. His name appears on the Test Association. He became Surgeon's Mate in Col. Pierce Long's Regiment, and was one of the sufferers in the Canada expedition of 1777. He was esteemed as a man and a physician on account of his great natural talent, and his benevolent disposition. His largeness of heart endeared him to the people far and near. It is related that being called, at one time, to the bedside of a poor woman, he found the family so destitute of clothing that he repaired to the barn, took off his shirt which he left for their use, returning home shirtless to tell the tale of wretchedness he had been called to meet. He was emphatically a man of good deeds. For many years they formed his only creed. It was his ambition that his good deeds should overbalance his evil ones. Hence it became a favorite maxim with him to make the rich pay for doctoring the poor. In his later years, he kept no accounts, paid nothing, and charged nothing; but when he needed anything for his family use, he applied to his rich neighbors. The sound of a farmer's dinner-horn was sufficient invitation for him to walk in and take a seat at the table, where he was always welcomed. Though a man of great eccentricities, and perhaps great failings, yet "even his failings leaned to virtue's side." His intemperance scarcely needed an apology in those days when abstinence was by all regarded a meanness and not a virtue, and his improvidence was but too large a generosity. The duties of the medical profession did not allow much time for other pursuits, yet the town elected him delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1791, and sent him for three years to the Legislature. By the toils and exposures of his profession, a constitution naturally strong was early impaired, so that he did not live to great age. Near

the close of his life, renouncing his dependence upon good deeds, he sought a more enduring peace by reliance upon the merits of a Saviour, and died in the triumphs of Christian faith.

Pre-eminent among the honorable names of this period is that of the *Rev. Joseph Haren*, a full sketch of whom is given in the chapter on Church history. There are doubtless other names worthy of special mention. In fact almost every man, save the few tories of infamous record, was a patriot and a hero in those days "that tried men's souls." But the personal history of only a very few can now be obtained. With this short but brilliant list we must close the record.

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY SETTLERS:—THEIR HARDSHIPS AND MODE OF LIFE.*

“The ambushed Indian, and the prowling bear:—
Such were the needs that helped his youth to train;—
Rough culture:—but such trees large fruit may bear,
If but their stocks be of right girth and grain.”

OUR ancestors were a hardy race whose sufferings as pioneers in the wilderness it is difficult for us to realize. At present, emigration proceeds with more system, and when the gold-seeker drops his pack at some rich *lead*, the comforts and even luxuries of life are not long in overtaking him. Flourishing cities exist to-day where only a few months ago not even the emigrant's shanty was to be seen. Not so in the early days of New England. When Timothy Roberts moved his family into Rochester in mid-winter, the prospect must have been cheerless. Not for mines of gold and silver did he come, but for a home,—a farm which by hard and diligent labor might afford sustenance to himself and family. Others followed seeking the same object. The settlement progressed but slowly for many years. How great the privileges they had to renounce! Dearest to them was the preaching of the Gospel, and though their charter promised them this blessing, yet more than eight years elapsed before a minister could be sustained, and the numerous petitions to the Assembly praying for assistance show how difficult was the task even then. For more than twenty years there was no school. Four years after the establishment of the church, there was no grist-mill in the town, although, as the inhabitants themselves state, Indian corn was their chief support. For several years their crops were cut off by frost and drouth. The people were poor and distressed but not discouraged. Then what labor was required in subduing the

* This chapter is taken mainly from an address by the author, delivered before the Rochester Social Library Company, in the Congregational Church, Thursday evening, April 4, 1867. [Editor.]

forest,—in breaking up the land,—in making roads! What exposure in dwelling in cabins,—in the toils of logging and hunting! What deprivations of social enjoyments! What a life of self-denial and toil! Scarcely had the war with the wilderness begun to turn in their favor, when war with the Indians burst forth calling them to new dangers and exposures. Their mills built, their farms subdued, their orchards grown, their houses provided, and the church established, they lived for many years in constant alarm lest not these only but their own lives also should suddenly be destroyed. Yet at such a time, by their courage and discipline, they became a terror to their foes. These trials developed strong traits of mind, inflexible habits, and iron frames. The men were distinguished for hardihood, boldness, industry, and economy. As their circumstances tested all the energies of their character, so their character was schooled and molded to combat with circumstances. Their children brought up with coarse food, coarse clothing, and hard lodging,—trained to the use of arms and accustomed to danger, were preparing for the contest of life,—to become themselves pioneers at still more remote distances in the country. Notwithstanding their hardships many of these first settlers lived to a great age. Of those who died between 1776 and 1792, one was over a hundred years old, two between ninety and one hundred, fourteen between eighty and ninety, twenty between seventy and eighty, and four between sixty and seventy. Of those living here in 1792 one was between ninety and one hundred, nine between eighty and ninety, and five between seventy and eighty.

The houses or rude cabins of the settlers were usually constructed of poles or logs so placed that by means of notches in the ends, the whole was firmly bound together. Then crevices or chinks were filled and plastered over with clay or stiff earth, mixed with moss or straw. The roof was made of bark or split boards. Something resembling a chimney or fire-place was built of stones, within which the fire was made upon the ground. A hole in the roof allowed escape for the superfluous smoke. In warm weather the smoke was desirable rather than otherwise to drive away the mosquitoes and other insects with which the woods abounded. Ovens formed of choice stones well plastered with clay or earth were built a short distance from the houses. Of course,

after saw-mills were erected and better materials could be procured, these temporary cabins gave place to more substantial houses.

As families began to settle in remote parts of the town the necessity of making new roads was one of the heaviest burdens. As their dwellings were widely separated, the roads were long and the labor of keeping them in passable condition, great. Still, they complained not, as long as the roads were for their own people. But when new settlements were formed in the back towns, especially in New Durham, Watertown (Wolfeborough), and East-town (Wakefield), the burden could no longer be silently borne. Great efforts were made to keep these roads clear through Rochester, then including Farmington and Milton, but in vain. At one time the town instructed the surveyors to warn men "to lay out two nights and work three days" to clear the road to New Durham. After performing more than five hundred days' work on this road, the town did not escape indictment. They petitioned the General Assembly, however, that a tax might be laid on the proprietors' lands to pay these expenses, representing that there were no inhabitants for seven or eight miles on this road, "neither were they in a capacity to take packs and travel sixteen or eighteen miles into the country to do so much labor as was needful, while their families suffered at home." In spite of the opposition of the non-resident proprietors, the prayer was granted, the lands taxed, and the inhabitants largely relieved. These days were dark and gloomy, as the record attests. His Excellency Gov. Wentworth, to manifest his sympathy and benevolence, made the town a present of nine pounds, for which they passed a vote of thanks. The heavy tax for new roads continued for many years. When absent from home, at work on the road, the men often camped out for days or weeks together, and at inclement seasons of the year. For shelter at night, they built a hut of poles or bark with one side open to the air. Wrapping themselves in blankets, lying with their feet towards a large fire in the center of the hut, they rested comfortably and rose refreshed for their day's labor. The roads were of a very primitive order. Little more was done than to cut away the trees and bushes close to the ground, and build rough bridges where streams could not be forded. The food of the workmen was salted pork and beef with Indian corn bread, and their drink largely spirit. It was their custom to invite

passing travelers to drink, expecting some gratuity in return. Alcoholic drinks were then freely used, especially upon such occasions as funerals, weddings, huskings, raisings, and trials at court. *Watering the jury* was well understood by those who had much law business. The farmers early planted orchards, and the apples were largely made into cider which became their common beverage. While the men engaged in these outdoor labors, the women spun and wove the flax or wool, and attended to the clothing of the family.

In addition to the afflictions of the husbandman already enumerated, wild animals were numerous for many years, and often pillaged his crops and robbed his sheep-fold. They sometimes ventured into the most thickly settled parts of the town. Mr. Main once discovered near his dwelling a very large black bear, which was killed and brought in by the assistance of his neighbors. To check the depredations of these animals a bounty of ten shillings was voted in 1751, to any inhabitant of the town who should kill a grown bear or wolf, *within the bounds of the town*, to be paid upon his producing the head of the animal with both ears on. During the first year, bounties were paid, under this vote, for "bar's heads" to John Place, Daniel Wingate, Matthew Macafee, Charles Rogers, John Mialles, and Samuel Wingate. Other bears were killed in years following, and within a short period bounties were paid for five or more wolves. Besides the town bounty, the Provincial Assembly allowed a discount upon the Province tax to every person who killed one of these animals. Bears were especially destructive to crops of Indian corn. Their mode of operation was to station themselves between two rows, and with their paws break down the stalks of four contiguous hills, so that the ears might lie near together. then having devoured them pass on. Thus, in an incredibly short time, they would lay waste a whole field of this valuable grain. They were sometimes killed by placing loaded guns with lines extending across the field so that a bear striking against one of them would discharge a gun and shoot himself. Oftener they were caught in log traps. Wolves made great havoc among sheep, and were common in New Hampshire long after this period. They were taken in various ways; sometimes by log traps, sometimes by binding fish-hooks together dipping them into melted tallow till a ball was formed

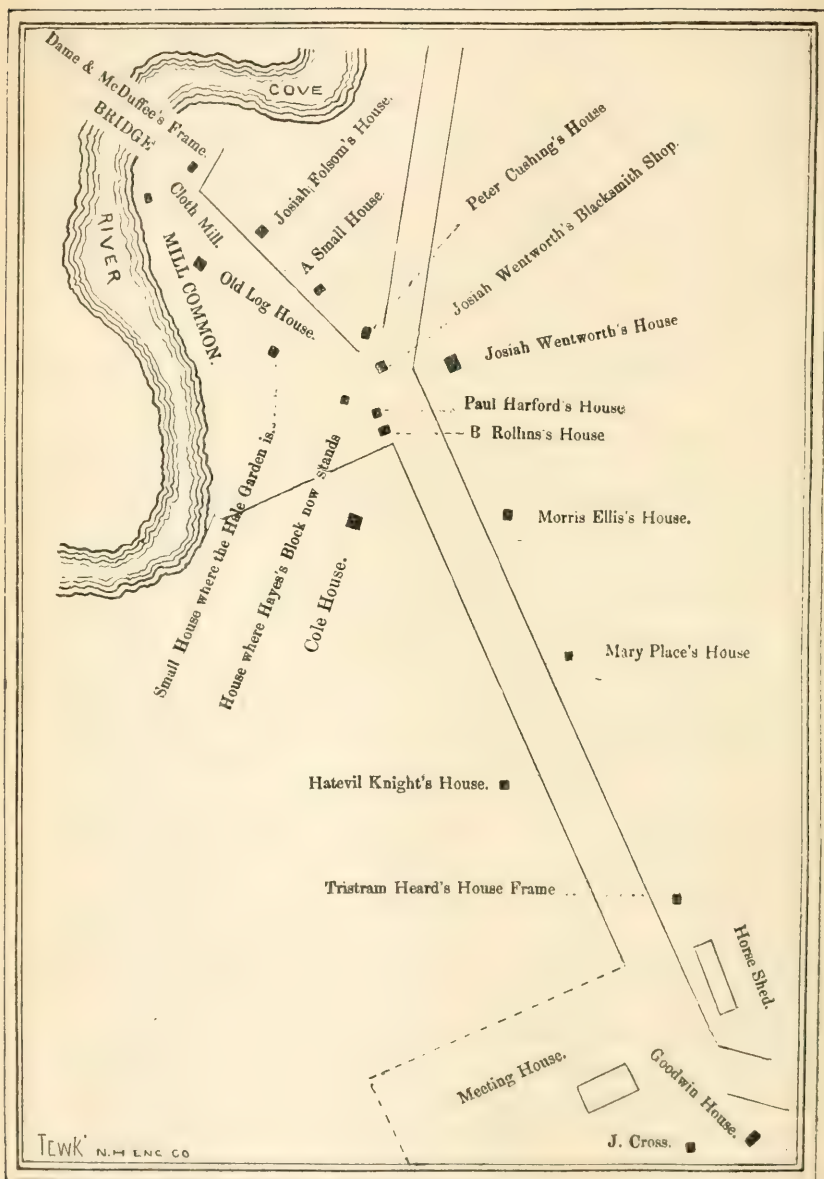
as large as an egg. These balls being scattered near some carcass were readily devoured by the animals.

Plenty of deer tested the skill of the hunter. From 1758 to 1764, at the annual meetings for election of town officers, two or more persons were regularly chosen "to search out who kills deer contrary to law." A law of the Province prohibited the killing of these animals at certain seasons of the year, yet deer were so much sought after, that it was necessary to adopt stringent means to check their wanton destruction. Ichabod Corson and William McDuffee constituted this committee for five years. Rattlesnakes abounded. It is recorded that a number of people went to mow a meadow in Rochester, but found it so full of these venomous reptiles, that they set fire to the grass and quit the place.

Coming down to a later period, let us picture to ourselves the Rochester of seventy-five years ago. Seventy-five years! How long,—how short the time! How long when we think of two generations passed away! How long when we think of the changes which have taken place within that period! And yet how short! How short even the whole period of our town existence! How few the years since our beautiful village was but a wilderness untracked save by the Indian and the bear! Only last Christmas,* was buried in the eastern part of the town, Mrs. Dorothy Tebbetts aged 101 years, who though she was born and passed her life in Rochester yet was for ten years a subject of Great Britain. The years of her life ran back beyond the Revolution, to within thirty years of the formation of the first church and the settlement of the first minister,—to within thirteen years of the first school,—to within twenty years of the horrible massacres here perpetrated *by the Indians*,—back to within thirty-seven years of that winter when the ringing of the white man's ax was first heard in our forest. Thus one human life has embraced almost the whole period of our existence as a town. Returning to the picture of our village at that time,—let us banish our large woolen and shoe factories from every part of the town,—our railroads, our banks, our printing-offices, our post-offices, our daily mails, our newspapers. The people with few exceptions are farmers. These exceptions are a minister to attend the wounded in spirit, a phy-

* December, 1866.

sician to attend the wounded in body, and a lawyer to attend those wounded in property or personal rights. In the days of which we are speaking, Rochester was no insignificant town. With the exception of Portsmouth its population exceeded that of any town in the State. A few years later, after losing two thirds its territory to Farmington and Milton, its population was about the same as that of Dover, and still maintained its rank as one of the principal towns. The village of "Norway Plains," or "the city" as it was respectfully called by the rural people, contained eighteen or twenty houses, and soon after this at least, could boast of the only brick building in the county,—an object of fame and curiosity to the people many miles distant. At a *later* period, children were allowed to believe that the houses in "the city" of Rochester were so near together that a man might walk from roof to roof. A view of the appearance and business of our village as it then was, may not be uninteresting. On the next page is presented a rough sketch of its buildings and streets as they were about 1788. Though not a perfect map it may aid in forming an idea of the appearance of the village at that time. The bounds and courses of the streets and mill-common are according to a survey of the Selectmen in 1785. The location and description of the buildings are mostly from a memorandum made by Joseph Hanson, who moved into town in 1788, and made this record for the information of those who might be interested in such matters after he was dead. There were then twenty buildings in the village, including two or three unfinished dwellings, a log house, a clothing-house or fulling-mill, a blacksmith's shop, an inn, and the meeting-house. Most of the buildings were small one-story houses. Of these buildings there now remain, the Moses Hurd house, the Knight house, the Jabez Dame house, and the Harford house, besides two or three others that have received additions and alterations so as to be hardly recognized. The Harford house then stood where Feineman's store now is, and the following incident is told of its removal: As a defaulting Collector, Paul Harford had caused the town great trouble. When he moved this building, he left it in the road near its present location, and arming himself and barricading the building swore he would never move it out of the street. The militia was called out under Gen. Furber, but Harford had provided himself with tubs of hot water,



NORWAY PLAINS, 1788.

with which he kept them at respectful distance till it was all spent, when he was compelled to surrender. In the town account for 1789, we find this item:—“Paid Capt. Storer for rum when Harford was put out of his house £1-1-0.”

The log house was where is now the corner of Market and Bridge streets, and served as a connecting link between two periods of our history. It stood as a memorial of the hardships of an earlier generation, while in strong contrast, marking a great advance in comfort and luxury, could be seen the Knight house, the building of which had just commenced. The clothing-house, where the Norway Plains Upper Mill now is, represented the manufactures of the town; while the meeting-house and the inn at the lower end of the village direct our thoughts to the morals and social customs of their day. The log house was, of course, the earliest style of architecture. After the erection of saw-mills, these gradually gave way to a more finished and comfortable structure,—a one-story low-posted house, containing but few rooms and those small. Before the Revolution a two-story house came into fashion with a double or gambrel roof, like the Louis McDuffee house, and the Ephraim Whitehouse house on the Neck road. Still later appeared hip-roofed dwellings like the Dennett and Kenney houses. Cottage roofs, piazzas, brackets, etc., distinguish the latest style. Thus with a little attention any one can determine with tolerable accuracy the period to which each house belongs. An aged citizen says that the first paint he ever saw upon a house was a gaily colored red and white door in Josiah Folsom's house, and the first green blinds were on the Joseph Otis house or some house near by.

The raising of a house frame was in those days an event of general interest and excitement. As soon as the ridgepole was fairly in its place, it was customary to celebrate the completion of the job by a “christening.” A bottle of rum was dashed upon the ridgepole, a name given to the frame, and sometimes a few verses of doggerel repeated. This frequently fell to a droll and original character named Thomas Hanscom. The last celebration of this sort, of which we have any account, was at the raising of the Methodist meeting-house. This house was built near the spot where David Barker's house was burned. Only one stanza of Hanscom's poetry on the occasion is preserved.

"The flames were sent by Heaven's command
To purify this promised land;
Near where the traveler found a bed
This lofty building rears its head."

At the raising of the Woodman mansion, now known as Mansion House, April 20, 1799, Hanscom read the following verses:—

"On the twentieth of April, in the year '99
Our frame we got up in a suitable time.
It's a very fine frame, the flower of the Plain,
The timber substantial and strong;
The stories are high, it is forty feet wide,
And forty-four feet it is long.
Not a long time ago this timber stood in trees,
But the workmen have tried the owner to please,
Got it up at the time without any neglect,
And we hope it will suit in every respect.
As for the owner with his loving mate,
We hope they'll live long at a plentiful rate.
Their frame of itself is a picture to see;
When fixed and moved in it, happy may they be.
As they are about their native place to forsake,
May they have cause to rejoice in the bargain they make.
With good neighbors united happy days may they see,
And long live together in prosperity.
So, long may they live, happy may they die,
With every good thing may they always comply;
Many years may they live to enjoy their cage,
And to heaven may they go in an honest old age.
The 'Flower of the Plain' is the name of the frame,
We've had exceeding good luck in raising the same;
May God direct and instruct us in all that is right;
It's the last day of the week, and late at night."

Another illustration of this custom occurred about 1812. Nehemiah Eastman had sold the March house to Josiah Edgerly. As Edgerly proposed to move the house whole, Eastman found that it must be moved through his garden (the thought of which he could not endure), or the front poplar trees which he highly prized must be cut down, or his shed must be torn away. He tried to buy back the house, but in vain. Of the three evils he chose that which seemed the least, and decided to tear down the shed. When the new house was framed, Ned Chamberline, the poet of the neighborhood, was called upon for the christening ceremony. But Ned unfortunately was drunk. He was brought up, however, and being allowed to support himself over a brace, began as follows:—

"As for Nehemiah, he is both lawyer and a squire,
But the moving of his house he did dread,
And, without any discretion, he fell into a passion,
And swore he would tear down his shed."

At this stage of the proceedings, Eastman made his appearance with a green hide in his hand, and quickly put to rout the drunken poet, and ended the ceremony. It is said that this was the first house built in this part of the country without being named.

It was the ancient custom to build houses on a north and south line, which accounts for the fact that so many of the old dwellings stand corner to the road. This custom had a sensible reason in the daily convenience of the inmates. Clocks then being too expensive for general use, the house was thus made the timekeeper. Its shadow told the hour of noon, and thus the good housewife knew when to get her dinner, and when to sound the horn to call the hands from the field. Clocks were probably introduced about the time of the Revolution. They were the old-fashioned English brass clocks extending from floor to ceiling, usually occupying one corner of the room, whence the broad white face with its long pointers looked gravely down, and the slow and measured tick admonished the family that their lives were constantly jogging away. Few families could afford them for they were very costly. Afterwards came a cheaper clock of wood, sold for about \$20. Agents went from house to house insisting on putting them up on trial till they came again, and when they returned were willing to take almost anything in payment, and often took the cattle from the barns. In this manner they were generally introduced and were soon considered indispensable. In 1807 Edward S. Moulton commenced the manufacture of clocks here. After some years he was succeeded by one of his apprentices, James C. Cole. The clocks were of brass after the English pattern. Mr. Cole carried on an extensive business cutting the wheels with steel dies. He employed several journeymen and apprentices, and a cabinet-maker to prepare the cases. These clocks were carried far into the country for sale, and attained a wide reputation. It is not uncommon, even in towns far back from Rochester, to find at this day, these old time-pieces bearing Mr. Cole's name.

In these early times there was no post-office and no mail. But few newspapers found their way into the town. On March 4, 1768, the following advertisement appeared in the "New Hampshire Gazette," printed at Portsmouth:—

"WANTED, an honest, sober man who is able to keep two good Horses to ride as Post or Carrier through the towns of Kittery, Berwick, Somersworth,

Rochester, &c., to begin the first of April. Any Person inclining to undertake this business is desired to apply immediately to the Printers hereof and they will no doubt meet with Encouragement to their Satisfaction, as a great Number of People in the above said Towns are very desirous of having the News Papers in case some Suitable Person constantly rides."

Before the close of the month it was announced that a post-rider would immediately begin to ride through these towns, by whom all persons might be supplied with the "New Hampshire Gazette," etc., etc., for nine shillings lawful money per annum, carriage included, and all who inclined to encourage so useful a person as a post-rider were desired to give in their names at the printing-office. We can easily imagine the appearance of the post-rider passing from town to town and from inn to inn with his bag of "Gazettes" strapped behind him. The poet has already made us familiar with his description:—

"He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
With spattered boots, strapped waist, and frozen locks,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.
True to his charge, the close-packed load behind,
Yet careless what he brings, his one concern
Is to conduct it to the destined Inn,
And having dropped the expected bag, pass on.
He whistles as he goes, light-hearted wretch,
Cold and yet cheerful."

In 1792 Josiah Paine advertised to ride Post from the printing-office in Dover through Rochester, Wakefield, Wolfeborough, Middleton, New Durham, and The Gore to Gilmanton, and back through Barnstead, Barrington, Northwood, Lee, and Durham, once a week.

A post-office was established in Rochester March 26, 1812; William Barker, innkeeper, being the first postmaster. The revenue of the office for the first three months was \$5.07; for the next six months \$7.99, making an average for the first nine months of not quite a dollar and a half a month. In 1826 the receipts for one quarter were but \$25.76, and the postmaster's commission was only \$8.51½; yet at this time there were sixty dwellings in the village, a cotton factory with four carding-machines doing a large business in dressing country cloth, a scythe factory with a trip-hammer, besides two potteries and several stores; and the town was one of the county seats where the Court of Common Pleas held regular sessions. The annual rev-

enue of the office is now (1867) \$1,225: there being also two other post-offices in town. Still the whistling post-boy continued his rides, and as he entered our village near the common, he commenced to blow lustily his tin horn to announce to all the people the safe arrival of the latest news foreign and domestic. Many now living remember him. As late even as 1822, there was no stage except the mail-carrier above described, — then Robert Clark, familiarly called duck-legs, rode the following circuit: — starting from Plymouth on horseback. Sunday evening or Monday morning, he passed through Center Harbor, Sandwich, Wolfeborough, Middleton, Farmington, Rochester, Dover, to Portsmouth, thence returning to Rochester, he took a different route through Milton, Wakefield, Ossipee, Tamworth, Conway, to Plymouth, where he arrived in season to commence the same circuit the following week. In 1825 a two-horse stage was started running twice a week each way between Dover and Wakefield. The business men of Rochester, Moses Hale, J. H. Woodman, and the Barkers, were concerned in this enterprise. Failing of success the owners, after a year or two, persuaded Jonathan T. Dodge, who as a stable-boy had saved a small sum of money, to buy out the line. In 1829 we find him with a partner advertising in the "Dover Gazette" a stage from Dover to Conway, three days each week, returning alternate days: and promising as attractions of the route "a view of the sublime and interesting scenery of the White Mountains" and also of "the lead mines of Eaton." Mr. Dodge was engaged in this business most of the time till the opening of the railroads. At the latter part of this period, he had seventy-seven horses and was running four and six horse coaches daily each way between Dover and Ossipee. The stage business had become immense, — "the great thoroughfares" of travel from northern New Hampshire converging to this village as a focus, — and when the heavily loaded six-horse coaches arrived from Wakefield, and from Conway, and from Wolfeborough, and from Sandwich, with others less grand from Farmington, and from Gilmanston, our village presented a lively, business-like appearance. With the completion of the railroads to the towns above Rochester, these lively scenes passed away to return no more.

The transportation of heavy merchandise through this town was carried on to an extent almost incredible. These streets were

then alive every winter from December to March with long processions of single and double puns and sleighs, from early morn till late at night. Like caravans in length, an unbroken line could frequently be seen from half a mile to more than a mile in extent. They brought produce from Vermont and even from Canada across the frozen Winnepisseogee, and passed on through Rochester to Dover and Portsmouth. There they exchanged their hogs, butter, and cheese, for iron, salt, rum, and molasses, and then made their toilsome journey back. The building of the Concord and Montreal Railroad and the roads through Maine, has diverted all this business into other channels. But these are events of comparatively modern date, within the memory of many people by no means old. Returning to the times of 1785 let us look within the dwellings. The work of the men was mostly out of doors. The women prepared food and clothing for the family. Cotton was bought unginne'd and the seeds were picked out by hand, after which it was washed and spun and used with flax in making shirts and summer clothing. The cultivation of flax and the manufacture of linen were universal. It is doubted if a bushel of flaxseed has been raised in town for many years; yet some of our older traders can remember when the chambers of their stores were filled with it, and hundreds of bushels were annually bought and sold. Every farmer set apart a portion of his land for flax. It was an indispensable crop, and the manufacture of oil from the seed became a profitable business. It was carried on for many years at Gonic by William Currier, and after him by N. V. Whitehouse. The flax was carefully pulled up by the roots and stacked in the field till thoroughly dry, when the seed was thrashed out. It was then soaked in water several days and spread on the ground to be rotted, frosty nights helping to whiten it. After a suitable time it was stowed away till spring, when it was brought out to be dressed by use of the brake, the hatchel, and the swingle. By this means the flax was thoroughly bruised without cutting, and the tow and coarse woody parts separated from the finer fibers of true linen. It was then combed to complete the separation and was ready for the wives and daughters to spin and weave into garments. Woolen garments also were made at home. The wool was carded into rolls by hand. The first carding-machine was introduced by Eliphalet Horne in 1811. It caused

much excitement, and set the old people to shaking their heads and asking what the girls would have to do now. The business now carried on by our great factories was then all performed in the hundreds of homes through the town. Manufacturing in all its different stages, from the wool on the back of the sheep, and the flax waving in the field, was conducted at home. There were made all their garments, not only for every-day wear, but the go-to-meeting dresses of the women, and the breeches for the men, even the suits that the minister wore into the pulpit, and Mr. Upham to Congress. Every house had cards and great wheel and little wheel, reel and swifts and dye-tub in the kitchen, and scarn, warping-bars, and loom in chamber or garret, and the women all understood the art of making cloth.

At a later period, the cloth woven by the women was carried to the village, and colored and finished at Dame & McDuffee's fulling-mill, where a large business was carried on, a number of apprentices and journeymen being constantly employed. Home-made cloth became a staple article of trade at the stores, and rolls of cloth finished here often found their way back many miles into the country. Dame was a popular man. So when the winter teams came down to break out the roads from Chestnut Hills, the hands would strike into the growth then standing just at the upper end of the village, and with their axes quickly load the sleds with logs which they took to Dame's mill, who in payment took the boys to the store and gave them what rum they could drink. Thus by exchange of fuel his fires and their fires were both well supplied.

After the cloth came home from the fulling-mill, the tailor was sent for to cut garments for the family. He came with his goose ("whipping the goose" they called his trade), and between his shears and the busily plied needles of the women, the family were in due time clothed. The boys now felt proud in their new jackets with brass buttons. No sooner would the tailor be gone than the shoemaker would be sent for. He came with his tools tied up in his leather apron, and measured the feet, cut the leather, and made up the shoes for the household. His business was called "whipping the cat." Three shoes were a day's work. At the earliest period they were sewed, but pegs soon came into use. Then every shoemaker made his own pegs. From the end of a

stick of maple or birch a piece was carefully sawed of just the right thickness for the length of the pegs. It was then split into thin strips, and the edge of each strip shaved to a sharp edge, after which the pegs were split off singly, all sharpened ready for use. Machine-made pegs were introduced about 1817-18. As each family laid in a supply of cloth for the tailor, so each secured a supply of upper and sole leather for the cordwainer. Thus the family were clothed, unless perhaps the men wanted hats. The latter did not go round. But any one could be supplied with hats of the latest style, by calling upon Haynes & Ela at "the Plains," who commenced hatting as early as 1806, and perhaps earlier.

The long winter evenings of those days have been so often and so vividly described that imagination easily pictures them like present realities. We can see the large chimney-place, — almost large enough for a tenement for a small family, — with its broad hearth, the back-log of green oak or maple, often requiring two strong men to bring it to its position, the fore-stick, the top-stick, the crackling, blazing brushwood. Whittier has embalmed the scene in his vivid verse:—

" We piled with care our nightly stack
Of wood against the chimney back;
The oaken log, green, huge, and thick,
And on its top the stout back-stick;
The knotty fore-stick laid apart;
And filled between with curious art
The ragged brush; then, hovering near,
We watched the first red blaze appear,
Heard the sharp crackle, caught the gleam
On whitewashed wall and sagging beam,
Until the old, rude-furnished room
Burst flower-like into rosy bloom."

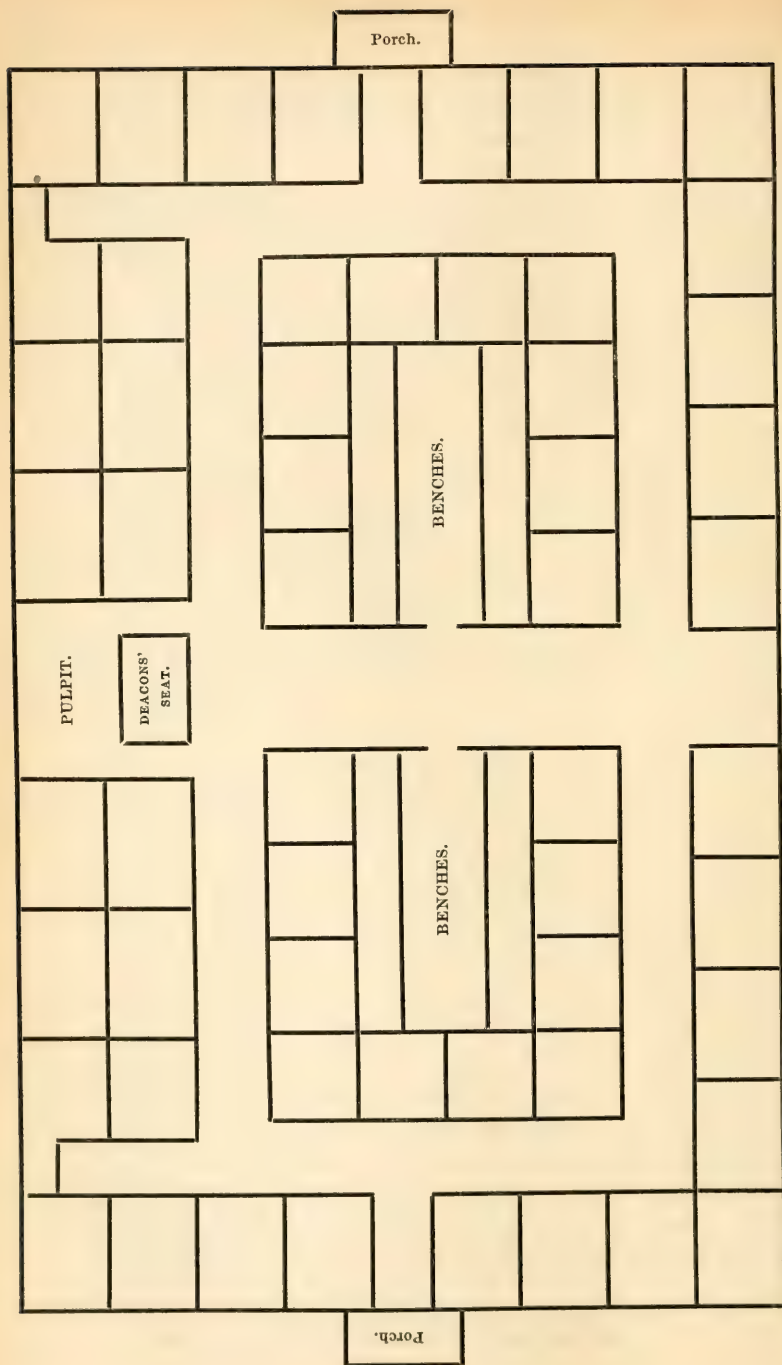
From each side of the chimney-place rose the music of the wheel, where mother and daughters would vie with each other to see who could spin the most. Before the first snow fell the boys would be sure to provide a good cart-load of pitch wood split from old stumps, which better than candle or kerosene gave light to the whole household, by which the women saw to work, and the boys to study their lessons. The younger children were often amused by the mother's stories, who,

“while she turned her wheel,
Or run the new-knit stocking heel,
Told how the Indian hordes came down
At midnight on Cochecho town.”

While the mug of cider “between the andirons’ straddling feet” was slowly warming and the apples “sputtering” on the hearth, the men talked over the day’s work, and the morrow’s plans, and drank and talked, and talked and drank, and replenished the mug from the hogshead in the cellar as often as it was exhausted. So the evening wore away, till at nine o’clock the family went to bed. The red log had crumbled to pieces, the men had knocked the ashes from their pipes, and it only remained to rake up the hot coals and cover them over that the fire might keep till morning; for there were no lucifer matches then, and the flint and steel and tinder-box were very patience-trying. In summer the fire would sometimes go out, and one of the boys would be dispatched half a mile or more perhaps, with a closely wound linen rag to borrow fire of a neighbor, or if the distance was short live coals would be obtained. This helped to keep up an intimacy between neighbors, and short calls for borrowing fire became proverbial.

The cooking of those olden times by the huge fire-place it is not necessary minutely to describe. There were the Indian cakes tilted upon the flat irons on the hearth. There was the turkey suspended by a tow string from a gimlet in the mantel-piece, so that twisting and untwisting by its own weight it kept revolving before the fire till all sides were well browned; or else, as at Mr. Haven’s, transfixed by a long spit which rested on pins in the andirons, so that a girl, in the middle of the room, turning a long handled crank kept the meat revolving. Then there were the potatoes roasted in the ashes,—not bad eating they say. We can see the girls shaking them back and forth through a long stocking-leg to clean off the ashes. And there was the hasty-pudding boiled in the kettle on the crane, and the baked sweet pumpkins and milk, a delicious dish. Then pea and bean porridge, the great staple of life, the chief article of food morning, noon, and night. The boys were fond of it, whether it was —

“Pea porridge hot, pea porridge cold,
Or pea porridge in the pot nine days old.”



FRONT. — NO PORCH.

MEETING-HOUSE OF 1780, AS REMEMBERED BY HON. J. H. ELA.

The meeting-house then stood upon the common with the front end toward the road leading to Dover over the hill. It was unpainted and without a steeple or bell. They voted a steeple in 1803, but it was not then built. The following is the action of the town in reference to a bell:—

Dec. 30, 1822. Voted not to raise money to purchase and hang a bell in belfry of the Meeting House. Sept 1, 1823. Voted to raise \$475 to purchase and hang a bell, &c. Sept. 22, 1823, the town voted to reconsider the previous vote and to dismiss the article.

The bell, however, was added by the Congregational Parish in 1823. March 9, 1824, a ballot was taken to see if the town would pay for ringing the bell at the meeting-house. There were 121 yeas to 120 nays. At an adjourned meeting the article was dismissed. The Congregational Society was accustomed to pay the expenses of having the bell rung.

Near by stood the pound, and some years the town chose the same man pound-keeper and "Saxton," and voted that he should lock and unlock and sweep the meeting-house in consideration of his fees as pound-keeper. There was a large gallery extending round on three sides of the house. The pews were high, square boxes, while the middle of the house was devoted to free benches. The plan on the page opposite will give an idea of the ground floor. The lofty pulpit with its sounding-board was at the center of the upper side, instead of one end, and looked down the broad aisle to the main entrance. Furnaces and stoves were unknown, and the congregation sat and listened to a two-hour service in the unmitigated cold. Think of this, ye shiverers of to-day, who sit over warm draughts of air from hot furnaces, and yet are always complaining of the cold. A stove was not introduced till near the close of Mr. Haven's ministry, and that was procured more for his comfort than that of the congregation. Small foot-stoves of perforated tin or sheet iron containing a pan of live coals were brought by the old ladies to keep their feet warm. If they came from a distance, they could fill their pans at some neighboring house. The old bald-headed men wore flannel caps, and the deacons occupied a bench directly in front of the pulpit. Facing the congregation, they presented an imposing and venerable appearance. It was the custom for the deacon to "line the hymns."

Deacon Chamberlin would give forth the first two lines in a solemn manner:—

“While shepherds watched their flocks by night
All seated on the ground,”

which the singers would sing after him, when he would continue

“The angel of the Lord came down,
And glory shone around,”

and so on through each hymn. At first, the music was entirely vocal, but a few instruments were introduced soon after the time of which we are speaking. The first was the bass-viol bought by subscription, and played for many years by John Smith, the blacksmith. Of course such an upsetting of the ways of their fathers and mothers as a “fiddle” in the church was not suffered without commotion. Some averred that it made the music sound like dancing tunes, while others as loudly declared that it was a great improvement. Afterwards flutes, clarionets, and melodeons were introduced. The oldest leader of the choir and teacher of singing now living is Thomas Wentworth.

Throughout the meeting the services are orderly, and the audience generally attentive. But our unaccustomed eyes are startled to inquire who this man is with a black rod, moving quietly about, now touching gently some snoring or nodding person, and now punching roughly some mischievous boy. That is the tithing-man with his badge of office. An ancient law prescribed that the tithing-man should have a “black staff two feet in length, tipped at one end with brass or pewter,” to be provided by the selectmen at the town’s expense. Tithing-men were regularly chosen for nearly a hundred years,—from 1737 to 1829. The number was several times changed by law, varying from one to eleven. Their duty was to prevent work or travel or amusements on the Sabbath, and to preserve order both in and around the meeting-house during church service and also during intermission. They were to see that there was no loafing at public houses on the Lord’s day, and to stop all travelers, though in cases of sickness or errands of mercy justices of the peace could grant permission to travel. The law required tithing-men to be “of good substance and sober life.” The office finally fell into ridicule and disrepute.

The last person who held it was Eben D. Trickey in 1828. The next year the town voted to dispense with titling-men.

In those days there were no wagons for traveling, no chaises, no carriages. The people came to meeting on horseback or on foot. But far more than now, it was then esteemed a valuable privilege to attend meeting. Sunday was the only day when the people met from all parts of the town. The meeting was a social institution and the intermission was a favorable opportunity to make acquaintances, and talk over all the news of the week. There being but one meeting in town a majority were compelled to travel long distances. Those who had horses rode horseback, the wife seated on a pillion behind her husband with arm encircling his waist. There was a horseblock near the meeting-house to aid the women in mounting and dismounting, and a long shed opposite for the shelter of the horses. Young persons generally walked. They thought nothing of walking three or four miles to church, or even farther. The girls (they were always *girls* till they got married) came barefooted, or wearing old shoes and stockings till they arrived near the meeting-house, when they sat down in the shade of a tree, or went into some house near by, and drew on their clean white stockings and new shoes which they had brought in their hands. On returning home they changed again at the same place. The boys came barefooted bringing their shoes to put on in the same manner. An old oak was standing a few years ago, a little below the village, which was almost revered by the old people as the place where in their youthful days they were accustomed to make these changes. Chaises were the first vehicles for traveling. The first in town was owned by Capt. Benjamin Page. In 1806 Capt. Page, Lawyer Tilton, and Joseph Hanson, were taxed for chaises. Next year Moses Hale had one. They had large round windows behind, and were great curiosities, so that the boys ran after them in the streets. Twelve chaises were taxed in 1811. At funerals, instead of hearse or wagon, bearers carried the corpse on a bier to the place of burial, and if the distance was long, a sufficient number was provided to relieve each other at intervals.

The Inn situated near the brook was another representative village institution suggesting a different class of thoughts from fulling-mill or meeting-house. Habits of smoking and drinking

were deplorable. People who used tobacco cultivated their own weed to a considerable extent. Small patches could be seen growing here and there all over the town. At the stores could be found tobacco braided or twisted and rolled into immense balls, from which it was measured off to customers and sold by the yard. One William Pigeon carried on the business of tobacconist for a short time in 1806. No particulars are known, and it is no ground of regret that he did not succeed. There have been two brandy distilleries in this village, which, happily, succeeded no better than the tobacconist. An Englishman named King first carried on the business a short time, where the factories now are. The other distiller was Benjamin Tebbetts, and his place of business was where the Silas Wentworth house stands near the Town Hall. He was so good a customer to his own still, that the business proved unprofitable. More facts in regard to the drinking habits of those days will be given in a subsequent chapter.

If we are candid and thoughtful, we cannot review the lives of the generations gone before us without being more strongly impressed with the sense of our own duties. We live not for ourselves, nor for our own day, but our lives will bestow happiness or misery upon those who follow to occupy our places. For *them* we are preparing institutions; for *them* we are strengthening the institutions which our fathers have given to us. From this point of view, what then are we doing? It is not wealth, it is not manufactures, it is not keenness in trade, it is not railroads, it is not development of mere business resources of any kind, that will make *men* of our children. These things may make a city where there is but a village, they may make five-story blocks where are now humble shops, but unless other and higher objects are first sought they will make only narrow minds and selfish hearts. Solomon tells us, "By *knowledge* shall the chambers be filled with all pleasant and precious riches."

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F A R M I I

Pickrell Pond.

6 Rods.

Farmington line N.

Friends Church
Mederboro.

□ Daniel Page.

D O V E R R .

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CHAPTER IX.

FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE REBELLION.

THIS chapter is designed to record some of the principal events affecting Rochester from 1783 to 1861, which cannot so well be presented under a more specific heading.

History continually repeats itself. One cannot read the history of the country during the years immediately following the Revolution, without being impressed with the similarity between that period and the present time (1868),—the distress of the people, the burden of taxation, the scarcity of money, the depression of business, the clamor for relief, and the methods proposed. In fact, if we change the dates, it would be difficult to realize that we were not reading the history of our own time. During the war the people had become accustomed to paper currency based on landed property as security,—a currency which was legal tender for all debts. They had seen this currency depreciated till it became worthless. They had been used to the attempts of legislators to establish prices under severe penalties. They had seen an attempt to prohibit auctions, because, it was said, they depreciated the currency, whereas they only showed its real want of value. They had known Congress issue a circular to be read in all the churches, declaring that paper money was the only kind of money “which could not take to itself wings and fly away.” Frequent meetings were called to consult on practical modes of relief. The resumption of specie payments had not furnished a remedy. In 1781, as if by general consent, the paper money had suddenly dropped out of circulation, and coin had succeeded; yet the crisis of suffering seems not to have been reached till 1786. In that and the preceding year, conferences of the people were held to devise means of redress. Naturally the first expedient which suggested itself was to return to paper money founded on real estate. The cry for paper money was

incessant. The "greenbackers" of that day said that rich speculators had a monopoly of everything good, while the poor were distressed for means to pay their debts, and loudly called on the people to assert their majesty. This clamor for paper money increased till in every town there was a party in its favor. The following specimen of their arguments reads as if written by the "greenbackers" of to-day:—

"Paper money would give a spring to commerce and encourage agriculture, the poor would be able to pay their debts and taxes, all arguments against issuing it are framed by speculators, and are intended to serve the wealthy part of the community, who have monopolized the public securities that they may raise their value and get all the good bargains into their own hands. The people have a right to call on their representatives to stamp a value on paper, or leather, or any other substance capable of receiving an impression, and a law should be passed to punish with banishment and outlawry every person who shall attempt by any means to lessen its value."

County conventions in favor of paper money were held. In this county, the convention was called to meet at Capt. John Goodwin's, in Rochester, on the 5th day of September, 1786. The town held a special meeting on the day previous, and voted to have a paper currency, and chose Capt. John Goodwin, Lieut. James Adams, and Josiah Folsom, delegates to the convention. Capt. Goodwin's house was near the house built by the late John R. Roberts at the lower end of the village.

On the 20th of September, the Legislature at Exeter was surrounded by a body of men formed in military order, armed with muskets, swords, and clubs, and marching to the music of the drum. The President tried calmly to reason with them. But their drum beat to arms, and the men were ordered to load their guns with balls. They raised a demand for paper money, for an equal distribution of property, and a release from debts. They were finally dispersed by the approach of militia.

To still the clamor, the Legislature prepared a plan for paper currency, and sent to all the towns for their action. There were two questions submitted:—whether the Legislature could constitutionally make paper money legal tender, and whether paper money should be issued on the plan proposed. "In compliance with a request from the General Court," these questions were submitted to the town of Rochester at a meeting holden Nov. 20, 1786, and it was

"put to vote to see if there should be a paper currency made; and voted in the affirmative." It was "unanimously voted that the plan for making a paper currency be submitted to the determination of the General Court at the next sitting."

By the returns received from all the towns, however, both questions proposed were decided in the negative, and this seems to have ended the paper money contest in New Hampshire for that time.

The following is taken from a Portsmouth paper:—

"Rochester, Feb. 5, 1787. A number of respectable gentlemen having met at the house of Col. John Goodwin in Rochester, in the County of Strafford and State of New Hampshire, by adjournment, have unanimously agreed to act agreeable to the Constitution of said State, and adjourned said meeting until the last Monday in February inst., at the house of said Goodwin, at 12 o'clock A. M. precisely, when they request all members chosen by the several towns in said County to meet at time and place to take into consideration such things as may be for the benefit of the Community, and they earnestly recommend to those towns in the County which have not sent members (chosen by legal town meetings) to attend said meeting for the above purpose, to choose proper persons to attend at time and place."

A sermon preached by Mr. Haven, April 29, 1789, contains the following words, doubtless referring to the "greenbackers" of that time:—

"If we take a view of the plots which have been laid against us by designing men, and how they have been prevented from working our ruin, if not baffled in their schemes, we shall see great matter of admiration and thankfulness. If we consider how our streets for a long time have been patrolled by armed men who have looked upon us as marked out for their prey, and yet how they have been restrained by the Supreme Ruler (for it is he that hath done it), we may justly wonder at all his goodness, and bless his name for this instance of his goodness. I mention these things because they are well worthy of our notice, and what we should ever truly be thankful for."

The adoption of the Constitution in 1788, was the occasion of great rejoicing throughout the country. Celebrations were almost universal. In Rochester, Thursday, Nov. 27, was observed for this purpose. Parson Haven preached a sermon, from which the following extract is taken:—

"We have been loaded the past year with temporal blessings. We have enjoyed peace,—an important blessing,—and a Constitution is adopted which fills the world with admiration, as we have no account of such an event before. The most have been forced upon people by a conquering power, but ours has been collected from the wisdom of the nation, where about three millions have been represented, and the matter has been debated once and again; no slaughter has ensued, nor even dangerous divisions. Has there not been an overruling power

in this, and are we not now called upon to make our grateful acknowledgments? This event is important, and a thing before unheard of, and we trust that the same God who has ever had us under his fostering care, has also in this. But some are afraid of this Constitution, and suppose it may be an evil. No doubt it may, for the wisest and best institutions have been sadly perverted, as I have observed before, not that I pretend to say that this is to be numbered among such, for now we do well to try the event, yet with all proper care to have men of wisdom, religion, and virtue put into posts of trust: if we can only have such, I dare say we shall be happy. Let our condition be what it will, still much depends upon us. There is not any power anywhere lodged by this Constitution but originated first from the people, and if we are wise, we shall be cautious whom we delegate it to. We shall not look out for those to serve private ends but the public good, nor shall we let private friendship interfere, nor private interest bear too much sway. Notwithstanding all the fears and jealousies which have prevailed, we have a fair prospect of becoming of some consequence among other nations, and of being happy. If wisdom, virtue, and integrity, and a public spirit prevail: in short, if we observe the Christian religion, we shall be a happy, a flourishing, wealthy, and renowned people. But if we give up ourselves to vice and folly, to cheating and defrauding, to groundless and unreasonable jealousies, to contention and strife, to idleness and extravagance, to intemperance and debauchery, we shall banish our religion, and become the most miserable and contemptible people on earth. It is of consequence to us that we be good. Do we complain of our rulers? When they are chosen by a free people they must be in a great measure characteristic of the people. This, perhaps, we do not consider. If we had a real and sincere regard to the Christian religion, if we were ourselves wise, virtuous, just, and good, we should seek for such men to represent us. But if we have no regard to Christianity, such as have none we may most likely think will best serve our own cause. But I shall dismiss this and attend to other things."

Scarcely thirty years had elapsed from the close of the Revolution, when the United States was confronted with another war with England. A long series of insolent aggressions on the part of Great Britain forced us at length to the last extremity of appeal to arms. Party spirit at this time became very intense. Federalists and Democrats abused each other in the most approved style of political animosity. The Federalists were strongly opposed to the war, and denounced the embargo and other acts of the administration in no measured terms. Rochester at this time had a strong Democratic majority, and as before and since was ready to do her part in defense of the country. No extended history of the war can here be given, nor even many items concerning the part taken by Rochester. The present sources of information are very meager. Our town records contain only two items referring to this war:—

"July 20, 1812. Town voted to give each militia man belonging to this town who has already been or may hereafter be detached to go into the army under the present six months establishment the sum of ten dollars per month including the sum voted by the United States."

"Sep. 29, 1814. Voted to raise \$100 for procuring arms & ammunition of war for defense of *this* and adjacent towns, in the present critical & alarming times."

The following persons from Rochester served as soldiers in this war:—

CAPT. ANDREW PIERCE'S COMPANY.

Name.	Rank.	Time of Service.
John Nutter,	Lieutenant,	May 24, to July 3, 1814.
Ebenezer Plummer,	Corporal,	" " " " "
Ephraim Plummer,	Private,	" " " " "
John Roberts,	"	" " " " "
Thomas Roberts,	"	" " " " "
Israel Whitehouse,	"	" " " " "

CAPT. VINCENT MESERVE'S COMPANY.

John Place, Corporal, May 25, to July 3, 1814.

CAPT. JOHN D. HARTY'S COMPANY.

Benjamin Hanson,	4th Corporal,	Sept. 28, 1814,	60 days.
Phineas Hoit,	Drummer,	Sept. 29, 1814,	" "
Samuel Spinnny,	Private,	Oct. 4, 1814,	" "

CAPT. JOHN HAVEN'S COMPANY.

Name.	Rank.	Time of Service.
John Haven,	Captain,	Sept. 12 to Sept. 29, 1814.
Samuel Jackson,	Private,	" " " " "
Benjamin Roberts,	"	" " " " "
Israel Whitehouse,	"	" " " " "
William Pearl,	"	" " " " "
George Varney,	"	" " " " "
Joel Varney,	"	" " " " "

These are all that can now be identified, though there were probably others, and some of these may have been only transient inhabitants of this town.

The annexation of Texas, with a boundary not fully settled, led to the Mexican War in 1846. There is nothing upon our records to show that Rochester had any connection with this war. It would be strange, however, if no native of this town was in service at that time. But neither records, nor traditions, have been found to indicate that Rochester was represented in the Mexican War. The only evidence extant is an item from the "Dover Enquirer":—"Died in Rochester, Dec. 1, 1848, after a lingering illness, Joshua Locke, age 23, a soldier of the Mexican War." He was probably a native of some other town, as his history cannot be traced here.

At the close of the last century, Rochester was a large town. Of New Hampshire towns, Portsmouth alone exceeded it in population, and an idea of its extent in territory may be formed by referring to the charter. The line of Barrington, before Strafford was severed from that town, formed our western boundary, while on the east, the Salmon Falls river flowed along the whole length of the town, a distance of more than twenty miles. Between these limits, according to the charter, Rochester extended from Dover so far north as to include ten miles square. At this time the whole tract was a wilderness. Land was limitless and of little value, and surveyors were not merely careless, but intentionally liberal in their measurements. The first division lots, designed to contain sixty acres each, are found to contain several acres in excess. The territory was ample for three large towns.

The lower section of the town increased in population much faster than the more remote parts. It was long apparent that a division would be necessary, but the subject was agitated many years without result. So large a territory was the occasion of many inconveniences to the people. Some were doubtless political, or such as related to the management of town affairs. But the most influential consideration was in connection with public worship and taxation for the support of the ministry. The Puritans, driven by persecution to seek freedom of worship in America, impressed a religious character upon the governments which they formed. Church membership was made a condition for the exercise of political rights. Early charters show that the support of the ministry was a prominent object in the organization of towns. Town privileges consisted largely in voting for a minister, voting and paying taxes for his support, and building and repairing the meeting-house. Towns had a regular progress or growth based upon the idea of supporting a gospel ministry. Wild land granted by the Crown or the State was called a "township." When the number and ability of the inhabitants became sufficient to build a meeting-house and support a minister, they were incorporated as a "town," with authority to assess taxes for these objects. As towns increased in population, and it became difficult for the more distant settlers to attend the same meeting, the "town" was divided into "parishes," never very thoroughly organized, but which, by sufficient growth, in their turn became "towns." Thus, Somers-

worth was a parish of Dover before it became a town; Milton was the "North East," and Farmington the "South West" parish of Rochester, before they were incorporated as towns; while the present town of Rochester was often called the "First Parish," to distinguish it from the others. In this state of affairs a large proportion of the inhabitants were annually taxed to support a ministry the benefits of which they were unable to enjoy or unwilling to pay for. This inconvenience was the beginning of a desire for division, the progress of which can be easily traced till separation was accomplished. The subject was earnestly discussed as early as 1774, in connection with the attempt to build a new meeting-house. As related in a preceding chapter, it was agreed to divide the town into three parishes, one third of the whole number of acres to constitute the first parish. A division line was run, and the house was finally built by the first parish only. No division, however, was observed in raising money for the support of the minister, but Mr. Haven was authorized by vote of the town, to divide his preaching among the different parishes in proportion to their taxes. In 1783 the upper parts of the town petitioned to be set off by themselves but without success. In 1787 the accounts of the first parish were separated from those of the town, and the minister's salary raised wholly in that parish, the inhabitants of the other parishes being taxed in like proportion, and their tax paid over to them to hire their own preaching, but after one year the old method was resumed.

In 1788 a petition for disannexing two ranges of lots from the southwest corner of the town and annexing them to Dover was presented to the Legislature by Joseph Pierce and others. Rochester sent an agent to the General Court to oppose the petitioners and the plan was defeated. The town was petitioned to consent to a division in 1790, and an effort was made to get a vote to divide the town into three towns, but without success. The dissatisfaction was now becoming mutual, and even the first parish petitioned for some different method. Before 1794 it had been unanimously voted to divide the town into three towns, and a committee had run out the lines. In 1794 a committee from out of town was appointed to run the line between the supposed first and second parishes. They reported the same line already fixed by Jonathan Dame, which was accepted. In 1797 a petition from

the South West parish for a division was dismissed, but in the following year, the consent of the town was voted, and on the first of December, 1798, Farmington was incorporated as a town, its population being about 1000. After the separation of Farmington, there was little to bind the North East parish to Rochester. The town approved the petition presented to the Legislature, and on June 11, 1802, Milton was incorporated with a population less than 1000. Claims and property questions between the old and new towns were settled by committees appointed for the purpose.

It seems proper at this point that some facts should be given relating to the settlement and history of Farmington and Milton previous to their separation from Rochester. These new towns could easily throw off the burden of taxation for the ministry. Puritanism had largely lost its power. The old church system, which had been the foundation of all things political as well as religious, had lost its hold. The war of the Revolution had given its remains a severe shock. Patriots who had fought against English taxation found religious taxation irksome. Meeting-houses were indeed built in these towns, soon after their incorporation, but meeting-houses, in those days, were town halls. According to ancient custom the house at Farmington was erected on a high hill near the center of the town, about two miles below the present village. After remaining unfinished about fifty years it was moved to Rochester, and is now the currying shop of E. G. & E. Wallace. As early as 1797 meetings were held in barns at Farmington, by Benjamin Green, then preceptor of Berwick Academy, afterwards a lawyer and judge. He is said to have been a man of witching eloquence, whom the people from great distances flocked to hear. No church was formed till 1819, when James Walker from Concord preached alternately at Farmington and Milton. In 1834 a meeting-house was built a short distance below Farmington village, by several denominations unitedly, but no regular preaching was sustained till 1840, and then only by aid of the N. H. Missionary Society, so great was the declension from the puritanism of the fathers. By the division of the town many individuals, whose names had long been associated with the history of Rochester as honored citizens, fell within the limits of the new towns, among whom may be named Dea. James Knowles,

Hon. Aaron Wingate, and Jonas C. March, sketches of whom are elsewhere given.

The village of "Farmington Dock" is situated on what was formerly known as the "Old John Ham Farm." The first house was a log house occupied by one Berry, on the lot where the Eastman house now stands. The first frame house was erected nearly opposite, where H. B. Edgerly now lives. John Roberts, who was born on Dover Neck, May 19, 1752, had this house so nearly completed that he moved into it, at the time of his marriage in 1782. Here he reared a numerous family, and his descendants are among well-known citizens of Rochester. He died July, 1837. The second frame house was built by Jonas C. March upon the Eastman lot, sometime before 1792. Nehemiah Eastman afterwards owned the house and sold it about 1812 to Josiah Edgerly who moved it away, and it is now Josiah B. Edgerly's house. Mr. March built a store near his house, and was succeeded in trade by Hiram Ward, — Ward, Roberts & Co., Read & Fabins, John W. Gookin, Jeremy Wingate, and others. This store was burned a few years ago. The "Dock" is indebted to Mr. March for its peculiar *sobriquet*. He dealt extensively in lumber, and at Portsmouth, where he had previously resided, the word "*dock*" was a familiar appellation given to yards near the water where lumber was deposited. On the confines of the swamp back of his store, Mr. March had such a lumber yard which the teamsters and traders called "March's Dock." From this the name was naturally transferred to the village. The word first occurs in the town records in 1792. After the March house and store, others were erected in nearly the following order. Benjamin Jones built a "half house" which was afterwards the rear part of Barker's store, called the "Old Smith Store," on the spot now occupied by the Congregational Church. The next was Eleazar Pearl's house, where the Peter Pearl house now stands opposite the Ridge road. A blacksmith's shop was then built by Benjamin Jones, on the corner of the Ridge road. This was afterwards Lemuel Rand's dwelling house, and at one time Dr. Libby's store. Dr. Libby was probably the first physician in Farmington. He located there about 1800, entered the army in 1812, and left Farmington in 1816. Lemuel Rand built a house called the red house, on the Ridge road, where M. L. Hayes afterwards built. About 1800,

John Wingate, Esq., built a house, and a blacksmith's shop where he carried on his trade. The shop stood on the corner of the street, and the house, now the Hiram Barker mansion, was on a part of John Ham's field back of the Roberts lot. This was long noted as "Wingate's Tavern," where "Squire Wingate dealt out justice" and supplies for the hungry and thirsty. He was a stanch Federalist, and a great admirer of Gen. Washington. A branch of the Washington Benevolent Society held its meetings here in a room which he had fitted up for the purpose. During the War of 1812-15 party spirit ran high and Federalism was very unpopular in Rochester. At one time a company of Democrats having imbibed rather freely, found this room, and seeing the cabalistic letters W. B. S. on the chairs concluded they belonged to some accursed Federalist society. In their rage they were proceeding to demolish the chairs and hurl them through the windows, when the "Squire" suddenly appeared on the scene, and persuaded them to desist by telling them they all could see that W. B. S. stood for Wingate's Best Seats. In front of the tavern was an open square long known as "Wingate's lane." It has since been narrowed, one part now forming the street which extends to the river. Benjamin Canney soon after built on the new street nearly opposite Wingate's. Capt. Josiah Edgerly built a cabinet shop where J. B. Edgerly's office is. This shop is now a dwelling back of the store which Eleazar Pearl built near his house in 1807-8, and where Gilbert Horney traded about 1815-20. Dr. Hammond's house built by a Mr. Horne, on the Ridge road, and subsequently owned by the widow of Levi Hayes, was more recently used as a boarding-house known as Central Cottage, and is now converted into a hotel.

MILTON.

We have less complete information in regard to the first settlements in Milton. At an early date the Plumer and Jones families, and others of considerable influence, settled upon the Ridge, and the intelligence and character of these men, with the valuable farms they possessed, made this at all times an important section of the town. Immediately after the separation from Rochester, measures were adopted for building a meeting-house, which was located on the Ridge, and is now used for a town hall. The

valuable mill privilege at the Three Ponds naturally made this the trading center, and a considerable village gradually sprang up, its growth being accelerated, at periods, by the prospect of large manufacturing establishments. Among the earliest traders were Joshua Hartford, John Fish, and a Mr. Hovey. In 1810 Simon Chase, who had been a clerk with Joseph Hanson in Rochester, commenced business there, being the only trader at that time. There was a fulling mill operated by John Fish, and the houses of Hartford, Gerrish, Fish, Palmer, and perhaps one or two others. Samuel Palmer and John Fish engaged in several diving-bell adventures, endeavoring to raise the cargoes of sunken vessels, one at Portsmouth, and one upon a western lake, but were unsuccessful in both. Various kinds of manufacturing have been established at Three Ponds, at different times, among which were several cotton mills. At one time the manufacture of shoes was quite extensive. But, notwithstanding the fine water privileges and railroad conveniences, these attempts have until recently met with poor success. Since 1883 business has become more prosperous. A shoe shop and a leather board factory have been built, and are conducting an extensive and flourishing business.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATIONAL AND LITERARY.

"Education alone can conduct us to that enjoyment which is at once best in quality and infinite in quantity."—*Horace Mann*.

"Education is the only interest worthy the deep controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man."—*Wendell Phillips*.

VERY early in the history of the Province of New Hampshire a law was enacted requiring public schools to be opened in all settlements of sufficient population. The preamble of this law is in the characteristic style of Puritan theology which was always quick to perceive the agency of the Devil, through all his disguises of hypocrisy and ignorance:—

"It being one chief point of that old deluder, Satan, to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures,—as in former times by keeping them in an unknown tongue, so in these latter times, by persuading from the use of tongues, that so at least the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded by false glosses of saint-seeming deceivers; *—that learning may not be buried in the grave of our fathers, in the church and commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavors, —

"It is ordered, that every township in this jurisdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their town to teach all children as shall resort to him to write and read."

Notwithstanding this law there was, as now, a class of persons who did not realize the great importance of public instruction, and felt it too great a burden to maintain the schools required. Consequently the law was not thoroughly enforced. It was observed or neglected according as the leading men of a town appreciated the advantages of education.

Though numbering many more than fifty families, the settlers of Rochester, amid the hardships and sufferings of an Indian war,

*The modern opposers of "dead languages" would do well to study these words and see under whose leadership they would have been classed by our fathers.—[Editor.]

did not even agitate the question of schools. But in the interval of peace in 1750, the subject was brought directly before them for decision. They voted to have a school, and appointed Timothy Roberts and Isaac Libbey to hire a school-master. No regard was paid to this vote, and in 1751 they openly defied the law by voting not to have a school. There was evidently, however, a determination on the part of some of the citizens that the statute should not be disregarded. They caused a special meeting to be called to see if the town would vote to hire a school-master three or four months. Again voting that they would not have a school the meeting dissolved. In less than three months another meeting was called to choose agents to defend the town which "lies under a presentment for want of a school being kept, and to be heard and tried at the next court of quarter sessions." If ever the excuses of poverty and grievous taxation were true and weighty in justification of such neglect, they were in this case; yet the law was inexorable and they were compelled to pay the fine. The courts had a deep sense of the importance of this subject, for grand juries were *particularly* charged to present all violations of school laws. No town can justly plead that it is unable to support schools: the richest community cannot afford to do without them,—much less those that are poorer and stand more in need of the elevating and enriching influences of education, for they are a source of intelligence, enterprise, and happiness.

The next year after the indictment there was a school of sixteen weeks. The master's name was John Forst, now written Foss. He was paid in all fifteen pounds, or—allowing for the depreciation of the currency—less than ten dollars in silver. He "boarded round," four families taking him each a month, for which they were paid by the town at a rate equal in silver to thirty cents a week. For a few years after this the town continued to maintain a school, and then relapsed. Several persons threatened them with prosecution, in consequence of which a special meeting was called in 1755. They were determined not to sustain the school; they had avoided it thus far whenever they could, and now they stubbornly voted that there should be no school-master hired, *but that they would pay the fine if recovered by presentment*. The next year, however, they repented and hired a master. This irregularity continued for some time, until the

town was in more prosperous circumstances, or had learned that it was impossible to evade the law with impunity.

In reviewing these facts, there may be danger of being uncharitable towards the men of that day. They probably felt they had all the burdens they could bear, and we should not criticise them ungenerously. Yet, who can but admire the perseverance and zeal of those who kept this subject continually before the people until schools were permanently established, and who, though aware of the extreme poverty of the town, realized that this was no adequate excuse for failing to provide suitable means for the mental and moral instruction of the young? Such are the men in all times, who are often an unpopular minority, but who comprehend the true interests of their own and future generations.

In 1767 the town was divided "into six equal parts as nearly as could be," and each part had the liberty to hire a school-master two months. These were not school districts as afterwards established by law, but simple divisions for convenience. One of the six was on the Neck, one at Gonic, one at Chestnut Hills, and one on Salmon Falls road.

In 1774 a Grammar School was kept three months, after which the town voted not to continue it any longer. At that time the Grammar School was at the head of the public school system, as the High School is now. Every town of one hundred householders was required by law to maintain such a school. The master was to be "a man not vitious in conversation, and able to instruct youth so far that they might be fitted for the university." During the Revolution, except one year, no money was raised for schools. At the annual town meeting in 1775 the usual sum had been voted, but after the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill as "the prospect looked dark and gloomy with regard to the drout, famine and the wars," the Selectmen were instructed not to assess the tax. Before the war closed an attempt was made to get a vote to dispose of the first division school lot for support of the schools, but it failed. After the war, a Grammar School was not established till 1783, when the town was presented for not having one, and to avoid paying a large fine it was voted to hire a master. The next year, though money was raised, the Selectmen neglected or refused to use it for that purpose, and one article in the notification for the next meeting was, to see if the town

would oblige the Selectmen to expend the school money for school purposes, or pay the cost of presentment for their neglect. After this schools were regularly maintained.

The schools of those early days have often been described. Whittier has given the key to the situation in the couplet, —

“Brisk wielder of the birch and rule,
The master of the District school.”

The teacher's chief business in those days seems to have been the wielding of the birch and rule. One of the early school-masters who flogged our fathers in this village was a Mr. Tanner, who the boys thought was rightly named. He had lost an arm in the war, but could administer the birch with the remaining arm, vigorously enough to satisfy even the parents, who had never thought of discussing the question whether corporal punishment in school *is* or is *not* beneficial. He was very cruel, though his school numbered only twelve or fifteen pupils. After him came Master Orne, who taught in different districts for a long time. He flogged singly, and by classes, and by the whole school; just as officers review their soldiers, by squads, by companies, by regiments, and by battalions. The boys rebelled, but the parents sustained the master, for they knew no other way to have a good school. They went to just such a school when they were boys and girls, and why should not their children? So the old dyspeptic flogged on.

In the “Autobiography of a Landlady of the Old School,” published by Mrs. Samuel Wyatt in 1854, we find the following account of “Teaching School at Meaderborough.” The time referred to must have been before 1800:—

“Before I was thirteen I had an invitation to teach a school in Meaderborough in the upper part of Rochester, N. H. I commenced the school under favorable auspices with eighteen or twenty scholars, young men and women, and three babies. . . . Schools then were not as now filled up with all branches necessary to make a finished education in these modern times. The only branches taught were reading, spelling, and writing. But little was thought in those days of the education of daughters. To read and write, with a smattering of geography and arithmetic were considered the *ne plus ultra* of female education. The minds of girls were then considered to be inadequate to struggle with the higher branches of education which they now master so readily. The only books then used in school were Webster's Spelling Book, the Testament, and the Third Part for the upper class. . . . Special attention was given to the *manners* of the pupils. They were taught how to enter and leave the school-room. They were not allowed to run in and out, like a flock of sheep

passing over a gap of wall. The *bow* of the little boy was something more than a nod over the shoulder by just turning the neck askew and bending it to one side. The *courtesy* of the little girl was attempted till it could be gracefully performed. The manner even of walking to and from their seats was not forgotten to be taught. By strict attention to these little matters, the young 'school-marm' soon gained an enviable pre-eminence. Her school was famous throughout the whole region. A school-mistress in those days was a wonder, and especially one so young. I closed this my first school with more than the approbation of all concerned."

As seen by the charter one whole share of the town was set apart for a Grammar School. The history of these school lands cannot now be traced. In the "first division" the school lot was No. 39, the location of which can be seen on the map.

"March 12, 1749. Voted that the Selectmen of this town Let out the School Lot to those that will Give the most for it for the present year. And the Rent to be Convarted to the towns Youce."

There is no evidence however that any rent was ever received. A certain degree of lawlessness in regard to public property prevailed then as well as now, and these school lands like the parsonage lands were subject to frequent trespass. The town records for 1785 and for ten years after show legal proceedings against trespassers. In 1791 it was voted to sell the fourth division school lot "in the best manner for the interest of the town." This vote was not executed, for in 1796 it was voted to sell the same lot "to build Court houses." No account of the sale has been found. Neither records nor tradition give us any further clue to the disposal of these lands. Certainly no fund from their sale has been available for school purposes within the memory of the oldest citizens.

In 1795 a committee of eight was appointed to divide the town into school districts, to fix the center of each, and to appoint a committee in each district to build a school-house. The number of districts is not on record. In 1805 the State passed a law empowering towns to establish school districts. This was really the beginning of the district system which prevailed in New Hampshire for almost exactly eighty years. The Selectmen of 1806 were directed to divide the town into eighteen school districts, which remained with only slight changes till 1853, when another district was added, and still another in 1855. Excepting the year 1882, these twenty districts remained nearly the same till abolished by law in 1884.

The first Superintending School Committee was appointed 1809, and consisted of the Rev. Joseph Haven, John P. Hale, Dr. Samuel Pray, Jacob McDuffee, James Tebbets, and Moses Roberts, Jr. In 1810-11 the office was held by the Rev. Joseph Haven, Dr. Samuel Pray, and Jeremiah H. Woodman, Esq. No more were appointed till required by law in 1828.

So far as can now be ascertained the following is the list of persons who have served the town as Superintending School Committee: *—

Joseph Haven, 1809 to '11.	David Hayes, 1857, '58.
John P. Hale, 1809.	James M. Palmer, 1859 to '62.
Samuel Pray, 1809 to '11.	Harvey Brewer, 1859.
Jacob McDuffee, 1809.	Daniel W. Hayes, 1859.
James Tebbets, 1809.	J. H. Edgerly, 1860, '61.
Jeremiah H. Woodman, 1810, '11.	Wm. Hewes, 1860.
John McDuffee, Jr., 1828, '38.	Charles S. Whitehouse, 1861, '71, '72.
Jonathan Dame, 1828.	Thomas Bartlett, 1861.
Winthrop A. Marston, 1828.	Hiram N. Sanborn, 1862.
Joseph H. Smith, 1829, '30.	Wm. T. Smith, 1863, '64.
Thomas Stackpole, 1829.	Calvin Holman, 1864.
Louis McDuffee, 1829, '33.	Joseph H. Worcester, 1865, '72.
Isaac Willey, 1833.	George J. Abbot, 1866.
Cyrus Jenness, 1833, '34.	Isaac Hyatt, 1867.
John H. Smith, 1834.	A. F. Marsh, 1868, '69.
John Meader, 1834.	A. Lovejoy, 1870, '71.
John M. Berry, 1838, '39.	Henry Kimball, 1873 to '76, '78 to '81, '83 to '85.
Richard Kimball, 1838.	Daniel J. Smith, 1872, '73.
A. H. Worthing, 1839.	Charles Blazo, 1873, '74.
Francis V. Pike, 1839, '41.	George S. Lindsey, 1874, '75.
Noah Tebbets, 1841.	Ezra Pray, 1875 to '77.
Rufus K. Pearl, 1841.	A. P. Tracy, 1876.
O. C. Baker, 1845.	J. H. Wardwell, 1877.
John Pray, 1845.	Ezekiel True, 1878 to '80.
J. C. Garland, 1845.	Arthur L. Morey, 1879.
J. E. Farwell, 1851.	Wallace W. Browne, 1880 to '82.
J. M. Hackett, 1851.	Sidney B. Hayes, 1881 to '87.
Joel Bean, 1851.	Emma J. Wentworth, 1882.
D. J. Parsons, 1853, '54, '61, '68 to '71.	Wm. Rand, 1882.
George Spaulding, 1853.	Sarah C. Horne, 1882.
H. H. Hartwell, 1853.	Frank E. Whitney, 1882.
W. A. Kimball, 1854, '56, '64.	Willard S. Packard, 1883 to '84.
Tobias Foss, 1854, '55.	Stephen C. Meader, 1885 to '86.
J. C. Seagraves, 1855.	Wm. N. Hastings, 1886.
Nathaniel Hayes, 1855, '57, '58.	Edward H. Meader, 1886.
Zebadiah Sargent, 1856.	Dudley B. Waldron, 1886, '87.
Jesse Meader, 1856.	Louis Richardson, 1886 to '88.
John W. Pray, 1857, '58.	

This list includes many of the leading men of the town, those

* In this and similar lists the year named is understood to begin from March meeting.

who have made its history,—ministers, lawyers, physicians, and men of business. A careful compilation of all their suggestions for the last sixty years would doubtless furnish an elaborate system of pedagogy. In the reports which have been preserved there is frequent evidence of sound judgment, an insight, and a foresight which the town might have heeded to the great improvement of its schools. The first written school report ever presented to the town was at the annual meeting in 1829. It is from the pen of John McDuffee, Jr., whose colleagues were Jona. Dame and Winthrop A. Marston, then a law student in David Barker's office. The report specifies the condition of each of the eighteen schools, and complains of the lack of suitable text books. "Morse's Geography, old edition," is named as one that "should not be used," and the following are recommended:—"The Sequel to the Analytical Reader, Analytical Reader, and Marshall's Spelling book, —also Putnam's Murray's Grammar, Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetick, Adams' Arithmetick, and Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas." They report 616 pupils in attendance, 13 between the ages of 4 and 14 not attending, and none between 14 and 21 who cannot read and write. The practice of printing the annual school reports is of only recent date, so that but few of them are now extant. In those which we have, the following points are worthy of notice. One of the most frequent suggestions is the need of new and better school-houses. This is declared to be "a great and pressing need." "The want of suitable school-rooms is a great hinderance to good schools," says one committee. Another declares they "lay like blotches on the landscape, uncouth and hideous without and within." A few years later it is said that they were "poorly built at first, now of venerable age and in various stages of dilapidation." Perhaps no one thing shows more clearly the good judgment of the men selected for this office than the frequency with which they recommend the consolidation of districts. This advice has been reiterated many times, beginning with the modest suggestion of uniting some small districts, and advancing to the only true position of their entire abolition. When this plan was adopted in 1882 the committee commended it as successful. But the town disregarded their advice and went back to districts. After the abolition of districts by the state law, the committee speak of the evils of the old

system under prudential committees and evidently touch the gist of the whole matter when they say that "civil service reform" is needed in the selection of teachers." This could never be accomplished under the old system. Very sensibly the committee say "The advantages to be derived from this new law make it possible for our schools to enter upon a new era of prosperity." As in all the country towns of New Hampshire the schools had been rapidly diminishing in size. In many districts through the State where once were large schools of from fifty to ninety pupils, there had come to be less than a dozen. In some districts there were absolutely no pupils at all. Here in Rochester the diminution was not so great as in some smaller towns, but in 1869, one school had but seven and another only nine pupils. In 1878 twelve schools had less than twenty each, of which six had between ten and twelve each, and four had less than ten each. In 1880 one district reported a school of only *two* pupils with an average attendance of *one*. In 1884 there were eight schools in Rochester numbering less than ten each. Surely the time had fully come for a change of system.

Prior to about the beginning of the present century the amount of money appropriated to school purposes was left to the discretion of the Selectmen. The "literary fund" set apart for schools by state law is first mentioned in 1829. Rochester raised no more than what the law required till 1848, when \$300 was voted for schools. In 1849-50 this was increased to \$400, and from 1851 to 1881, \$500 was the annual appropriation. In 1882, when the town was merged into one district, \$6,000 was raised for schools, and \$1,000 annually since that time. The school money was always divided equally among the districts, the village receiving no more than any other.

At Gonic the earliest school of which there is any remembrance was kept in the old Henderson house, a little below the village. Not long before 1800 the first school-house was built by Micajah Hussey, between Main street and the Barrington road. The floors were raised on three sides two or three feet for high seats and "writing boards." Wood was plenty and there was a huge fireplace "giving the large boys a chance to toast their shins, and the smaller ones a chance to get theirs switched, if they moved their feet to warm their toes or to get an easier position." In

1800 this school was kept by Martha Evans of Dover, afterwards Mrs. Benjamin Hayes and mother of Stephen E. and James D. Hayes. In 1802 the teacher was "Master Main." Among the larger pupils at that time were Tristram Tucker, Jacob Heard, John and Daniel McNeal, Israel and John Henderson, most of whom read in the Psalter or the Bible. Isaac Place, Hannah Hussey, Sarah Ham, and Sally Chesley were the best readers, and had the American Preceptor or Webster's Third Part, books then just coming into use. From this time to 1813 the teachers in this school were Amos Main, Dr. Jacob Main, Daniel Dame, Pierce P. Furber, Levi Hayes, Robert Gray, "Old Junkins," and a Mr. Merrill. This first school-house was in use as late as 1816, and perhaps later, and is still standing as a dwelling on the same spot, with little external change except paint. The next school-house was of brick, on the opposite side of the street, and a little above the first. The third and present school-house was built on the same spot in 1858, and dedicated in December of that year. The services on the occasion were prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brewer, singing by the Glee Club, report of the Building Committee, Charles S. Whitehouse, an address by Dr. J. T. W. Pray of Dover, School Commissioner for the County. An Ode written for the occasion by the Rev. T. J. Greenwood, was then sung. N. V. Whitehouse then made a speech in which he said this was the third school-house in that district since his remembrance. There were only two of his early school-mates present,—his wife and Deacon Ham. Contrasting the past with the present, he said he remembered when there were only six weeks schooling in the winter. The writing-desks were coarse benches ranged on the sides of the room. A huge fireplace filled with wood scorched those on the front seats, while cracks in the floor and badly fitted windows chilled those on the back seats. Other speeches were made by Dr. Stackpole of Dover, C. K. Sanborn, Esq., W. A. Kimball, G. F. Hobbs, and the Revs. J. M. Palmer, Dearborn, and Brewer. In 1886 this district was annexed to district No. 8.

What is now known as East Rochester was formerly a part of District No. 9, and the children had to go a mile away to school at "Adams Corner." In March, 1853, on petition of the inhabitants, the Selectmen set off the village, then known as Garland's Mills, as District No. 19. A school-house costing about

\$500 was built in August following on the south corner of what is now the yard of the Free-Will Baptist Church. There were $15\frac{1}{2}$ weeks of school that year, taught by Harriet Corson. In 1868 the house was enlarged and a second story added at a cost of about \$1,700 including furnishing. In 1879 about two acres on Cocheco Avenue was bought for \$1,100, and in the summer of 1880 a school-house containing three rooms well furnished and heated by steam, was built thereon at a cost of about \$6,000. About 115 pupils are enrolled in primary, intermediate, and grammar grades. In 1886 this, together with "Adams Corner" and one other district, was annexed to the High School district No. 8.

Norway Plains early became one of the most important school districts. Among the papers of the late Hatevil Knight is found the following record:—

"At a meeting of the School District at Norway Plains on the 31st day of March A. D. 1796 held at the dwelling house of Peter Cushing—for the purpose of completing the School House now raised and boarded on said Norway Plains—

Voted, That the said School House shall be Completed in a good workman-like manner, after the model of the Dover School House near the Quaker Meeting House and as near like it as may be excepting the chimney which is to be made of good Brick—the painting also to be excepted.

Voted That said School be Completed by the setting of the Court of Common Pleas in said Rochester in June next."

The job was "set up at Vendue to the lowest Bidder," and was taken by Peter Cushing for one hundred and six dollars. Hatevil Knight was his bondsman in the sum of \$100 that it should be finished at the time appointed. This school-house was very small and stood on the same lot with the court house. It evidently failed to accommodate the increasing numbers, for it is remembered that Edward C. Piper kept the school for some years in the court house. The boys would sometimes hide in the sheriff's box, and some by this means escaped reciting for a week together. In 1815 a new school-house was built where the Main-street house now stands. It was a wooden building with two rooms, and was occupied while yet unfinished, the teacher using the carpenter's workbench for a desk. Jared Sparks, afterwards president of Harvard University, taught here at that time. He used to ferule the boys' feet, and set them between

the girls for punishment. Boys were about the same then as now, as it is remembered how they were in the habit of stoning the school-house vane, which was in the form of a huge goose-quill. This school-house is now the blacksmith's shop on Wentworth street. In 1829 two schools were kept in this house, one by Dr. M. R. Warren, the other by Sally Pray. His wages was \$15 a month and board. Not long after this a brick school-house having three rooms was built on this spot in the form of a cross, and continued in use till 1856. In the summer of 1844 three schools were kept here, one by Moses T. Cate at \$28 per month, one by Caroline Knight at \$16 per month, and the other by Eliza A. Pray at \$14 per month. These schools kept increasing as the village grew till there was urgent need of more room. Formerly the law did not permit school money to be used for instruction in any but the common branches of study. In 1848 what was called "the Somersworth act" was passed enabling districts which should adopt it to have higher branches taught, grading their schools, and appointing a Superintending Committee separate from the town. This act was adopted here in 1849, and in April, 1850, thirteen hundred dollars was raised for a new school-house, containing two rooms, on Wakefield street, and E. J. Mathes, John McDuffee, and John Legro were appointed building committee. Their work was accomplished so that the house was occupied in the fall of 1851. At this time there 435 children in the district, and they were very soon again straitened for room, and the school-house question was continually agitated. Some thought two more houses were needed, some wanted to build one in the cheapest manner, and some wanted only "to repair the old brick school-house." For nearly five years meeting after meeting was held to discuss this question. Important votes would be passed only to be reconsidered and rescinded, either at the same meeting, or one immediately called for that purpose. Thus nothing was accomplished till April, 1856, when it was voted to raise \$4,000 to build a new school-house "where the brick School-house now stands." This meeting proved illegal, and another was called for May 15, when the same votes were renewed, and J. D. Sturtevant, J. McDuffee, J. Legro, J. H. Edgerly, and C. K. Sanborn, were chosen building committee. This house is the one now standing on Main street.

The same year another school-house was built on Elm street. This now stands on School street, to which place it was moved in 1876, at a cost of \$650 with repairs. After a year's struggle on the part of those who wished to build "a brick house two stories high . . . and a wooden house above the bridge," it was voted in April, 1875, "that a new school-house be built above the bridge . . . and that the old house be moved to Portland street," and \$6,300 was raised for these purposes. The new house, located on Maple street, was of two stories, with 112 seats. The building committee consisted of C. W. Bradley, J. D. Evans, and J. L. Duntley. In 1878 Nathaniel Burnham, John D. Parshley, and Geo. C. Pinkham were chosen committee to build a school-house on Pound street. This house is two stories high, with 104 seats, and cost \$2,558.61. The next year \$300 was voted for high school apparatus, and \$300 to furnish a recitation room for use of the high school. The school-house question was again agitated, but nothing resulted till 1883 when it was voted

"that we build a School house of brick near the central portion of the district, of sufficient size to accommodate at least the present High and Grammar School scholars and such increase to their numbers as may reasonably be expected for several years to come, with suitable laboratory, etc., etc., at a cost not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars."

The building committee consisted of Chas B. Gafney, Geo. F. Richardson, and Wm. G. Rankin. The house was located on "the Hale lot so called" which contained over five acres, and cost \$2,000. Five hundred dollars was afterwards voted for improvements on the lot. "The building will accommodate 344 scholars, single desks," besides two recitation rooms. "All modern conveniences have been introduced," and the committee believe it is "the best school-house in New Hampshire built at its cost." The total expenditure including purchase of the lot was \$25,540. This house was first occupied in the fall term of 1884 by 285 pupils.

In 1850 the Legislature enlarged the powers of districts adopting "the Somersworth act," so that if they had a hundred pupils within their limits, they could raise money to support a High School. At the next annual meeting of this district an effort was made to do so. This failing, a special meeting was called in April, when the proposition was again rejected. These efforts

were renewed from time to time without success till 1868, since which time the following sums have been raised for the High School:—1868, \$500; 1869, \$1000; 1870, none, as the last year's money had not been expended; 1871, \$1200; 1872, \$1000; 1873, \$1500; 1874 to 1876, \$2000; 1877–78, \$2500; 1879, \$2000; 1880, \$2500; 1881–82, \$3500; 1883 to 1885, \$5000; 1886, \$6500.

The only advantage which the district derived for many years from the adoption of “the Somersworth act” was the opportunity afforded a few bright and persevering pupils to pursue studies above the common branches, without resorting to private schools. The first school which was called a High School was in the brick school house in 1857. It was taught by Wm. A. Kimball at \$40 per month. The year's schooling was only 22 weeks, and there were less than 70 pupils, very few of whom studied anything above the common branches. Though there was nominally a High School from this time, it differed from a district school only in affording opportunity for individual pupils to pursue higher studies. As late as 1869 there were only ten who desired these branches. In 1873 a new departure was made by grading all the schools and establishing a regular four years' course of study for the High School. Another year of Grammar School work was for several years assigned to the High School. There were fifty two pupils this year, and two teachers. From this time the schools of lower grade in this district rapidly improved and have been doing excellent work. The High School, however, did not flourish. Pupils dropped out all along the course till none were left to graduate. The committee grew discouraged, and in 1877 not only reduced the English course to three years, but allowed all who had studied any course for three years in the High School to receive diplomas in 1878. (See Appendix.) Four years were still required for all except the English course, and for this also since 1886. The High School is now in a very prosperous condition, with over one hundred pupils, and three teachers. Its graduates have been as follows:—1878, 8; 1880, 4; 1881, 13; 1882, 4; 1883, 16; 1884, 14; 1885, 16; 1886, 16; 1887, 13. The following list of principals of the High School is as nearly accurate as it can now be made:—Wm. A. Kimball, 1857–58; Henry Dudley, one term in 1859; Hiram M. Sanborn, 1859 to '62; John S. Warren, 1863; Charles E. Lane, James J. Meader,

John Runnells, Mr. Hazen, and Owen Cobb for different periods till 1866, when James P. Dixon came for two years; then Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Anderson; Wm. H. Farrar, 1869-70; then John C. Pike and Geo. E. Smith; A. N. Marston, 1871-75; M. C. Lamprey two years; Rev. Mr. Pitkin, one term; Frank P. Shepard, 1877-78; Charles E. Hussey, 1879-83; Warren O. Plimpton, 1884; Alfred B. Morrill, 1885; Wm. H. Allen, 1886-87.

Under "the Somersworth act" the district first appointed five persons as Superintending Committee. In 1863 the number was reduced to three. There were eight years during which the office was left vacant, as will appear by the following list:—

Asa P. Hanson, 1849.	Charles E. Johnson, 1861.
William A. Kimball, 1849 to '51, '55 to '62, '71.	Franklin McDuffee, 1861 to '67, '70.
John E. Farrell, 1849 to '51.	James Farrington, 1862, '63.
Jeremiah C. Garland, 1849, '50.	Joseph H. Worcester, 1864, '65, '67, '69 to '71.
Nathaniel D. Wetmore, 1849.	Prescott Fay, 1866.
George B. Roberts, 1850, '55, '61.	Moses R. Warren, 1867 to '69.
Silas Green, 1850.	A. F. Marsh, 1868.
J. C. Cromack, 1851.	Lewis P. Cushman, 1869.
Jesse Meader, 1851.	Henry Kimball, 1871 to '76, '78 to '81.
John Nutter, 1851.	H. M. Stone, 1872 to '74.
J. C. Seagrave, 1855.	Daniel J. Smith, 1872, '73.
C. K. Sanborn, 1855.	Susan M. Warren, 1874 to '81.
John W. Pray, 1855.	E. C. Cook, 1875 to '77.
Reuben Tilton, 1855.	John H. Wardwell, 1877.
Jeremiah D. Evans, 1855, '62.	Ezekiel True, 1878 to '80.
James M. Palmer, 1861.	Charles W. Folsom, 1881.
Jas. H. Edgerly, 1861 to '66, '68 '70, '71.	

In 1877, a law was passed enabling this district to appoint a Board of Education having entire control of the schools, and to consist of six persons, two to be elected each year. This law was adopted by the district in 1883, and the following persons have constituted the Board:—

Charles W. Folsom, 1883 to 1885.	Henry M. Kelley, 1883 to 1886.
Joseph H. Worcester, 1883 to 1885.	Henry Kimball, 1883 to 1886.
John L. Copp, 1883 to 1887.	Julian H. Cutler, 1886 to 1888.
Charles W. Brown, 1883 to 1887.	Frederick H. Lunt, 1886 to 1888.

In 1885, four other districts united with this. It is to be hoped all the rest will follow their example, constituting the whole town but one district. Thus all would have as nearly equal school privileges as their locations will permit. In 1886 the Board of

Education recommended the introduction of music into the schools, and secured a vote to furnish reading books at public expense.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1886, there were reported eighteen schools outside the High School District with an enrolment of 468 pupils. The ten smallest schools numbered respectively 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 9, 11, 11, and 13 pupils. The amount expended for each pupil was \$45.73 in one school, and over \$30 in three others. Total amount expended in these schools for the year \$4,333.35 or an average of \$9.25 for each pupil. In the High School District, which for this year included Nos. 8 and 18, there were enrolled 131 pupils in the High School, 215 in the five Grammar Schools, 163 in the three Intermediate Schools, and 324 in the six Primaries, making a total of 833. Total expenditures \$9,574.35, making an average of \$11.49 to each pupil. The last few years have witnessed a great advance in the educational facilities of this town. While credit is due to many for their share in the work, it cannot be deemed invidious to say that the people of Rochester are specially indebted to Henry Kimball, Esq., for his enthusiastic and persistent efforts for the improvement of the schools.

ROCHESTER ACADEMY.

In the spring of 1820 a petition was put in circulation, addressed to the Trustees of the Newmarket Wesleyan Academy, asking for the removal of that institution to Rochester. Being one of the county towns, Rochester was a place to which, during the sessions of the court, visitors were drawn from all parts of the county then comprising the present counties of Strafford, Carroll, and Belknap. It was therefore well adapted to become the seat of a flourishing school. The subscribers obligated themselves to pay certain sums, amounting to about \$1,200 to secure this institution. Joseph Hanson subscribed \$150; Moses Hale, \$125; Wm. Barker, \$120; Charles Dennett, James C. Cole, Jabez Dame, \$100 each; John Roberts, Jr., John Plumer, 3d, David Barker, Jr., Hatevil Knight, Jonathan H. Torr, William Hurd, \$50 each; and others smaller sums. The town also voted the use of the Court House to Wesleyan Academy. The failure of this effort seems to have been due to objections raised by some influential persons against a school controlled by a religious denomination.

"The Proprietors of the Rochester Academy" were incorporated June 30, 1827, and held their first meeting September 19. The only business transacted was a vote to call a general meeting of persons interested in the subject. Afterwards committees were appointed to recommend suitable measures, and to circulate subscription papers. Two papers were prepared, one to raise money for erecting a building, the other to establish a fund for the support of the school. Twenty-five dollars was agreed upon as the price of a share, the payment of which constituted any person a proprietor. Rochester people were appealed to more especially to provide for the building as they would reap peculiar advantages from the effort,

"in the addition of good society, in affording their children a good education with diminished expense, in the increased value of their real estate, and in the rare and distinguished ornament to their village of a respectable school." The subscribers were as follows:—David Barker, Jr., Nathaniel Upham, Jeremiah H. Woodman, 4 shares each; Charles Dennett, John Greenfield, Moses Hale, Joseph Hanson, Jr., William Hurd, John Roberts, Jr., William B. Smith, 2 shares each; Benjamin M. Akerman, George Barker, Simon Chase, James C. Cole, James Cross, Joseph Cross, Peter Folsom, Benjamin Hayes, Jr., Richmond Henderson, Charles Hoyt, Joseph D. Hurd, Nathaniel H. Hurd, Lowell Kenney, Hatevil Knight, David Legro, Lydia March, John McDuffee, Jr., Louis McDuffee, Ivory M. Nute, John Nutter, Jr., Sarah Odiorne, Benjamin Page, Elijah Roberts, John Smith, Jonathan H. Torr, Simon Torr, W. & E. D. Trickey, Daniel Waldron, Isaac Willey, John York, one share each; and Samuel Meader 12 dollars, making in all \$1412.

The proposed fund for the support of the school was not secured. A lot just below the court house, where Wallace's Shoe Factory now stands, was presented by the town and at first accepted by the proprietors, but not being considered an advantageous location it was abandoned, and the lot on which the Academy now stands was purchased of John Roberts, Jr., to pay for which four dollars was assessed on each share. The subscriptions were nearly all expended in buying a lot and erecting a two-story brick building, which was completed in 1828.

James Towner, A. M., who for some years had been a very acceptable instructor at Wolfeborough Academy was secured as first preceptor. The school was formally opened October 31, 1828, with an elaborate address by Rev. Baron Stowe of Portsmouth. The preceptor was a man of literary culture, and under his management the school was large, many of his former pupils having followed him to his new field of labor. The only quali-

fications required for admission were "to be able to read and spell well and to write a legible hand." The more advanced branches pursued were such as were then necessary as a preparation for college. The teacher's salary was \$500. After two years Mr. Towner left Rochester because the scanty funds of the Academy could not insure a suitable support. He removed to the West and died there. His successors were as follows:—

Charles William Woodman a native of Rochester, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1829; formerly Judge of Probate, and afterwards Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, now a lawyer in Dover. He taught the Academy one or two terms.

Lewis Turner, a graduate of Bowdoin, took charge of the Academy in February, 1831, and remained two terms. Instruction in French announced.

——— Ingersoll, afterwards a lawyer in Bangor, Maine.

F. Goodwin of South Berwick, Me., afterwards an Episcopal minister in Brooklyn, New York.

Levi Nelson Tracy, then a student, afterwards, in 1834, a graduate of Dartmouth. He possessed much energy of character, teaching and singing himself through college. He died at Hartford, Conn., in 1846, aged 39.

Cyrus W. Hamlin taught here three months in 1832. He was a young man of only nineteen or twenty years, the first scholar in his class at Bowdoin, of rare piety, and as remarkable for his modesty as for his intellectual attainments. He is now well known as having been for many years one of the foremost missionaries in Constantinople. Besides being a scholar, he is a practical man of much mechanical ingenuity, by which he rendered much service to the English during the Crimean war. He has since been President of Middlebury College.

A. P. Chute, also of Bowdoin, came in September, 1832, and was recommended as "eminently qualified to promote the moral and literary improvement of his pupils."

George Pickering Mathes followed. He was a native of Durham, prepared for college at Rochester Academy under Mr. Towner, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1834. He died at Dover in 1836, while a law student in the office of Daniel M. Christie.

About this time the Trustees gave up the control of the institution, and thereafter each preceptor took upon himself the respon-

sibility of conducting the school. The Trustees were J. H. Woodman, Nathaniel Upham, Rev. Isaac Willey, David Barker, Jr., Moses Hale, Joseph Cross, James C. Cole, Nehemiah Eastman of Farmington, Daniel M. Christie of Dover, Rev. Josiah T. Hawes, Jeremiah Kingman of Barrington, and Rev. Enoch Place of Stratford. Sept. 4, 1829, Hatevil Knight was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Nathaniel Upham. Sept. 3, 1830, John Greenfield was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rev. J. T. Hawes. J. H. Woodman was president; Moses Hale, treasurer; and Rev. Isaac Willey, secretary. No other Trustees were appointed.

In September, 1835, John C. Ingalls was announced as Principal; Alonzo Jackman, Teacher of Mathematics; Betsey Dow, Instructor in French and Painting. "French, Greek, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Book-keeping, Belles-Lettres, Botany, Logic, Painting, Music, Latin, Logarithms, Chronology, Stenography, Rhetoric, Declamations, Conic Sections, Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, exercises in Calisthenics, and the formation of affable manners," are among the attractions offered. Students assembled every morning at sunrise for reading the Scriptures and prayer. Mr. Ingalls remained two and a half years.

In January, 1838, Harrison Carroll Hunt, a native of Ashburnham, Mass., took the school. He was a highly successful teacher, remaining for about three years. While here his name was changed to Hobart. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1842; became a prominent lawyer and politician in Wisconsin; was speaker of the Wisconsin House of Representatives, a member of the State Senate, and Democratic candidate for Governor; was Lieut. Col. of a Wisconsin Regiment in the Rebellion, and was one of the captured Union officers who escaped from Richmond by tunneling the Libbey prison. He has since practised law in Milwaukee, Wis.

In November, 1841, the school was taken by Jeremiah Hall Woodman Colby of Sanbornton, who graduated at Dartmouth the next July. He studied law with Daniel M. Christie, and settled in Manitowoc, Wis., where he died in 1853. "His standing as a lawyer was high, and his character exemplary."

From March, 1844, to the latter part of 1845, David Fogg

Drew, son of Dr. Stephen Drew of Milton, was principal. After graduating at Dartmouth in 1842, he read law and practised five or six years, when he studied medicine, and settled in practice at Lynn, Mass.

He was succeeded by Joseph W. Drew, who remained about two years, and was assisted by Miss Caroline Knight. Mr. Drew was a native of Dover, graduated at Dartmouth in 1844, read law one year, studied medicine two years, went to California in 1849, removed to Oregon in 1850, where he held important U. S. offices, and was afterwards a clerk in Washington, D. C. In February, 1847, he announced "instruction on the piano by a competent teacher."

In May following "Rochester Institute" was advertised by Rev. G. C. V. Eastman who had "ten years' experience as principal of boarding and day school in Connecticut." He described Rochester as "pleasant, healthy, and easily accessible, containing few incentives to vice, and having a large proportion of educated and refined society."

Jarvis McDuffee, who had been an instructor in the U. S. Navy, announced himself as Principal of Rochester Academy for the Fall Term, 1847, but a "veto" announcement appeared on the part of the proprietors. The female department was continued under Miss Knight, the former assistant. By some arrangement, however, Mr. McDuffee held the principalship for a few terms, and afterwards removed to Exeter, where he became a farmer.

The Spring Term of 1848 was taught by James Wingate Rollins and Miss Knight. Mr. Rollins was from Somersworth, graduated at Dartmouth in 1845, taught South Berwick Academy two years before coming to Rochester, afterwards read law with Hon. William A. Hayes of South Berwick, Me., and settled in Boston, Mass., where he still practises.

In March, 1849, Rev. A. B. Worthing was principal, with J. B. Wentworth, associate. This was the last term taught by a male teacher. In fact the Academy may properly be said to have ended its existence here. Miss Caroline Knight however continued a private school for both sexes till 1872. She was the third daughter of Hatevil Knight, and was born in Rochester, May 17, 1806. She early manifested superior mental and moral endowments. With a determination that pressed through difficulties

which would have disheartened most girls, she acquired a superior education for those days. In 1826-27 she taught school in Exeter. When the Academy opened in 1828, she returned home and was assistant pupil for a time with Mr. Towner, for whom she ever retained a high regard. In 1830-31 she taught in the Academy at Hopkinton. She afterwards taught in Canandaigua, N. Y., where she improved the opportunity to gain a better knowledge of French under a native teacher, and of Mathematics under the well-known Prof. Robinson, who testified to her superior ability in that department. In 1840 she returned to New England and taught two seasons in North Conway, when she opened a private school for girls in her father's house. This continued till she took the position of assistant to Mr. Drew. When the Odd Fellows bought out the shareholders of the Academy, she secured enough with her father's share to retain the use of one room where she continued to teach till failing strength compelled her to retire. She was a self-denying Christian woman who devoted her life to doing good. She gave instruction not only in the common branches but also in Latin, French, Algebra, and Geometry for twenty-five cents a week, and even this was sometimes abated that the poorest might be able to avail themselves of the privilege of instruction. Her work was of a high order. One who was specially interested in education remarked that Rochester could never establish a public High School while Miss Knight continued hers, for she used all the material. Her religious influence was positive and wholesome. Many of her pupils, some now in high positions, can still testify to the deep and lasting impressions there received. In 1854 she adopted two children whom she trained and educated for lives of usefulness. One known as Mary M. Knight is now Mrs. Alban S. Pratt of Worcester, Mass.; the other, John H. Wardwell, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1870, and is now a teacher at Medford, Mass. He still owns the old Knight house built in 1790, where his adopted mother died, Aug. 8, 1882, in the same room in which she was born 76 years before.

For about twenty years Rochester Academy was a flourishing and useful institution, the benefits of which were felt and appreciated by the people of this and neighboring towns. No catalogues were published, so that it is now impossible to obtain accurate

information in regard to the number of pupils, names of graduates, or courses of study pursued. As each principal conducted the school according to his own ideas, its character for the time depended upon his ability and aptitude in his vocation.

Among the many students of this institution may be named the following:—George Mathes already noticed; Elijah Martin Hussey a graduate of Dartmouth in 1852, now a lawyer in New York city; George L. Hayes a graduate of Bowdoin of more than ordinary ability, who died in Kentucky a few years after graduation; Theodore Chase Woodman a graduate of Dartmouth in 1835, a lawyer of Bucksport, Me., has been a member of the Executive Council, and Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives; Rev. Worster Willey for many years a missionary among the Cherokees; Hon. Edward Ashton Rollins a graduate of Dartmouth in 1851, Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and who gave funds to build the Rollins Chapel at Hanover where he died Sept. 7, 1885; Sylvester Waterhouse, Ph. D., a graduate of Harvard in 1853, professor in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; John P. Newell who graduated first in his class at Dartmouth in 1849, a successful teacher at Derry and Manchester, of which city he has since been Mayor; John Noble of Great Falls a graduate of Harvard, a teacher in Boston, Clerk of the Supreme Court in Mass.; Tolman Willey, an able lawyer in Boston; J. H. York, M. D., a successful physician in Boston; Hon. J. H. Ela; Hon. J. H. Edgerly; and many others. Many ladies also now exerting a salutary influence in society were educated here at least in part. Among them was Caroline Bodge a graduate of South Hadley, who with great self-denial taught for several years in the most ignorant parts of New Jersey. She was teacher of Latin in the female seminary at Rockford, Ill., and afterwards principal of a female college in Wisconsin where she died.

In 1846 the proprietors voted to lease the upper story of the Academy building for ten years at twenty dollars per annum to Motolinia Lodge I. O. of Odd Fellows. This Lodge eventually bought out the rights of the various subscribers to whom the property reverted when it ceased to be used for a school. Having erected a much larger building in the front yard the Lodge sold

the old academy which is now fitted up into a two-tenement dwelling facing on a new street called Academy street.

The first and most important cause which led to the decline of the Academy was the want of a Fund by which talented teachers might be secured and retained. Being without this permanent, independent basis, the division of the County into three, and the removal of the courts from Rochester, dealt the final blow. This change occurred when the institution was in the height of its brief prosperity, and not only diverted patronage to other institutions but was the beginning of an entire revolution in the character of our population and society. In the early years of the school such men as Mr. Woodman, David Barker, Jr., Judge Tebbetts, the Uphams, and the Hales, not only appreciated educational advantages for their own town, but their extensive acquaintance as lawyers and public men would naturally increase the patronage of the school. The courts having been removed, the death of any one of these men was a loss not to be repaired. The change of Rochester from being almost exclusively an agricultural to a manufacturing town; the establishment of Academies at Lebanon, Me., and at Strafford; improved High Schools at Great Falls and Dover; the introduction of more advanced studies into the public schools; the increased facilities for traveling to and from institutions of established reputation and ample funds; all combined to diminish the prosperity of this school.

After the decline of the Academy, though possessing abundant elements of material wealth and prosperity, Rochester was for many years sadly deficient in the means of affording a good education to the young. Many citizens appreciated the value of such advantages, mourned over the deficiency, and used their best endeavors to rouse others from their apathy and to provide the much-needed facilities for education. After long delays their efforts were crowned with success in the establishment of a Public High School with excellent accommodations far superior to the "Academy" in its best days.

SOCIAL LIBRARY.

An essential element in the education of this town is "*The Rochester Social Library Company.*" Next to churches and schools, libraries are the most important factor in the education of any

community. When this company was formed libraries were even more a necessity than now. Books were scarce and costly. As for newspapers, a few families received the "New Hampshire Gazette," and later, the "Dover Sun." But the great variety of weekly, monthly, and quarterly periodicals, which we now esteem lightly because so cheap and common, was then unknown. The press did not teem with productions which railroads and coaches could convey to every door, but the family reading was narrowed down to the Bible, the Almanac, a school book or two, and in families that could afford it, a few religious works, reminding us of Whittier's lines:—

"The Almanac we studied o'er,
Read and re-read our little store
Of books and pamphlets scarce a score."

Almost every intelligent family of to-day has more books than could have then been collected from the whole town outside the libraries of professional men. Yet there was a general desire for information, and the people understood, perhaps even better than now, the great value of books. The excitement of the revolution which awakened and absorbed all their energies had subsided; the new government was firmly established and had ceased to excite speculation. Mental activity therefore sought new objects and new channels, and the arts of peace were pursued with unwonted ardor. In almost every town of New Hampshire will be found traces at least of a Social Library started at about this period. Rochester is one of the favored few which have kept up the institution to the present time.

On the twelfth day of March, 1792, a few persons assembled at the house of Col. John Goodwin and subscribed a paper in which they declared that learning tended to enlarge the views and soften the tempers of mankind; that it was more profitable and more pleasant when enjoyed in a social manner, and as social libraries had been found in other places to serve the cause of learning and virtue, they were agreed to form such a society in this town. Each member was to pay eighteen shillings towards the first purchase of books. Only ten paid their tax before the time appointed, and in all twenty-three paid before the end of the year, some by turning in, at a fair price, such books as they could contribute.

The first book mentioned was presented by Mr. Haven, and is entitled "The Principles of Natural and Political Law," — a work then esteemed of great merit. The following titles will show to admirers of the ephemeral literature of the present day, what our fathers considered a substantial nucleus for a public library: —

Butler's Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Foster's Discourses upon the Principal Branches of Natural Religion and Social Virtue, Scott's Christian Life, Morse's Geography, Chesterfield's Principles of Politeness, Goldsmith's Roman History, Robinson's History of Charles V., Voltaire's Charles XII. & Peter the Great, Brydone's Tour, Robinson's America, Tom Jones, etc., etc.

Not one in twenty of those early volumes was in the department of fiction. The first book presented by an author was "A Compendium of Military Duty," the first of its kind ever published in this country. This was by Jonathan Rawson, an aid of Gen. Sullivan, and a lawyer at Dover. The society voted thanks, and elected him a member of the association.

The list of members on the first book of records evidently includes many who did not sign at first, as well as some who soon dropped out of membership. It is as follows: —

John McDuffee,	Joseph Haven,	Sam ^l . Chamberlain, Jun ^r ,
Aaron Wingate,	Daniel McDuffee, Jun ^r ,	Richard Dame,
Richard Furber, Jr.,	L ^t . William Palmer,	Wm. W. Blasdell,
Joseph Clarke,	Ephraim Blasdell,	Rev ^d . Robert Gray,
Ben ^j ^a Odiorne,	Samuel Palmer,	Thomas Bancroft,
John Brown,	Paul Dame,	Josiah Edgerly,
David Place,	L ^t . Edward Rollins,	John Plumer, 3 ^d ,
Daniel McDuffee,	Peter Cushing,	John Downs,
Moses Horn, Jun ^r ,	Esther Copps,	Thomas Tash, Jr., Esq ^r ,
John McDuffee, 3 ^d ,	Joshua Lane,	Hannah Rawson,
Daniel Hayes, Jun ^r ,	Hezekiah Cloutman,	Thomas Roberts,
Beard Plumer,	Joshua Harford,	Joseph Walker,
Jotham Nute,	Ephraim Twombly, Jun ^r ,	Dearborn Jewitt,
Hateval Knight,	James McDuffee, 3 ^d ,	Moses L. Neal,
James How,	Daniel Rogers,	Edward Cole,
Isaac Brown,	Jonathan McDuffee,	Levi Jones,
Jacob Hanson,	Col. Jon ^a Palmer,	Moses Roberts, Jun ^r ,
Daniel Dame,	John Plumer, Jun ^r ,	Joseph Hanson,
Banabas Palmer,	Jonas Clark March,	John Haven,
Ephraim Kimball,	Daniel Hayes, 3 ^d ,	Polly Bell (Dover),
Jacob McDuffee,	Amos Main,	Daniel McDuffee.

This list includes the most prominent and respectable citizens of that day, and it is evident from the first, that they felt they had founded an institution not merely for themselves but for posterity.

During the summer of 1792 the first purchase of books was

ordered, and the Rev. Joseph Haven was invited to deliver an oration before the Society. On the first of October this oration was delivered, and a copy was solicited for the press. It was published in the "Rochester Courier," but not until nearly seventy-five years had passed away, when all who voted at that meeting were sleeping in their graves. In the introduction he said:—

"We are now assembled in order to open a Social Library in this town; and though it may be looked upon as a day of small things, our hopes are raised, and we expect, with reason, that from a small beginning, happy effects will follow; that our society will increase, our library multiply, and literature so prevail, that this town will rise in honor and usefulness; have a better knowledge of mankind, and the important doctrines of christianity; that religion, virtue, morality, and the arts and sciences will flourish."

He then spoke of the general benefits of literature, as shown in the history of mankind, tracing the influence of learning from Chaldea and Egypt through Greece and Rome, the darkness of the middle ages, the crusades, and the great reformation, to our own land.

"Even in the wilds of America a seminary of learning was early founded, and many of note have there received their education, that the old world have been no less surprised at our knowledge than firmness; nor have we lacked men of great abilities to conduct us safely through our struggles with Great Britain. France for a number of years has been celebrated for the progress she has made in the arts and sciences; and the consequence is like to be liberty, freedom, happiness, and glory. I hasten over other matters to attend to things that may appear more connected with the designs of this day. When we take a view of this town from its first settlement, we shall have little cause to look for the propagation of the arts and sciences. It was for many years a frontier town, struggling with poverty and a savage foe; [so] that the people could attend to but little but their safety and support. Necessity led them into the habit of neglecting the education of youth, which is not yet conquered or removed. The American war, high taxes, and the distressed situation of the inhabitants of the town have been looked upon as sufficient excuses for the neglect of public schools. But now an institution is formed and a library founded, which we hope will give a greater thirst for knowledge, and tend to promote literature.

"There are few able to purchase many books of their own, but the common stock, if our laws are well observed, will soon be sufficient to open a fountain of knowledge, of whose stream we may all freely drink. To do this, for a small sum each member of the town and others may have free access; and the more there are come, the larger and more valuable will it be, and will descend a rich inheritance to our sons and daughters. Enthusiasm seems to fire my soul, when I consider the usefulness of this library to this and future generations; when I see those hours now spent in idle diversion or hurtful sports, laid out in useful studies; when I behold the long and perhaps tedious winter evenings rendered pleasant and profitable by reading history, moral and religious essays, with other instructive writings!

"Will not the ignorant soon see the advantage of our present institution, and even the covetous think our money well laid out? We may now have an op-

portunity of soaring above the common country education! which is to be able to read the plainest books, to write a legible hand, and to practice in a few plain rules of arithmetic. With this scanty pittance of learning launch forth the quack doctor, lawyer, and divine, and puff out their nostrums, law phrases, and nonsense. But more knowledge will check these pretenders, and bring forth men of skill, ability, and worth. We have now an opportunity of obtaining an acquaintance with mankind, by viewing them in all periods of the world, as well as in different ages and stations of life. Virtue will be set before us in all its alluring charms; while vice will be clothed with shame, and strike with horror and detestation. This will be the case if we have authors well chosen, and historians who draw characters to the life. Then shall we behold the characters of great men portrayed in their true colors; and in some their virtues and vices will be pretty equally blended together.

"Yet most of the ancient heroes of the world will appear no better than arbitrary and despotic tyrants, tho' flattery once set their names high in the catalogue of fame, at the head of which we shall find an Alexander and Caesar, the one a madman, the other a secret tyrant, ambitiously undermining all laws and deluging the earth with blood to raise himself to the head of empires. These with many others once famous in the world, are now sunk into contempt, and their names will be held in eternal execration. But the names of Washington, Paine, and De Lafayette will ever be revered and held dear for their important struggles in favor of the rights of mankind, and their laying the foundations of freedom, liberty, peace, and happiness in America, Europe, and the world. Here are great talents blended together, and shining in the scholar, statesman, and soldier. Here we behold what literature and true virtue can do.

"But perhaps we think these characters too high for our imitation; that like the eagle in the air they have soared beyond our reach. Yet what is beyond the reach of virtue, resolution, and perseverance? Was not David (the best and greatest of Israel's kings) from the shepherd's cot? Was not Cincinnatus, one of the most celebrated Romans, repeatedly called from the plow and his little farm to command in the army and senate, and to rescue his country from ruin and destruction? Was not our American Cincinnatus, the great Washington, in like manner called from his farm to command the army, and then to preside in the senate, again and again to redeem his country from the greatest dangers and calamities? And may none in the humble, tho' most useful and honorable employment of agriculture, seek to copy after these great men in their knowledge, virtues, usefulness, and dignities?

"If we wish to rise in the world, it must be by labor, watchfulness, and study.

"While we are diligent in our proper callings, we must spend our vacant moments in collecting the flowers and fruits of literature. If without knowledge we rise high in office, shall we not be like the ass in the fable with the trappings of royalty, without skill or ability to fill the station, and therefore be the sport and ridicule of all?

"But reading when properly managed, will tend to store the head with useful knowledge and to mend the heart. And when a good head and heart come together, the person is fit for posts of honor, trust, and importance; that with pleasure we can anticipate the public utility of our library, and hail the day that has set it open to our view. Cordially we invite others to join, that they may prepare themselves for office, at present engrossed by a few, because few only have knowledge sufficient to make a figure in our Congress, courts, or general assemblies.

"Let our young men now rouse from sloth and inactivity, and emulate the greatest and best of characters. This can be done not by pride or vanity, but a humble deportment, and a long and close application to the study of mankind. Many are ruined by a small tincture of learning, but a flood of pride. Their vanity keeps them ignorant, and self-importance renders them contemptible. If

we ever become great or wise, humility will lay the foundation, and diligence, prudence, and study raise the superstructure.

"Let us not be afraid of a little time and expense, if thereby we can promote and cultivate useful knowledge. We may think hard we have not our share in government, when the only reason is, we do not prepare ourselves for it. Reading, though it may be hard and tiresome at first, will become easy and pleasant and fit for the important duties of great men.

"As knowledge increases, our desires after it will become more strong; but sloth is the bane of learning, and indeed of every useful calling and employment. Then let us exert every faculty of the soul to become wise, good, and useful. And that we may gain knowledge, let us pay a strict attention to our present institution; seek to support every good regulation, and to increase our stock of books. And that our children may be benefited by it, we should early and closely attend to their education; instill into their tender minds a love of knowledge, religion, and virtue. That they may venerate the character of the Deity, and live in the faith and practice of his holy religion.

"May this society and this institution long flourish and be of great utility; this town be a seat of the muses, and this land, under the kind auspices of heaven, rise far superior to all others. May the world now become wise and better, throw aside the sword and attend to the useful arts and sciences, that the happy time may be present, when peace, plenty, happiness, and concord may reign over America, Europe, and the world."

Mr. Haven was always deeply concerned for the moral and social improvement of his people, and if this idea of a Library was not first suggested by him, he was certainly one of its earliest advocates and patrons. He was the first-named grantee of the charter, and the style of composition of the articles of association indicates that he was their author. History was a favorite subject with him, and his discourses made frequent allusions to the advantages derived from its study. That these advantages might be within the reach of all, he urged the establishment of this Social Library.

In 1794 the Association was incorporated by the Legislature, and continued to maintain some degree of life and interest till 1823. At that time there were about four hundred volumes in the library, but for eleven years following it was sadly neglected. No records were kept, and the books were scattered into all parts of the town. Through the efforts of Charles Dennett and others an act was passed in 1834 giving the society a new charter. At the first meeting, Dec. 8, 1834, J. H. Woodman, J. H. Smith, and Charles Dennett were appointed to collect all books belonging to the library, and to make out a list of members. This was a difficult matter as the records failed to show who had paid assessments. The committee reported the names only of "those who had taken books within the last ten years," and it was voted

to remit all fines incurred during that period. The following is the list:—

Louis McDuffee,	Jeremiah H. Woodman,	Jonathan H. Henderson,
Heirs of Jonas C. March,	Heirs of John Plumer, 3d,	James Adams,
Moses Page,	Charles Dennett,	Levi Hayes,
Heirs of Nath'l Upham,	John H. Smith,	Joseph Hanson, Jr.,
James Tebbetts,	Samuel Chamberlain,	Isaac Jenness,
Heirs of David Birke, Jr.,	Ira Fish,	Moses Roberts, Jr.
Heirs of Richard Dame,	John McDuffee, Jr.,	
Moses Hale,	Walter B. Knight,	

With a new charter, new by-laws, and a librarian thoroughly in earnest, new life was imparted to the society, and an interest was then aroused which has never since wholly died away. From this time the society has been prosperous, with an increasing membership, and respectable yearly additions to its library. The present fee for membership is \$5.00, with an annual tax of one dollar. Non-members can use the library by the payment of \$1.50 per year. The number of volumes is not far from 2,200, and about sixty persons avail themselves of their use.

The following is the list of librarians of this society, with the date of their election:—Joseph Clark, 1792; Joseph Haven, 1797; Joseph Hanson, 1798; Thomas Shannon, 1799, who died in office, and William Shannon served until another was chosen; Joseph Ballard, 1801, who was re-chosen in 1802, but “suddenly absconded,” or “found it inconvenient to continue in said office,” and Samuel Adams took his place; Joseph Clark, 1803; Andrew Pierce, 1804; Joseph Sherburne, 1805; Jeremiah H. Woodman, 1806; Joseph Haven, 1809; Joseph Cross, 1813; John Smith, 1814; David Barker, Jr., 1819, served till 1823. From 1823 to 1834 there is no record. The following were under the new charter:—Noah Tebbetts, 1834, died in office 1843; Rufus K. Pearl, 1843; Daniel J. Parsons, 1844; Cyrus K. Sanborn, 1854; Henry Kimball, 1869; A. S. Parshley, 1872; Henry Kimball, 1875.

At East Rochester a circulating library containing about 600 volumes was opened May 13, 1885. A free reading-room is connected with it, which is open every afternoon and evening. The Coheco Woolen Manufacturing Co. furnish the rooms warmed and lighted. The citizens of the village have furnished voluntary contributions to purchase books and periodicals, and for other

expenses. Nov. 2, 1886, the town voted \$100 "for the use and benefit of the East Rochester Free Reading-Room and Library." In no way can towns more wisely expend their money than in thus furnishing the means for popular improvement.

Some thirty years ago Gonic seems to have made a move towards a library, for "in the winter of 1857-58 the Gonic Library Association gave a course of four home lectures, and in 1859-60 a course of eight lectures."

In July, 1885, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Union Mission Band opened a public reading-room in Cochecho Block at Norway Plains. It has two rooms suitably furnished, pleasantly situated, and well supplied with newspapers and other periodicals.

Lyceums or debating societies, with occasional lectures, were at one time prevalent throughout New England, and were a valuable means of education. Rochester was not behind other towns in this respect. No complete history of those lyceums can now be given. The first of which we have record was formed in January, 1839. Richard Kimball was president, Noah Tebbetts vice-president, John McDuffee, Jr., secretary, and H. C. Hunt, treasurer. The first question discussed was:—"Is there more happiness connected with celibacy than the married state?" Disputants, Aff. Louis McDuffee; Neg. H. C. Hunt. Decided in the affirmative.

More than twenty years after, in the Fall of 1861, the Rochester Lyceum was reorganized with a new constitution. President, J. H. Edgerly; vice-president, James M. Palmer; secretary, Frank McDuffee; treasurer, Charles Dennett. Nothing better illustrates the change of times in twenty-one years than the character of the first question discussed:—"Would it be right and advisable to abolish Slavery as a means of ending the War?" Life had become a serious matter, and they had no time to spend on questions designed to afford only amusement. It is altogether probable that lyceums were organized many other winters than these. Lecturers were procured from abroad, and there is no doubt much help was given to those who were then young by taking part in discussions and listening to valuable lectures.

ROCHESTER NEWSPAPERS.*

The first newspaper printed in the town of Rochester was issued by D. Warren Furber, on Sept. 16, 1858. It was called "The Rochester Review," and underneath the newspaper head was added in much smaller type the words: "And Carroll County Advertiser." This additional head was probably due to the fact that the printing material and two hand-presses, which composed the office, were purchased at Wolfeborough and removed to Rochester. They formed the outfit of the old "Carroll County Pioneer," a newspaper formerly printed in Wolfeborough.

The "Review" was published every Thursday, and purported to be neutral in politics. It was a 6-column paper (24 columns in all) about 22×32 inches in size, and its subscription price was "one dollar a year in advance, or \$1.25 at the end of the year." In his introductory in the first issue "To the Public," the publisher said, among other things:—

"... We have looked over the ground with some care, and calculated the results with what little of judgment we may possess, and have arrived at the conclusion, that with the unusual business facilities with which this town is favored, together with the manifest disposition on the part of our citizens to increase business in this town, as well as the fact that this community is noted for wealth and intelligence,—all these are favorable to the success of a newspaper. . . . Without further remarks we launch upon the broad tide of popular favor, and await the verdict of the public."

Its motto under the editorial head was:—"Encourage Your Own," and the paper met with fair success for two years, its advertising columns being patronized by many of the local storekeepers. Under a more thrifty and energetic management, it would doubtless have been continued until this time.

Mr. Furber, the publisher of the "Review," was comparatively a young man when he started the paper, being about twenty-three years of age. He had learned the printing business in the Great Falls "Sketcher and Journal" office, under James T. Furber, its proprietor then, and the same who is now the general manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Furber (D. Warren) after leaving Great Falls, had been employed at his trade in Dover, N. H., and in Lawrence, Mass. He was the son of Benjamin Furber, who formerly lived at Gonic, and afterwards at Great Falls.

* The rest of this chapter is from the hand of J. F. Place, Esq.

While he was a pretty good printer, he gave but little attention to his newspaper, and it drifted along not possessing that hold on the community due to local interest and influence.

Furber had in his employ a part of the time, James Jasper Henderson, and two boys, — Russell B. Wentworth, and Charles S. Giles, afterward superintendent of the Norway Plains Manufacturing Company. Henderson did most of the editorial work on the paper, usually "setting up" at the case such "items" as he picked up, without bothering to prepare "copy." He had just before then published a paper himself at Great Falls, and has since been connected with most of the newspaper offices of Rochester, Great Falls, and Dover, where he has been familiarly known to the craft for nearly fifty years as "Jim." Mr. Henderson still resides in Rochester, on his farm on the Gonic-hill road, where he has lived for nearly forty years.

The "Review" printing-office was in the second story of what was known as Cole's building, — a brick building on Main street, opposite the Methodist Church. The last issue of the paper was Sept. 6, 1860. The presses and type were taken to Great Falls where Furber changed the name of the paper to "The New Hampshire Review," but it was soon discontinued altogether. Furber, who never afterwards engaged in the newspaper business, died in Boston in 1886, and was buried in Great Falls. A complete file of the paper for the two years while published in Rochester, is in possession of the Rochester Social Library.

For a short time in 1859-60 John H. Fuller published a small monthly sheet, called the "Workman's Protest," which was printed in the "Review" office. It was not intended as a local newspaper, but purported to advocate the interests of journeymen shoemakers. Its circulation was very small, and it was soon discontinued.

The first number of the "Rochester Courier" was issued on Jan. 22, 1864, by J. Frank Place. The paper was a six-column sheet, 22×32 inches in size: the present size of the paper is 27×40, with eight columns to the page. It has been published continuously every Friday since the first issue. Mr. Place was a native of Gonic, a great-grandson of Capt. David Place, and, at the time of starting the paper, twenty-seven years old. He had learned the

printing business in the office of the "Lawrence (Mass.) Courier," and had subsequently engaged in the publication of the "Daily Journal" in Lawrence, in company with C. A. Dockham, now of Boston. In settlement with his partner he had become possessed of a lot of type and printing material, which he shipped to Rochester, and with about \$300 in money bought a Washington hand press and sufficient new type, etc., to get out the paper and do a fair amount of job work.

The printing office was on the second floor of W. B. K. Hodgdon's building, next to the Great Falls & Conway R. R. depot—about where the easterly platform of the present union depot now stands. The Hodgdon building was cut in two some years ago, and one part removed to Portland street for a dwelling house; the other part is now used as a storehouse at Meserve's planing mill.

Mr. Place canvassed for the paper, and issued a prospectus, a reduced fac-simile of which is given on the following page. The names appended to the card were in fact the original local subscribers to the "Courier." To this list was added after the first issue, a large number until between five and six hundred were obtained.

The editorial articles were mostly written by Mr. Place. John D. Lyman, then cashier of the Farmington Bank, contributed weekly "locals" and an occasional editorial of general interest. The edition of the paper circulated in Farmington was called the "Farmington Advertiser"—hence the change over the editorial head in after years to "Courier & Advertiser." Benj. Barnes, Jr., of Dover furnished an occasional letter, while others furnished items from surrounding towns. Frank McDuffee and J. H. Ela (who was afterward elected Representative to Congress) contributed largely to its columns from time to time, and the "Sketches," out of which the present History has been developed, first appeared in the "Courier," and attracted much attention.

The paper was set up by two girls and a boy, with the assistance in busy seasons of J. J. Henderson. The paper had considerable "snap" and doubtless made for its editor many warm friends and some bitter enemies. During the presidential campaign in the fall of 1864, the "Courier" took a strong stand in favor of the second election of Lincoln, and in consequence the McClellan Club passed resolutions condemning its course and withdrawing all support from

PROSPECTUS

— OF THE —


ROCHESTER WEEKLY COURIER.

The undersigned proposes to commence the publication in Rochester on the 1st of January next of a weekly newspaper, if sufficient encouragement is obtained in the way of subscriptions and advertising patronage, bearing the above caption, and to be issued every Friday evening.

The need of a local journal in Rochester is perhaps questionable with a few; but the undersigned does not purpose here to discuss the question, knowing as he does the value and influence to every community of its local paper, and he feels assured that, with the experience of the past three years in connection with the daily and tri-weekly Press and the Printing business, and with energy of purpose and an undivided attention to the daily wants of the public, a weekly newspaper can be established in which every citizen of Rochester and its neighboring precincts will feel that he has a special interest—one which can be well sustained, and which will prove a credit to the publisher, give reputation to the place, and be a source of gratification and profit to all parties.

The paper will be neatly gotten up, and will be about 22 by 27 inches, containing twelve and often fourteen of the twenty columns of interesting locals, choice selected reading, latest news, etc., etc. Correspondents have been engaged in the neighboring towns to give the columns of *The Courier* the first benefit of such items and daily affairs of a public character as may transpire in the county, and this in connection with the Editor's own exclusive attention to the local interest of its columns, it is confidently believed will make the paper an interesting, readable and popular one. It will be the aim of the publisher to make *The Courier* a high-toned and good local journal. Politically the paper will be perfectly though loyally independent (not neutral).—acting with and advocating the claims of no particular sect, creed nor party; communications upon all subjects that divide public opinion will be welcomed, but political controversies will not be suffered in its columns under any consideration.

The undersigned enters upon the undertaking knowing well the care, labor and responsibility attending the publication of even a weekly paper; and he trusts the public will see the value and importance of the enterprise to them, and will cheerfully render him the patronage necessary for its success.

The Courier will be delivered to village subscribers, and mailed to others, at one dollar and a half per year, payable promptly in advance, or during the first month of publication.  Your patronage is solicited.

Rochester, N. H., Nov. 1863.

J. F. PLACE.

To the Public.

The undersigned, Citizens of Rochester and vicinity, take pleasure in heartily recommending and co-operating in the Proposition contained in the foregoing Prospectus, knowing well the value and influence of a good local journal; and they feel proud furthermore to add their most hearty encouragement to the efforts of the Projector of the enterprise, Mr. Place, who comes to Rochester (his native place) with the highest recommendations from the leading citizens of Lawrence: where he has been connected as local editor and associate proprietor of the daily press of that city for the past three years. His experience in this respect and in the Printing business commends itself to the Public, and they trust the generous and universal support which the enterprise deserves, and which is necessary to the establishment of a good country paper, will be heartily and promptly extended by their fellow citizens of whatever political or religious creed by at least a general and large local subscription to the *Courier*.

Chas. S. Whitehouse,
James H. Edgerly,
Thos. C. Davis,
John McDuffee,
Walter B. K. Hodgdon,
William J. Roberts,
C. K. Sanborn,
Geo. A. Neal,
William C. Fernald,
E. J. Mathos,
Geo. C. Pinkham,
John E. Mason,
Jonathan T. Dodge,
Charles K. Chase,
Thos. Brown,
Rev. C. Holman,
John Hall,
N. V. Whitehouse,
F. B. Moore,
Franklin McDuffee,
Charles Henderson,

N. T. Kimball,
Jonathan Wentworth,
David Legro,
Dr. D. Foss,
Jas. H. Place,
Isaac Wentworth,
Geo. B. Roberts,
Silas Wentworth,
J. Edwin Chesley,
Alvah N. Kimball,
Silas J. Wentworth,
Nicholas R. Varney,
Wm. K. Kimball,
William Rand,
Watson Hayes,
Stephen D. Wentworth,
John F. Torr,
S. H. Feineman & Bro.,
Francis Orr,
Jacob H. Ela,
Benj. Barker,

Nicajah H. Wentworth,
E. G. & E. Wallace,
J. D. Evans,
E. F. Whitehouse,
J. R. Marshall,
Henry Nyc,
J. H. Fuller,
J. S. Warren,
Charles Dennett,
Dr. Jas. Farrington,
M. H. Scavey & Co
Dominicus Hanson,
Rev. W. T. Smith,
Daniel McDuffee,
Geo. Corson,
Rev. J. M. Palmer,
Enoch Whitehouse,
John Manson,
Dr. M. R. Warren,
Levi Meader.

the paper. Mr. Place regretted afterward the *personalities* growing out of this affair, but by this united action of the leading Democrats of the town the "Courier" lost very considerable of its business, and had it not been for a largely increased circulation among Republicans it is doubtful if the paper could have been continued. In the election of a member of Congress in March, 1865, a "bolt" was organized against the Republican candidacy of Gen. Gilman Marston—the bolters being largely among the "Courier's" principal patrons. The "Courier" supported Marston, however, with a good deal of spirit, and this caused the paper to lose ground again, and that among the strongest friends it had made when the McClellan Club tabooed it.

In 1865 an active temperance movement was started in Rochester. Union meetings were held by the two principal churches. Citizens' meetings were also held, and lecturers obtained from abroad. In addition, one or two special town meetings were called to consider the matter. One of the results was the guaranteeing of a good fund by subscription to close up the liquor saloons, and the appointment of a citizens' prosecuting committee consisting of Frank McDuffee, Robert McIlroy, Charles K. Chase, Charles W. Brown, and J. F. Place. Any one now living who remembers the time will doubtless remember that that committee was very active in its work, and that it was pretty effectual. The "Courier" took a hand in this work, and supported the movement heartily, and of course came in for a good share of abuse. The paper, however, continued to thrive; its independence now counted in its favor; and in spite of a libel suit in 1866, the vicissitudes of politics and the constant opposition and hatred of the saloons, it paid a comfortable income.

Mr. Place sold the "Courier" and job printing office May 31, 1867, to George C. Foster of Acworth, N. H. Mr. Foster a few months afterwards sold half of the establishment to Charles W. Folsom, who on Oct. 1, 1868, bought his partner's remaining half interest.

Mr. Folsom "was born under the shadow of Mt. Chocorua, the only mountain in New Hampshire that has a legend, but came to Rochester when less than a year old." He received an academic education at West Lebanon, Me. His father, David J. Folsom, was one of "the thirteen who signed the original 'Hale' call, when John P. Hale came out of the Democratic ranks and formed the Free Soil party of New Hampshire."

Mr. Folsom continued editor and proprietor of the "Courier" for nearly eighteen years. His special forte was local news, and he made his paper in that respect one of the best in New England. Edwin E. Small at Farmington, Charles E. Drayton at Gonic, and Miss Addie Cowell of Lebanon, Me., were the local correspondents for a long time. Edward F. Ricker was assistant in the office for several years; afterwards Thomas C. Hennem had charge of the office, where he still remains.

In 1871 the office was removed from the Dodge "Bank building" (so called, next to Dodge's Hotel) to the second floor of D. Hanson's building on Central Square, corner of Hanson's street, where it now is. The paper was enlarged to a seven-column paper in 1870. A Fairhaven cylinder power press was put in in 1872, and soon after a steam engine. In 1878 the paper was again enlarged to its present size—eight columns to a page. The "Courier" during Mr. Folsom's management was invariably on the moral side of every question. Mr. Folsom twice represented the town in the Legislature, and was a member of the State Senate in 1883, where he introduced and advocated earnestly the passage of the bill providing for the compulsory teaching in the public schools of the effect of the use of narcotics on the human system.

Mr. Folsom sold the "Courier" and its printing office Dec. 4, 1885, to Dr. I. W. Lougee, for \$3,500. Dr. Lougee still conducts the paper, which maintains its reputation for local news, so well earned under Mr. Folsom's management.

The first number of the "Anti-Monopolist," a greenback newspaper, so called, was issued Oct. 19, 1878, by George G. Berry & Co.—a politician named Moses Hull being the "Co." Hull did the editorial work, and Berry the mechanical work and looked after the "locals."

Hull, prior to this, owned a small printing office in Boston, and Berry had been carrying on a job printing office for several years in Rochester—his office being in the Ela building on Market street. Hull's materials were moved from Boston, and the two combined formed the "Anti-Monopolist" office, which was located in McDuffee block. In a few months after the paper was started, Hull retired and turned over his interest in the concern to his brother, Dr. D. W. Hull of Michigan. In August, 1881, Dr. Hull sold his interest to Mr. Berry, and Frank H. Berry (son of George G.) was

then taken into partnership, and the paper has since then been published by Geo. G. Berry & Son. Mr. Berry, senior, died Oct. 25, 1885. He was a native of North Strafford, and above forty-five years of age at time of his death.

The "greenback party" was made up from that extreme wing of the Democratic party known as "soft money" Democrats, who favored the payment of all government bonds and obligations in paper money, or United States paper currency, bearing no interest and not redeemable in coin. The "Anti-Monopolist" was started to represent and advocate the opinions of that political class. The paper has also given considerable attention to local news. It has been much improved in this respect, and as a newspaper of general interest, since Mr. F. H. Berry has conducted it.

It is issued every Saturday, its subscription price being one dollar a year. The paper has been twice enlarged, and is now an eight-column newspaper, 26×39 inches in size. For the first three years it was printed in the "Courier" office, afterwards in McDuffee block on a Washington hand press. The office is now in Wentworth block, on the second floor, and the paper is printed on a Whitlock cylinder press, run by steam power.

In May, 1884, the Union Mission Band commenced the publication of a small monthly paper called "Missionary Echoes," 13×22 in size. It was edited by Mrs. J. G. Harvey, the president of the organization, and was printed in the "Courier" office. Its object in the main was to raise funds for the establishment of a public Reading Room. The paper was continued for a year, and the proceeds turned over to the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and used for the above purpose. It was a very creditable work by the young ladies of the "Band," and the editing by Mrs. Harvey compared favorably with much more pretentious publications.

A weekly newspaper called the "Rochester Leader" was started Dec. 2, 1885, by H. L. Cate and Irving E. Horne, under the firm name of Cate & Horne. Horne soon after retired, and the paper has since been published by Mr. Cate. It is an advocate of the labor interest. Mr. Cate is a native of Reading, Mass., and was twenty-seven years old when the "Leader" was first issued. He learned the printing business under Mr. Folsom in the "Courier" office, where he served for ten years.

The "Leader" is 26×40 inches in size, and the subscription price is \$1.25 per year. It is printed in the "Anti-Monopolist" office in Wentworth block on Main street.

The newspaper business of Rochester has one peculiar feature — it has been largely conducted by native talent. Both Furber and Place — the first the pioneer of the "Review," and the latter the founder of the "Courier" — were born in Gonic, and went to the district school in that village. Henderson was a native of Rochester, and learned his trade with S. J. Varney, another "Rochester boy," who was at that time publishing the "Gazette," at Methuen Falls, Mass. Mr. Varney learned his trade in the "Dover Gazette" office, and thus gave the name "Gazette" to his new venture at Methuen. This was years before the great manufacturing city of Lawrence was thought of, which has since grown almost around the little village at Methuen Falls, and was before Mr. Place was born, who a quarter century later learned the business in the "Lawrence Courier" office, about a mile or so from Methuen, and afterward gave the name "Courier" to his individual enterprise at Rochester. Mr. Varney after leaving Methuen established the "Vox Populi" at Lowell, which is still continued by some of his family. Mr. Folsom who conducted the "Courier" for eighteen years, was raised "above the bridge," as that part of Rochester village is still known. The Berrys of the "Anti-Monopolist," both father and son, were born close to the Rochester line.

Among others who have been identified with the business, may be mentioned J. T. S. Libby, for many years connected with the "Dover Enquirer," who was born in Rochester. Hon. J. H. Ela, so long a resident of Rochester, and a native of the town, learned the printing business in Concord, and did eminent service on the "Herald of Freedom," in molding public opinion which finally resulted in the formation of the Republican party and the overthrow of slavery. Edwin A. Fernald now of the "Detroit Tribune," and George E. Place, a Directory publisher in Los Angeles, Cal., are both *protéges* of the "Courier" office, and natives of Rochester. Mr. Fernald was the founder, and for several years publisher, of the "Great Falls Journal."

CHAPTER XI.

ROCHESTER IN THE REBELLION.

“Hark! I hear the tramp of thousands,
And of armed men the hum;
Lo! a nation's hosts have gathered
Round the quick-alarms drum —
Saying ‘Come,
Freemen, come!

Ere your heritage be wasted,’ said the quick-alarms drum.

.
And they answered, hoping, fearing,
Some in faith, and doubting some,
Till a trumpet-voice proclaiming,
Said, ‘My chosen people, come!’
Then the drum
Lo! was dumb;

For the great heart of the nation, throbbing, answered, ‘Lord, we come!’”

THE election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency in 1860 was regarded by the South as threatening to their interests in the triumph of freedom over slavery. They therefore proceeded to execute the threat of dissolution which they had so long brandished over the terrified politicians of the North. The passage of ordinances of secession, the establishment of the Confederacy, the resignation of Southern officers in the United States naval, military, and civil service, the Peace Congress, the various compromises proposed and rejected or abandoned, the warlike attitude hastily and angrily assumed by the South, the gathering of troops at Charleston, the hesitation of the government, the bombardment and capture of Sumter by which war was fairly inaugurated, are now familiar events in the general history of our country. In them Rochester took her due proportion of interest, and manifested her full share of political and patriotic ardor. At the presidential election this town had cast 376 votes for Lincoln, 268 for Douglas, and 22 for Breckenridge. Thus the party which had elected Lincoln was strong here at the beginning of the crisis, and when

war actually burst upon the land, and the question became one of maintaining the government against its deadly enemies, party differences were for the time laid aside, and all were of one heart and soul. Who that was then living has forgotten those early days in the war? the wild excitement when news reached us that Beauregard had opened his batteries, and each mail for two days told us that the brave Anderson still held the fort? Hopes were raised only to be blasted with consternation when the little band of 70 surrendered at last to 7000. Then still more thoroughly were the people aroused at the President's call for 75,000 troops. And as news came of hundreds of thousands of men with money and munitions of war quickly offered to sustain the government, daily and hourly the excitement grew. The riot at Baltimore, the telegraph cut, the first bloodshed, made the people wild with patriotic frenzy. The present generation cannot understand it. But who then living has forgotten that terrible Sunday? As if the truth itself were not bad enough, the air was filled with most astounding rumors from the telegraph office at Great Falls, whence couriers were continually arriving. "Baltimore on fire." "The city shelled from Fort McHenry." "Gen. Butler shot dead on the street." Then the people were ready to believe anything. But after a while telegrams became a by-word of untruthfulness, to be received with distrust, or like dreams to be interpreted by contraries.

In this crisis what was Rochester doing? When the battle of Lexington opened the revolution ninety years before, the energy and alacrity of Rochester in raising and forwarding volunteers calls forth our admiration. Did the spirit of the fathers still survive? Our record shows no diminution of patriotism or zeal. Immediate steps were taken to raise volunteers. But some could not be persuaded to wait a single day. A young man at Gonic, named Joseph D. Horne, upon learning the fall of Sumter, *started the same afternoon* for Lawrence, Mass., where he volunteered to fill a vacancy in the 6th Regiment, which started early the next morning for Washington. In the Baltimore fight a comrade (Needham) fell by his side. This was the first full regiment that reached the capital, and Rochester was honored with a worthy representative. Horne proved himself a brave soldier and died in the service of his country.

On reception of the President's proclamation a public meeting was at once summoned at the town hall. The call for this meeting was signed by a large number of the leading citizens without distinction of party. A reduced fac-simile of this call is seen on the following page. At the appointed hour the hall was crowded. The meeting was called to order by Jacob H. Ela. James H. Edgerly was called to preside, with a list of vice-presidents and secretaries chosen alternately from each political party. The following resolutions, presented by Mr. Ela, breathe the same spirit of lofty patriotism which pervaded those passed at the dawn of the revolution. (Page 52.)

"Whereas, after numerous acts of war upon the government, which if perpetrated by a foreign power would have been promptly redressed, and after forbearance which would be characterized as imbecility, war exists and has been wantonly urged against the government and its authority, and upon principles which lead to anarchy and despotism, therefore

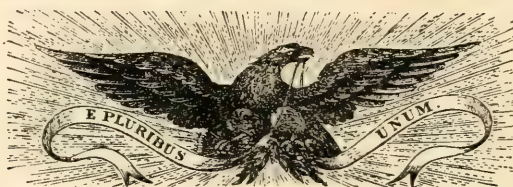
"Resolved, that we will sustain the administration in the most vigorous prosecution of all the means necessary for maintaining the authority of the government, protecting the public property, and maintaining the honor of the national flag.

"Resolved, that the Selectmen be requested forthwith to call a town meeting for the purpose of appropriating and authorizing the Selectmen, or a committee of citizens, to use at their discretion such sums as may be necessary, not exceeding two thousand dollars, for the purpose of securing the pay of all such persons as may volunteer, until otherwise provided for, and for the benefit of such families as may need it.

"Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to receive the names of volunteers, and make such arrangements as may be necessary to secure prompt compliance with the requisition of the government."

These resolutions drew out eloquent and patriotic speeches from many citizens. A few thought that since the banks had made liberal offers of loans for war purposes, it was not necessary to call a town meeting at once, and proposed an amendment to the effect that a committee be appointed to have a town meeting called if it should prove necessary. The people, however, were in no mood for delay, and promptly voted down the proposed amendment. The resolutions were then adopted with unanimous enthusiasm. The firing of a cannon was agreed upon as a signal to summon the people to the town hall, and from this time spirited meetings were held nearly every week. Men of both parties from this and other towns addressed these meetings in the most fervent manner, making earnest speeches upon the duty of sustaining the government. At one meeting N. V. Whitehouse

PUBLIC MEETING



Fellow Citizens!

The time has come when by the bombardment of its Forts and organized resistance to its authority—War exists against a Government which has conferred only benefits. The President calls upon the country for aid to maintain that Government and its authority. In this trial hour which tests our capacity for self government—when an armed conflict is upon us—political differences should give way to patriotism, and all who recognize the ballot box as the rightful means of revolution in a Free Government—who prize the blessings of LIBERTY over usurpation and anarchy—should unite together to sustain the Government. All citizens animated by such a purpose, are invited to meet at the

Town Hall

In Rochester, Thursday Evening, April 18th,

to take such action as they may deem proper.

WATSON HAYES,
NICHOLAS R. VARNEY,
BENJA HOBBS,
CHARLES K. CHASE,
JOHN MANSON,
IRA DOE,
DAVID AUSTIN,
JOHN STOTT,
J. WESLEY HORNE,
W. K. KIMBALL,
S. D. WENTWORTH,
JOSIAH B. KIMBALL,
JOHN FOLSOM,
JOHN W. SANBORN,
JOHN CORSON,
SAMUEL JELERSON,
E. J. MATHES,
E. L. GLIDDEN,
DAVID J. SANBORN,

BENJA BARKER,
DANIEL McDUFFEE,
F. McDUFFEE,
JOHN LEGRO,
J N WILKINSON,
J O HOWARD,
R McDUFFEE, JR
B FLETCHER,
T C DAVIS
J FARRINGTON,
JACOB H ELA,
JAMES H EDGERLY,
EDWIN WALLACE,
E G WALLACE,
J WENTWORTH,
T BROWN,
S H FEINEMAN,
GEO F GUPPY,
F FEINEMAN,

SIMON CHASE,
GEO B ROBERTS,
M H WENTWORTH,
WALTER B K HODGDON,
CHAS E BLACKMAR,
CHAS W FOLSOM,
HARRISON HALE,
J D PILLSBURY,
JABEZ DAME,
EPHRAIM HAMMETT,
DAVID J FOLSOM,
J D EVANS,
JOHN McDUFFEE,
G D PLUMER,
SILAS HUSSEY JR,
CHAS DENNETT,
REUBEN TILTON,
THOS S HUSSEY,
CHAS HENDERSON.

displayed a piece of a rebel flag which he had obtained in Boston, and offered to give a bounty of twenty dollars each to the first five who would enlist from Rochester. The highest degree of enthusiasm prevailed. Processions marched through the streets to the stirring sound of fife and drum, frequently meeting other processions coming in from different parts of the town. A committee was appointed to present each Rochester volunteer with a revolver, and to furnish such personal comforts as might be needed. It was voted to revive the Rochester Phalanx as a company of minute men if called for. April 30th a committee of women was appointed to provide each man with two flannel shirts, two pairs of woolen drawers, two pairs of woolen stockings, and a supply of handkerchiefs, towels, etc. Mrs. Anna Hanson, in her 94th year, offered her services and made up half-a-dozen shirts. Her memory of the revolution doubtless increased her patriotic zeal. In a very few days the above-named articles were furnished to our soldiers then about leaving Dover. Meanwhile young men were continually enrolling themselves. The first volunteers enlisted at Dover, and went daily to that place for drill, receiving free passage on the railroad.

When the call for 75,000 troops was first received, and one regiment assigned to New Hampshire, it was thought that our town's proportion would be eight or ten, and the question was often asked, Who will go? War was a new thing, and though there was much enthusiasm and people loved the old flag, yet visions of battle, blood, and death would intrude themselves. Who would go? The question was speedily answered. It was no longer asked what our proportion was, but men pressed in so rapidly that the first regiment was organized and sent forward leaving many enlisted men behind who saw no service. The first legal action of the town was on May 11th, when three thousand dollars was appropriated to procure whatever was needed for the comfort and safety of the soldiers and for the support of their families during their absence. The selectmen were instructed to pay for the revolvers presented to the first twenty volunteers, and to provide all necessary articles of clothing. J. H. Edgerly, Richard Cross, and C. K. Chase were appointed to distribute what sums should be needed for the support of soldiers' families. The people largely shared in the sanguine expectations of Secre-

tary Seward, that thirty, sixty, ninety days, or at most a few months would suffice to crush the rebellion. These hopes were very soon blasted, and it is no wonder that some few began to falter. The flush of the first glorious excitement had passed. Such as had more emotion than sturdy principle proved recreant when brought face to face with continued sacrifices and persistent struggles. But these were comparatively few. The people as a whole in Rochester stood loyally and magnificently by the old flag. They were ready to do and to suffer all that the heroes of '76 had done and endured for their country. The second battle of Bull Run had taught both government and people that they had no holiday task before them. Volunteers again pressed forward in larger numbers than before. During August about forty, and in September many more Rochester recruits hastened to the field. And their enthusiastic support at home was by no means lacking. The Sanitary Commission had now become thoroughly organized for its beneficent work, and the women of Rochester were sending frequent supplies for the comfort of their brave volunteers, and the necessities of the sick and wounded.

At the annual town meeting, March 11, 1862,

"Voted that the Selectmen be authorized to hire \$5000 to furnish necessary aid to wives, children, or parents of volunteers in service from Rochester, and that the aid rendered families shall be to the extent which with their own reasonable efforts shall maintain them in comfortable circumstances."

With such noble and loyal support of the citizens at home, no wonder patriotic young men were ready to march to their country's defence.

In June four soldiers returned wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks:—Stephen D. Avery who had been shot through the body and taken up for dead, Charles H. Bliss badly wounded in breast and thigh, Charles W. Gilman whose right thumb had been shot off, and James W. Blaisdell who had lost his right fore-finger in the same way. Every such return helped to stimulate and confirm the determination of the people. In a few days came the President's call for 300,000 more three years' men, followed a month later by the call for the same number of nine months' men. If there were less of outward excitement and noisy demonstration than a year before, the people were more deeply aroused,

and more thoroughly imbued with a firm-set purpose to conquer the rebellion at whatever cost. N. V. Whitehouse offered \$100 to be divided among the first twenty who should enlist. Enthusiastic war meetings were now occurring daily all over the state. Scarcely a week passed without a crowded meeting at our town hall, many not being able to get in. Stirring speeches were made by men of both political parties from this and neighboring towns. At one meeting thirty enlistments were made, and at every gathering rousing and repeated cheers for the Union testified to the determined loyalty of the people. The women were actively engaged in making lint, bandages, etc., and soliciting funds from every quarter with great success, for "none could withstand their appeals." The last week in July they sent two large boxes to the Sanitary Commission. The "Dover Enquirer" for Aug. 14, contained the following item:—

"Forty-seven recruits from Rochester went up [that is to Concord] Monday for the 9th N. H. Capt. C. W. Edgerly raised in a short time thirty-five young men, some of the best in town, some of whom never used intoxicating drink, and not even tobacco."

By this time the ranks of young men were becoming depleted, volunteering flagged, prices for substitutes began to advance, and the government ordered a draft to begin Sept. 15. This was deferred, however, for nearly a year. Two special town meetings were held in August, at which \$200 bounty was voted to each volunteer, and the selectmen were instructed to hire \$8000 for this purpose. Samuel Jones, Daniel McDuffee, Daniel Young, Charles Chisholm, and Rufus Clark were appointed a committee to assist in raising volunteers. The prospect of a draft roused the people to still deeper earnestness. The 9th of September was devoted to a military drill of the citizens at large, all the mills and places of business being closed, and the evening was spent in speech-making and other patriotic demonstrations.

September 22d, the President's preliminary proclamation of Emancipation was issued, and three days later the citizens of Rochester met to express their views on the subject. J. D. Sturtevant was chosen to preside. Resolutions introduced by J. H. Ela were adopted by an *almost* unanimous vote. They declared that

"with profound satisfaction we hail the proclamation as a measure calculated to cripple the rebellion, defeat the intrigues of foreign intervention, and bring

the war to a speedy and triumphant close, and that these and all other constitutional measures meet our approval, and we pledge the President our hearty support," etc.

The meeting was largely attended, harmonious, and enthusiastic, though not so crowded as previous war meetings.

October 25th valuable swords and sashes were presented by the citizens to Capt. G. E. Pinkham, and Lieuts. A. M. Kimball and L. F. Place. Charles S. Whitehouse presided, and spoke of the ready liberality of the citizens in presenting swords, not only at this time but previously to Capt. C. W. Edgerly, and Lieuts. Henry W. Locke and Samuel F. Varney, saying that Rochester had done her duty nobly and was willing to do it till the Stars and Stripes should wave in peace over the whole country. Cyrus K. Sanborn eulogized the zeal and energy of Capt. Pinkham in encouraging men to enlist and now going himself with the confidence and respect of his men, and the best wishes of his fellow citizens. He said that Lieuts. Kimball and Place had already done honor to the town; leaving home a year ago as Sergeants, their faithfulness, courage, and ability had won their present position. Presenting the swords in behalf of the citizens he said he committed them to good hands of loyal men who had taken them in defense of a righteous cause, and hoped the splendid gifts would inspire them with renewed exertions in crushing out the wicked rebellion. The recipients responded in fitting words amid repeated applause.

Aug. 19, 1863, the town voted \$300 bounty to each drafted man or substitute, to be paid ten days after being mustered in, and the same aid to families of drafted men as heretofore to families of volunteers, and the selectmen were authorized to hire \$30,000 for that purpose. December 5, another \$30,000 was voted to be employed in the same way. In August the long-deferred draft took place at Portsmouth. Rochester reported 322 liable to military service, out of whom 97 were drawn. Only three of these, Henry Grant, George F. Guppy, and Ichabod Worster entered the service. Two, Otis Meader and John C. Shorey, paid the commutation fee of \$300. Twenty-six procured substitutes. The remaining sixty-six were rejected for disability, or declared legally exempt for family reasons.

The war "dragged its slow length along" far beyond the ex-

JABEZ McDUFFEE. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Deserted Dec. 13, 1862. Returned May 10, 1865. Mustered out May 11, 1865.

SIMON CURTIS McDUFFEE. Son of Louis and Lovey, was born in Rochester, May 12, 1844. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. His constitution was not fitted for hard service, and the surgeon of the Reg't said he ought not to have been accepted. He, however, performed such service as he was able and bore his lot cheerfully. From April, 1864, was in the Ambulance Corps, and died of disease at Washington, D. C., Aug. 14, 1864. Buried there, but afterwards brought to Rochester.

MICHAEL McHUGH. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

GEORGE W. MELLEN. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Promoted Sergeant. Wounded June 6, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

GEORGE H. MESERVE. Private, Co. A, 1st Reg't. Mustered April 29, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. Re-enlisted private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 1864. Taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff, and endured the horrors of Andersonville and Salisbury. Paroled Nov. 1864. Promoted Sergeant. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.

JACOB C. MESERVE. Private, Co. A, 1st Reg't. Mustered April 29, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. Re-enlisted private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Wounded July 30, 1864. Mainly on guard duty, or cook, Brigade headquarters. Mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

WALTER S. MESERVE. Landsman in Navy. Enrolled April 5, 1864. On ship "Vandalia." Discharged for disability June 20, 1864.

JAMES MORRISON. Substitute for Dudley B. Waldron, 1863.

JAMES W. MORSE. Substitute for Jeremiah Randall. Private, Co. F, 14th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Lost a leg Sept. 19, 1864. Discharged for disability June 9, 1865.

HIRAM P. MURPHY. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Promoted Sergeant May 1, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

JOHN A. MURRAY. Substitute for Joseph H. McDuffee. Private, Co. D, 8th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863.

JAMES NEELAND. Private, Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 28, 1861. Wounded in right shoulder at Antietam. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Jan. 15, 1864. Discharged Nov. 28, 1864.

SOLOMON MOSES NEWLAND. Born in Sehrberg, Bavaria, about 1841. Had been in this country two or three years and worked in Wallace's tannery. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Wounded in arm and chest at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863. Died of his wounds July 4, 1863, and was buried in the National Cemetery at Baton Rouge, La.

JAMES T. NICHOLS. Private, Co. G, 8th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 23, 1861. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, May 1, 1864. Slightly wounded below knee while in camp. Mustered out Jan. 8, 1865.

GEORGE H. NICKERSON. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

JOHN R. NUTE. Carpenter in Construction Corps about five months.

JOHN H. NUTTER. Enlisted in Navy Aug. 25, 1861. On receiving ship "Ohio" one month. On store ship "Brandywine," mostly at Fortress Monroe. Witnessed "Monitor" fight. Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Re-enlisted private, Co. K, 18th Reg't. Mustered March 22, 1865. Mustered out May 6, 1865.

FREDERICK A. ORNE. Sergeant, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

JAMES BURLEIGH OSGOOD. Son of James H., was born in Rochester, 1841. An experienced seaman before the war. Enlisted in Navy at Boston. On receiving ship "Ohio." On the "Hartford," the flag ship of Admiral Farragut. Served nearly three years in many of the most exciting naval battles of the war. Was first gunner of the fore-castle gun. "Showed himself a brave man, — was a favorite with the whole crew." At the storming of the Forts in Mobile Bay he was killed with 12 others by the explosion of a shell, Aug. 5, 1864.

FRANCIS L. OTIS. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Wounded July, 1863. Promoted Corporal Sept. 17, 1863. Resigned Oct. 15, 1863. Re-enlisted in same Co. Jan. 1, 1864. Wounded Aug. 17, 1864, Mustered out July 20, 1865.

FREDERICK OTIS. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Discharged for disability May 9, 1863. Re-enlisted private, Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered Dec. 22, 1863.

ORANGE B. OTIS. Sergeant, Co. D, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 27, 1861. Promoted 1st Lieutenant Nov. 4, 1863. Wounded in left leg June 3, 1864. Discharged for disability Nov. 28, 1864.

ALPHONZO PAGE. Private, Co. I, 6th Reg't. Mustered Jan. 1, 1864. Discharged for disability Jan. 19, 1865.

JAMES W. PAGE. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 2, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

ROBERT M. PALMER. Musician, Co. A, 1st Reg't. Mustered April 29, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. Re-enlisted private, Troop K, 1st Reg't Cavalry. Mustered Oct. 7, 1861. Captured at Columbia Furnace, Va., Oct. 9, 1864. Five weeks in Libbey prison, then exchanged. Mustered out Oct. 24, 1864.

CHARLES H. PARKER. Substitute for William P. Abbott. Private, Co. B, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Promoted Corporal. Wounded June 3, 1864. Deserted while on furlough from hospital, Oct. 30, 1864.

BRADLEY F. PARSONS. Enlisted in Navy Sept. 1861. Served 7 or 8 months on sailing vessel "Onward," visiting Western Islands and the Mediterranean. Re-enlisted Aug. 1864, and served on "Colorado"; was at Fort Fisher; afterwards Paymaster's Steward on "Winona"; in Santee River expedition. Discharged June, 1865.

CHARLES PATTERSON. Substitute for Charles F. Hayes. Private, Co. C, 6th Reg't. Mustered May 18, 1864. Deserted near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 26, 1864.

WILLIAM A. PEABODY. Private, Co. F, 35th Mass. Reg't.

ABRAM PEARL. Son of Isaac and Rachel, was born in Rochester, 1812. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Wounded in hip and captured at James Island, S. C., June 16, 1862, while he with John Yelden was trying to remove their fallen Captain from the field. Died of wounds June 20, and was buried in National Cemetery at Charleston, S. C. Left a wife and five children.

ABRAM WELCH PEARL. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Captured at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864, and died in Sept. or Oct. following, at Charleston, S. C.

GEORGE O. PEARL. Private, Co. H, 18th Reg't. Mustered Feb. 9, 1865. Mustered out July 29, 1865.

CHARLES C. PERKINS. Private, Co. D, 2d Reg't. Mustered June 1, 1861. Deserted Aug. 24, 1862. Returned and was mustered out May 9, 1865.

DUANE T. PERKINS. Sergeant, Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 28, 1861. Discharged for disability Nov. 17, 1862.

JAMES H. PERKINS. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Deserted at Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1864. Returned and was mustered out May 9, 1865.

NATHANIEL W. PERKINS. Substitute for William Toben. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861.

CHARLES F. PICKERING. Private, Troop A, 1st Cavalry. Mustered May 21, 1864. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

GEORGE W. PICKERING. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Discharged for disability.

THEOPHILUS PICKERING. Private, Co. A, 2d Mass. Reg't.

EBENEZER H. PIERCE. Corporal, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Re-enlisted in same Co. Feb. 15, 1864. Employed as baker. Absent, sick, after May 21, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.

JOHN C. PIERCE. Corporal, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. Discharged for disability June 13, 1863.

CHARLES E. PIKE. Private, Troop A, 1st Cavalry. Mustered March 19, 1864. In hospital four months. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

GEORGE E. PINKHAM. Captain, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Commissioned Nov. 3, 1862. Had sword presented by citizens. "A popular officer." Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

JOHN M. PINKHAM. Private, Troop E, 1st Cavalry. Mustered April 5, 1865. Never reached his Reg't. Mustered out May 6, 1865.

HENRY PITCHENGER. Substitute for William Rand. Private, Co. K, 5th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 17, 1864. Transferred to Co. I. Absent in arrest June 28, 1865.

JAMES F. PLACE. Private, 4th Mass. Reg't. Editor of "Lawrence Daily Journal." In camp at Wenham, Mass., performed duties of Provost-Marshal. Went to New Orleans under Gen. Banks. On detached service as Clerk under Capt. Swift of Gen. Emery's staff, engaged two months clearing a bayou on Atchafalaya River. Captured at Springfield, four miles below Port Hudson, but re-captured in a few hours. After the taking of Port Hudson, had charge of government printing-office there a few weeks. Enlisted for nine months, but remained a year, returning home enfeebled by severe disease.

LEONARD F. PLACE. Sergeant, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Promoted 2d Lieutenant July 4, 1862. Had sword presented by citizens. Promoted 1st Lieutenant April 15, 1863. Resigned July 22, 1863.

JOHN M. PLUMER. Private, Co. D, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept. 4, 1864. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

JOSEPH HARTFORD PLUMER. Son of Ephraim, was born in Rochester, July 31, 1841. Was wool-sorter in factory. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. Re-enlisted Corporal, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Discharged for disability Oct. 26, 1863. Died Dec. 6, 1863, twelve days after reaching home.

NARCISSE PRAUGH. Private, Co. F, 2d Reg't. Mustered Nov. 25, 1863. Discharged for disability.

SIDNEY PRINCE. Substitute, 1864, for three years. Reg't unknown.

GEORGE PROVER. Substitute, for three years. Reg't unknown.

FRANK PUGSLEY. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Nurse in hospital. Discharged for disability Oct. 17, 1861. Re-enlisted private, Co. D, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept. 4, 1864. Promoted Corporal March 22, 1865. Mustered out June 23, 1865.

JOHN PUGSLEY. Private, Co. D, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept. 4, 1864. Transferred to Co. B, June 10, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

JAMES RAMSBOTTOM. Son of John, who came to Rochester about 1840, was born in England about 1826. Was in the U. S. Navy for about 20 years before the war. Went by the name of *Charles Melvin*. Was on board Admiral Farra-

gut's flag ship "Hartford." Was at the capture of New Orleans, and the attack on the Forts in Mobile Bay. The same shell which killed J. B. Osgood (q. v.) so injured him that it was probably the remote cause of his death. After an apparent recovery he re-shipped at Portsmouth, but in about two weeks had a shock of paralysis and was sent home insensible and helpless. He remained in this condition about 14 months, when he died, Jan. 5, 1867.

HORACE RANDALL. Private, Co. D, 2d Reg't. Mustered June 1, 1861. Discharged for disability Aug. 21, 1861. Re-enlisted private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Promoted Sergeant April 1, 1865. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

CHARLES O. RANKINS. Private, Co. F, 4th Reg't.

ENOS REWITZER. Born at Bamberg, Germany. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Discharged for disability July 29, 1862. Re-enlisted private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Promoted Corporal Nov. 1, 1862. Wounded in left ankle at Port Hudson and suffered two amputations. Discharged Aug. 13, 1863. Built a house in Rochester after the war.

CHARLES E. RICKER. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Discharged for disability Sept 20, 1863.

ISAAC E. RICKER. Private, Co. F, 7th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 7, 1861. Deserted at Manchester Dec. 30, 1861.

THOMAS P. RICKER. In Navy.

WILLIAM RICKER. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Wounded June 3, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

HARRISON ROBERTS. Carpenter in Construction Corps about five months.

JOHN HARRISON ROBERTS. Son of John L. and Rebecca, was born in Rochester July 30, 1840. Member of Senior Class in Bowdoin College. Said his country needed his services more than he needed an education. Corporal, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 28, 1862. About the time his term of service expired was taken with diphtheria in Louisiana, but lived to reach Concord, where he died Aug. 13, 1863. "An ambitious, patriotic, and every way worthy young man."

JOHN W. ROBERTS. Corporal, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Wounded May 18, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

JAMES ROBERTSON. Substitute, Marine Corps, for four years. Mustered Aug. 23, 1864.

NATHANIEL D. ROBINSON. Son of David and Martha H., was born at Rochester May 9, 1830. Resided in Lawrence, Mass., where he had a family. Private in a Mass. Reg't. Died at home March 29, 1869.

SAMUEL ROBINSON. Brother of preceding, was born Dec. 19, 1840. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Promoted Corporal March 15, 1862. Promoted Sergeant Oct. 15, 1862. Promoted 1st Sergeant. Re-enlisted in same Co. Feb. 12, 1864. Severely wounded in thigh at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 13, 1864. Promoted 2d Lieutenant May 24, 1864. Died of wounds in Hospital at Hampton, Va., June 2, 1864. He was specially cared for by his Masonic brethren, and his body was sent home and buried by them in Rochester. "A very commendable young man, universally esteemed."

CALVIN ROGERS. Private, Troop K, 1st Cavalry, afterwards N. H. Battalion of 1st N. E. Cavalry. Mustered Oct. 7, 1861. Promoted Corporal Oct. 8, 1861. Promoted Sergeant March 1, 1863. Captured at Kelley's Ford March 17, 1863. Prisoner at Belle Isle till exchanged in Fall of 1863. Mustered out Oct. 24, 1864.

STEPHEN HENRY ROGERS. Son of Edmund and Nancy, was born at New Durham, 1843. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Re-enlisted in same Co. Feb. 17, 1864. Died of disease at Point of Rocks, Va., Jan. 13, 1865. Buried in National Cemetery there, grave No. 134, Section F, Division 1.

JAMES ROSS. Private, Co. D, 7th Reg't. Substitute for John F. Hoyt. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Severely wounded Feb. 20, 1864. Deserted at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 1864.

WILLIAM ROSIER. Substitute for John W. Tebbets. Private, Co. F, 14th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Deserted at Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1863.

SAMUEL C. ROWE. Private, Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 28, 1861. Wounded Sept. 17, 1862. Mustered out Nov. 27, 1864.

JAMES RUSSELL. Substitute for John F. Low. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1864.

ANDREW SAMPSON. Brother of the following. On "Mohican," in Navy.

JOHN CALVIN SAMPSON. Son of Luther and Mary E., was born in Dover, Dec. 1, 1839. Resided in Rochester since 1857. Went to Europe as a sailor twice before he was 17. While at work in the shop the paper brought discouraging news from our army. Removing his apron, he turned to his employer and said, "This must be fought out. Somebody must go to the front. You have a family to support and care for, and must remain; but it is my duty to go." Enlisted in Navy, 1861, and served a year on board U. S. Man of War "Bainbridge." Re-enlisted Sergeant, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Promoted 2d Lieutenant, Co. B. Commissioned April 1, 1863. Promoted 1st Lieutenant, Co. E, Jan. 1, 1864. When at home on a furlough, learning that his Reg't was about to go to the front, he hastened back before his time was up. Was killed in a charge on the enemy's works at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. His body, recovered under flag of truce, was found within the rebel intrenchments, pierced by two minie balls. He was buried in Rochester with both Masonic and military honors, the former conducted by Humane Lodge under Franklin McDuffee, W. M., the latter by Strafford Guards of Dover under Lieut. Vittum. "All who knew him speak in terms of unfeigned praise of his rare personal merits, his excellence of character, his pleasing, modest demeanor, his warm, generous-hearted friendship, his determined patriotism and unflinching bravery."

LUTHER B. SAMPSON. Brother of preceding. Sergeant, Co. K, 84th Pennsylvania Reg't. Mustered Oct. 24, 1861. Promoted 2d Lieutenant June 21, 1862. Promoted 1st Lieutenant May 3, 1863. Promoted Captain, Co. F, Sept. 3, 1864. Was in 37 battles. His superior officers testify that he was "esteemed and admired for gentlemanly deportment, coolness and bravery on many a hard fought battlefield."

JAMES SANDERS. Private, Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 28, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Promoted Corporal July 1, 1865. Mustered out July 17, 1865.

BETTON W. SARGENT. Appointed, 1862, Surgeon, 30th Missouri Reg't. Was at siege and capture of Vicksburg. Afterwards Surgeon on Staff of Gen. Thomas while organizing colored Regiments in Tennessee.

ZEBADIAH SARGENT. Corporal, Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 28, 1861. Discharged for disability May 16, 1863.

WILLIAM N. SARLES. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Slightly wounded June 16, 1862. Re-enlisted Feb. 14, 1864. Slightly wounded May 13, 1864. Promoted Corporal March 22, 1865. Resigned June 1, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

JACKSON SHAW. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863. Re-enlisted private, Co. H, 18th Reg't. Mustered Jan. 28, 1865. Wounded in hand. Mustered out July 29, 1865.

GEORGE EDWIN SHOREY. Son of Jeremiah and Eliza. was born in Rochester Oct. 1848. Private, Troop C, 1st Cavalry. Mustered March 30, 1864. Captured June 13, 1864, on account of his horse's failing him. Died of cruelty and starvation amid the horrors of Andersonville prison, Aug. 12, 1864. Buried there in grave No. 5405.

NATHANIEL SHOREY. Private, Co. D, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 23, 1861. Re-enlisted Feb. 19, 1864. Wounded Aug. 16, 1864. Promoted Corporal Aug. 24, 1864. Promoted Sergeant March 2, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

WALTER SHURHAN. Substitute for Noah A. Jenness. Marine Corps. Mustered Aug. 23, 1864.

HOWARD O. SIMON. Private, Co. F., 5th Reg't. Mustered April 20, 1862.

HARLOW SIMONDS. Substitute for G. H. Tilton. Private, Co. B, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Died at Brattleboro', Vt., Oct. 18, 1864.

SAMUEL S. SIMONDS. Substitute for Charles W. Bickford. Private, Co. C, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Promoted Sergeant. Promoted 2d Lieutenant, 36th U. S. Colored Reg't, July, 1864.

JOHN T. SINCLAIR. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 22, 1862.

EDWIN E. SMALL. Private, Co. K, 18th Reg't. Mustered April 1, 1865. Mustered out May 6, 1865.

JAMES FARRINGTON SMITH. Son of Charles and Nancy, was born in Rochester June 21, 1823. Private, Co. K, 12th Reg't. Mustered Sept 10, 1862. Killed instantly at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Left a wife and five children.

JOHN W. SMITH. Enlisted March 30, 1867. Served in Indian war in Iowa. Discharged April 8, 1870.

JOSEPH SMITH. Substitute for George E. Nye. Private, Co. C, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Wounded June 3, 1864. Promoted Corporal Oct. 20, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865.

RICHARD SMITH. Son of Timothy. Enlisted as substitute under name of Charles Hoyt, Sept. 1863. Discharged July, 1865. Afterwards served three years in regular army.

WOODBURY SMITH. Son of John R. and Lavinia, was born in Rochester Jan. 7, 1845. Enlisted as substitute for Alanson B. George of Lempster, under name of William Sanborn. Private, Co. K, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 7, 1863. Severely wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864. Captured and died in prison at Richmond, Va., June 17, 1864. Buried there in National Cemetery.

JOSEPH F. SPINNEY. Private, Co. E, 17th Illinois Reg't. Enlisted for three years, May 25, 1861. Re-enlisted private, Co. D, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept 4, 1864. Discharged May 16, 1865.

HENRY STANSBURY. Substitute for J. W. Ham. In Navy three years. Mustered Aug. 22, 1864.

EDWARD STANTON. Substitute for Edward C. Hurd. Marine Corps four years. Mustered Aug. 16, 1864.

JAMES B. STEVENS. Corporal, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 15, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

J. D. STILLINKAMP. Substitute. Reg't unknown.

LYMAN D. STONE. Substitute for Joseph W. Hurd. Private, Co. F, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Wounded June 3, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865.

JOHN S. SULLIVAN. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Discharged for disability Jan. 28, 1863. Re-enlisted, as substitute for Lafayette Wiggins, in Marine Corps. Mustered Sept. 16, 1864.

AUGUSTUS TAYLOR. In Navy, 1864.

CHARLES TEAGUE. Private, Co. C, 18th Reg't. Mustered April 6, 1865. Mustered out May 6, 1865.

MATTHEW TEAGUE. Private, Co. D, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept. 4, 1864. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

CHARLES E. TEBBETS. Private, Troop A, 1st Cavalry. Mustered March 9, 1864. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

JEREMIAH H. W. TEBBETS. Sergeant, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Promoted Sergeant Major Jan. 18, 1863. Afterwards reduced to ranks. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

NOAH TEBBETS. Corporal, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 22, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863. Re-enlisted Private, 5th Reg't. Mustered Feb. 21, 1865. Is member of the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., and was one of the thirteen detailed to guard the body of Gen. Grant and accompany it to the tomb, and whose portraits appeared in Harper's Weekly of that date.

SAMUEL H. TEBBETS. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861.

WILLIAM THOMAS. Substitute for Charles H. Willey. Marine Corps four years. Mustered Aug. 19, 1864.

JOHN THOMPSON. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 21, 1862. Wounded at Antietam in right foot, Sept. 17, 1862. Discharged for disability March 17, 1863. Re-enlisted private, Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered Dec. 29, 1863.

ANDREW JACKSON THURSTON. Son of Oliver and Susan, was born in Eaton. Substitute for Augustus J. Rogers. Private, Co. B, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Severely wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864. Hip bone broken. Died of wound at City Point, Va., June 25, 1864. Buried in National Cemetery at Arlington, Va. Left a wife, Priscilla, and four children.

EDWARD D. TILTON. Musician, Co. I, 11th Reg't. Mustered Jan. 2, 1864. Transferred to Co. C, 6th Reg't, June 1, 1865. Mustered out July 17, 1865.

GEORGE W. TRICKEY. Private, Co. K, 2d Reg't. Mustered June 8, 1861. Discharged for disability July 15, 1861. Re-enlisted private, 12th Maine Reg't, Oct., 1861. Discharged for disability April, 1862. Re-enlisted Corporal, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Wounded at Port Hudson in left arm, June 13, 1863. Promoted Sergeant. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863. Re-enlisted private, Co. I, Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered Sept. 14, 1864. Discharged Aug. 22, 1865.

JOHN P. TRICKEY. Private, Co. G, 8th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 23, 1861. Promoted Sergeant Dec. 1, 1862. Transferred to Cavalry in Fall of 1863. Re-enlisted Sergeant in same Co. Jan. 4, 1864. Wounded in arm and foot. Discharged Jan. 1, 1865.

JOSEPH TRICKEY. Son of Jacob and Mary, was born in Rochester Aug. 1, 1820. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Promoted Corporal. Was in 16 or 17 battles. Wounded at Gettysburg, and bled to death on the field, July 3, 1863. Buried in grave No. 2513 National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va. Left a wife and one child.

ALONZO H. TWOMBLY. Private, Co. D, 6th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 31, 1863. Wounded July 8, 1864. Mustered out July 17, 1865.

JOSEPH B. TWOMBLY. Sergeant, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Slightly wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Discharged for disability March 18, 1863. Re-enlisted in Navy Sept. 3, 1864. Discharged July, 1865.

JAMES FRANKLIN TUCKER. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. Re-enlisted Corporal, Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 28, 1861. Re-enlisted private, Co. D, Dec. 25, 1863. Wounded near Spottsylvania May 18, and died of wounds May 22, 1864, aged about 28. Left a wife.

GEORGE W. VARNEY. In Navy.

JAMES R. VARNEY. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. Re-enlisted Corporal, Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov.

28, 1861. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863. Discharged for disability April 15, 1864.

JOHN B. VARNEY. Private, 1st Light Battery. Transferred to Co. M, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Jan. 4, 1864. Mustered out June 9, 1865.

SAMUEL F. VARNEY. 2d Lieutenant, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Commissioned Aug. 12, 1861. Had sword presented by citizens. Resigned April 13, 1862.

JOHN H. WARDWELL. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Transferred to Signal Corps, where he served till the Reg't was mustered out, Aug. 13, 1863. After war graduated at Dartmouth College with high rank.

CHARLES H. WARREN. Corporal, Co. K, 2d Reg't. Mustered May 21, 1861. Wounded at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862. Discharged Jan. 26, 1863.

JAMES E. WARREN. Private, Co. B, 7th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 19, 1861. Detailed from company as a carpenter most of the time. Mustered out Dec. 22, 1864.

JOHN S. WARREN. Appointed Ass't Surgeon, 120th U. S. Colored Reg't, Aug. 27, 1864. Post Surgeon at Paducah, Ky., while Gen. Thomas was organizing colored Reg'ts. Post Surgeon at City Point, Va., for 6 or 8 weeks after Lee's surrender.

OSMAN B. WARREN. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Promoted 1st Sergeant March 1, 1864. Captured at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. Suffered the indescribable horrors of Andersonville. Was taken to Charleston and afterwards to Florence, where he was exchanged.

WILBUR F. WARREN. Private, Troop C, 1st Cavalry. Mustered March 30, 1864. Promoted Corporal June 1, 1865. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

JOHN WATSON. In Navy.

ROBERT WATSON. Substitute for Hiram S. Osborne.

MORRIS WELCH. Private, Co. H, 14th Reg't. Substitute for B. L. E. Gowen. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Deserted Nov. 3, 1863.

CHARLES F. WENTWORTH. Private, Troop L, 1st Cavalry. Mustered Dec. 27, 1861. Mustered out Dec. 27, 1864.

CHARLES H. WENTWORTH. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Wounded in shoulder at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Promoted Corporal Aug. 1, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

GEORGE S. WENTWORTH. Enlisted 1861, private, 5th Reg't U. S. Light Artillery in regular army. Wounded in left shoulder at Gettysburg. Discharged Oct., 1864.

LOREN H. G. WENTWORTH. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862. Private, 5th N. Y. Heavy Artillery. Taken prisoner when Gen. Miles surrendered at Harper's Ferry, and paroled on the spot to prevent re-capture. He says of this surrender, "It was the meanest thing I ever saw." Served three years.

ROLAND C. WHICHER. Substitute for John M. Avery. Private, Co. B, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 15, 1863. Wounded June 3, 1864. Deserted from hospital Dec. 4, 1864. Returned and was mustered out May 25, 1865.

JOHN WHITE. Private, Co. K, 13th Illinois Reg't. Enlisted April 1, 1861. Re-enlisted in same Reg't. Discharged for disability June 4, 1864.

PATRICK WHITE. Substitute for George W. Wentworth.

GEORGE WHITEFIELD. Substitute for Dyer P. Hall, 1863.

NATHANIEL H. WILLARD. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept 18, 1861. Deserted while on furlough, July 24, 1864. Returned and mustered out Sept. 18, 1864.

CHARLES E. WILKINSON. Son of William. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. Died Jan. 26, 1863, æt. 31.

WENTWORTH WILLEY. Son of Enoch T. and Sarah, was born in Dover, June 1, 1837. House carpenter in Rochester since 1849. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Died of disease in hospital at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 3, 1863, and was buried there.

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS. Private, Co. K, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 1864.

JOHN WILLIAMS. Private, Co. B, 6th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 31, 1863. Deserted at Camp Nelson, Ky., Jan. 16, 1864.

HARRY WILSON. Private, Troop K, N. H. Battalion 1st New England Cavalry. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862.

HENRY WILSON. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Captured July 4, 1861. Released on parole June 3, 1862. Captured again June 16, 1863. After two months at Belle Isle and Libbey prison was exchanged.

JOHN WILSON. Substitute for John F. Twombly. Private, Co. F, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 17, 1864. Deserted *en route* to Reg't, Dec., 1864.

JOSEPH WINGATE. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Promoted Corporal. Severely wounded at Pocotaligo Bridge, Oct. 22, 1862. Re-enlisted Sergeant in same Co. Feb. 15, 1864. Wounded in right arm at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864. Promoted 1st Lieutenant, Co. K, Feb. 17, 1865. Commanded the Co. at Fort Fisher, also at Raleigh, Aug. 10, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.

ISHAOD WORCESTER. Private, Co. F, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Wounded June 3, 1864. Discharged for disability May 18, 1865.

PHILBRICK M. WORCESTER. Private, Troop C, 1st Cavalry. Mustered April 12, 1864. Mustered out June 8, 1865.

JOHN YELDEN. Son of James, was born in Barnstead, C. E., about 1837. Had lived in Rochester seven years with his mother, whom he supported. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Killed at James Island, June 16, 1862, while he with Abram Pearl was trying to remove their fallen Captain from the field.

CHARLES YORK. Son of Stephen and Kezia, was born in Newfield, Me., Dec., 1843. Had lived in Rochester about two years. Private, Troop B, 1st Cavalry. Mustered March 30, 1864. Captured, and died under the tortures and starvation of Andersonville prison, Sept. 14, 1864. Buried there in grave No. 8736.

GEORGE FRANK YOUNG. Son of Alfred A. and Abbie E., was born at Great Falls, Feb. 14, 1842. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Died of disease *en route* from Port Hudson to Vicksburg, July 29, 1863. Buried on bank of Mississippi.

JOSEPH YOUNG. Private, Co. D, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept. 4, 1864. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

In due time after the close of the war every town of thorough loyalty and genuine patriotism erected a monument of some kind, in honor and commemoration of their fallen heroes. At the annual meeting in March, 1871, this town appointed Franklin McDuffee, M. H. Wentworth, and Silas Hussey a committee to investigate and report in reference to plans and the cost of a Soldiers' Monument. At an adjourned meeting in August they made an elaborate report which was ordered to be printed and distributed among the voters.

At the next annual meeting \$3,000 was appropriated "for enclosing the Common and erecting a Soldiers' Monument according to the plan recommended," and the same committee together with the selectmen were directed to carry out the vote. The completed monument was dedicated Sept. 6, 1872. The oration on the occasion was by Gen. Griffin. C. K. Sanborn was President of the day, and made a very appropriate introductory speech. Franklin McDuffee, chairman of the committee, then formally delivered the monument to the town with fitting remarks, including the following statement:—

"There are inscribed on this monument the names of 54 men — all either natives of this town or residents therein. They did not all count on our quota, but all were in one sense or another the sons of Rochester. These men all died in the service, or were discharged on account of disease or wounds received in the service, and which resulted in death. This is the rule by which the committee have been governed in determining whose names should be inscribed on the monument. We have not placed on the monument the names of any substitutes or non-residents, but have left spaces on each tablet, so that if it shall appear that names have been omitted accidentally or wrongfully, they can be inscribed at any time with little expense."

Edwin Wallace responded with a patriotic and appreciative speech, in behalf of the town.

At the annual town meeting in 1884 it was

"Voted that the Soldiers' Monument be re-modeled and the statue of a soldier be erected thereon . . . and \$3,000 be appropriated for the same.

"Voted to pay the Freight on four Cannon donated by the Government to Sampson Post G. A. R. to ornament the Soldiers' Monument."

The following March \$500 more was raised to complete the Soldiers' Monument, which was re-dedicated May 30, 1885, under direction of the G. A. R. The account is condensed from the "Rochester Courier."

The procession formed an imposing array, with sixty Grand Army boys, Sturtevant Guards, Montolinia and Kennedy Lodges of Odd Fellows, and St. Jean Baptiste Société, with the American and Murphy Bands. At the common was a throng of people numbering nearly 5,000. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Bass, followed by singing by the Rochester Choral Union of seventy voices, under direction of Col. Whitehouse. The presiding officer was Ezra Pray, who made the opening address in commemoration of the

dead, after which the monument was unveiled by A. S. Parshley. Silas Hussey then delivered the monument in brief words to the town, and John L. Copp replied in an eloquent and patriotic speech. The Grand Army ceremony of dedication was then performed by Department Commander Collis of Portsmouth, Senior Vice-Commander Wyatt of Northfield, and Adjutant George Hodgdon of Portsmouth. The placing of the emblems of the army and the navy, the musket and anchor, surrounded by a guard of honor, was a beautiful portion of the exercises. The oration by Major George S. Merrill was a masterpiece of eloquence. Only a full report could do it justice. The music was excellent, and everything was conducted in an appropriate and satisfactory manner.

As after the Revolution the Order of Cincinnati was established to stimulate and perpetuate patriotism and to relieve the necessities of families of fallen or destitute defenders of liberty, so after the Rebellion sprang up the Grand Army of the Republic to stimulate and perpetuate loyalty to the National government, and to assist worthy defenders of the Nation's honor or their needy families.

The ritual of the order was written by Col. B. F. Stephenson of Springfield, Ill., who had served as Surgeon of the 14th Illinois Infantry, and enjoys the distinction of having organized the first post April 6, 1866, at Decatur, Ill. From this small nucleus developed the now widely extended and magnificent order of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Sampson Post No. 22* was instituted in Rochester Feb. 3, 1870, being named from Lieut. John C. Sampson whose war record has already been given. Noah Tebbetts was its first commander. In 1874 the interest in the organization had decreased here as elsewhere, and it was thought best to reorganize. A new charter was obtained Dec. 30, since which time the organization has been kept alive, though at times through the efforts of a very few. There are now 84 members, and a good degree of interest in the order.

Decoration day has always been observed. For several years in its early history the post was enabled to conduct suitable services by the aid of generous subscriptions obtained mainly through the

*The following record of Sampson Post was prepared by T. H. Edgerly.

efforts of Hon. James H. Edgerly who, in common with many prominent citizens, took much interest in its welfare. Of late years the sum of one hundred dollars has been annually appropriated by the town for this purpose.

A large amount of money has been expended by this post in aiding needy comrades, and its charity has not been confined to its own membership, but other needy comrades or families of those who once wore the blue have been dealt with generously. Indeed the books show that more money has been expended for their aid than for that of members. Funds for this purpose have been obtained by means of Fairs and other entertainments, and the citizens of the town have never failed to respond liberally to appeals in its behalf.

The post has naturally taken much interest in such town affairs as the erection of a Soldiers' Monument. The original monument was dedicated under its auspices Sept. 5, 1872, and largely through efforts of its members the present monument was erected, and dedicated May 30, 1885. The cannon near the monument were applied for on suggestion of Cyrus K. Sanborn, Esq., and were given by act of Congress to the Post and by it to the town.

Sampson Post attended the National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Portland, Me., in 1885, accompanied by the American Band, whose services were paid for by the citizens. The post was also at the Soldiers' Reunion at Manchester, and in 1884 and 1886 at the Reunion at the Wiers. It has also been present on other patriotic and military occasions, notably the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at Dover.

The annual *Camp Fire* of the post is an occasion of great interest not only to its members but to its numerous friends as well. Then, as on other suitable occasions, its members have sought to teach the great lessons of its motto, "*Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty.*"

The post has had the following Commanders: —

Noah Tebbetts, 1870.
Osman B. Warren, 1871, '72.
Wilbur F. Warren, 1873.
Sherwood W. Goodwin, 1874.
Edward L. Kimball, 1875, '79, '80.

John F. Billings, 1876, '77, '78.
Charles W. Dame, 1881, '82.
Thomas H. Edgerly, 1883, '84.
Charles E. Pike, 1885.
Ira B. Dennett, 1886, '87.

The following list includes all who have been members from the beginning.

The * denotes present members (1887).

- Edward F. Ricker, Corp., 29th Me.
- * Osman B. Warren, 1st Serg't, 9th N. H.
- * Wilbur F. Warren, Serg't, 1st N. H. Cavalry.
- Noah Tebbetts, 15th N. H.
- Charles R. Brackett, 4th N. H.
- James McCrellis, 3d N. H.
- * Lewis McD. Hussey, 1st N. H.; Capt., 4th N. H.
- James Howell.
- John Beecher.
- * John F. Billings, Serg't, 14th Mass.
- John Burke, 6th N. H.
- Cyrus Brackett, 18th N. H.
- * G. E. Butler, 15th Mass. Bat.
- Owen Carroll, Navy.
- B. F. Chesley.
- H. M. Coffin.
- * Charles W. Folsom, Navy.
- Edward Horney, Mus. 9th N. H.
- Harland P. Horne, 18th N. H.
- Charles G. Horney, 15th N. H.
- Albert Horney, 1st N. H. Art.
- * James Nealand, 6th N. H.
- * G. W. Rollins, 1st U. S. Art.; Corp., 200th Penn.
- * J. L. Rollins, 19th Mass.
- Horace Randell, 9th N. H.
- B. W. Sargent.
- George W. Trickey.
- Matthew Teague.
- * John P. Trickey, 1st Serg't, 8th N. H.
- * John White.
- Charles E. Hammett, 15th N. H.
- * George W. Hurd, 4th N. H.
- Luther B. Sampson, Capt., 84th Penn.
- * J. B. Stevens, 15th N. H.
- C. W. Johnson.
- Enos Rewitzer, 3d N. H.; 15th N. H.
- Charles Wentworth, Corp., 9th N. H.
- * Sherwood W. Goodwin, 8th N. H.
- E. E. Small, 18th N. H.
- G. W. Tanner.
- Charles Teague, 18th N. H.
- W. C. Tufts, 27th Me.
- Charles Dore, Corp., 2d N. H.
- William S. Hixon, Navy.
- F. A. Orne, 15th N. H.
- Stephen Colby.
- * Albion N. Goodwin, 8th N. H.
- Joseph Spinney, 17th Ill.; 1st N. H. Heavy Art.
- * Charles E. Blackmar, Serg't, 9th N. H.
- F. S. Giles, Corp., 17th U. S. Inf.
- Fred A. Kimball, 31st Me.
- Charles W. Thompson, Navy.
- Hiram W. Ellis, 15th Me.
- George Blackmar, 35th Mass.
- Fernando Gale, 2d Conn.; 2d Ill. Light Battery.
- * J. C. Logan, 2d N. H.
- * W. C. Mallette, 31st Me.
- Frank Mathes, 7th U. S. Inf.
- * Thomas H. Edgerly, Yeom., Navy.
- John Collins, Navy.
- * Charles E. Pike, 1st N. H. Cav.
- * William H. Watson, 13th N. H.
- * Thomas S. Pease, 13th N. H.
- William H. Randall, 1st N. H. Heavy Artillery.
- Sylvester Ham, Serg't, 9th N. H.
- * Edward L. Kimball, Serg't, 1st N. H. Cavalry.
- * Marion H. Osgood, 14th Me.
- * James Collins.
- John D. Murrey, Surgeon's Steward, Navy.
- * J. L. Davidson, F. C. Fireman, Navy.
- Justin M. Leavett, 1st Me. Heavy Art.
- * Ira B. Dennett, Corp., 30th Mass.
- * Thomas C. Henham, 5th Mich. Cav.
- * Henry Wilson, Corp., 1st N. H. Cav.
- Fred Otis, 3d N. H.
- William H. Drew, Drummer, 18th N. H.
- A. J. Harriman, 18th N. H.
- Joseph Burckstead, 1st N. H. Heavy Artillery.
- * I. E. Watson, 24th Me.
- William B. Kennard, Serg't, 16th Me.
- William Watson, 13th Me.
- Bart Welch, Serg't, 3d Vt.
- George F. Hurd, 1st N. H. Heavy Art.
- Amos Gale, 8th N. H.
- James McDonald, 51st N. Y.
- John Fletcher, 21st Me.
- * King S. Hill, 31st Me.
- * Charles W. Dame, Corp., 26th Mass.
- * Lewis F. Horne, 15th N. H.; 18th N. H.
- * John D. Parshley, Serg't, 13th N. H.
- James Finnegan, 7th N. H.
- * Jeremiah Hall, Corp., 3d N. H.
- Patrick O'Gorman, Music., 13th N. J.
- Frank L. Avery, 1st N. H.; Corp., 5th N. H.
- * James F. McIntire, 1st N. H. Heavy Artillery.
- John F. Thompson, 16th Me.
- * Walter Meserve, Navy.

- James W. Rollins, 12th N. H.
 * Zebadiah Sargent, 6th N. H.
 Charles S. Burnham, 8th N. H.
 Warren S. Whitehouse, 1st N. H. Heavy Art.
 Joseph M. Cleare, 2d Mass. Cav.
 Calvin Rogers, Serg't, 1st N. H. Cav.
 Nehemiah Colbath, 2d N. H.
 * John W. Chesman, 1st Mass.
 George B. Jenness, 5th N. H.
 * James F. Marshall, Corp., 12th N. H.
 * Owen Henwood, 10th N. H.
 * Stephen Brock, 15th Mass. Bat.
 * Walter S. Hussey, 3d N. H.
 * Lewis D. Yeaton, 8th Me.
 George D. Clark, 15th N. H.
 * Enos L. Glidden, 1st N. H. Heavy Art.
 * A. S. Parshley.
 * Frank Sleeper, Corp., 8th N. H.
 * E. S. Moore, 1st Me. Cav.
 * Elbridge W. Howard, 3d N. H.
 * John H. Nutter, 1st N. H. Heavy Art.
 * Charles A. Glidden, 11th N. H.
 * Edward F. Goodwin, 2d Mass. Heavy Artillery.
 * Sylvester O. Boody, 27th Me.
 * Horace L. Worcester, Navy.
 * Daniel M. Philbrick, 18th N. H.
 * N. C. Phillips, Quartermaster, Navy.
 * John Pugsley, 1st N. H. Heavy Art.
- * Oliver Hussey, 8th N. H.
 * George W. Pickering, 5th N. H.
 * Nicholas Brock, 1st N. H. Heavy Art.
 * George A. Bennett, 50th Mass.
 * Charles C. Rowe, 8th N. H.
 * A. L. Abbott, 2d N. H.
 * Charles W. Edgerly, Capt., 9th N. H.
 * James T. Nichols, 8th N. H.
 * S. E. Root, 9th Mich.
 * J. H. Duntley, 5th N. H.
 George L. Hersom, 2d Lieut., 5th N. H.
 * Charles F. McKusick, 6th Me.
 * A. F. Berry, 8th N. H.
 * Lewis A. Chesley, Serg't, 5th N. H.
 * Wesley R. Horne, Corp., 5th N. H.
 * George F. Richardson, Capt., 8th N. H.
 * Albert F. Seavey, 13th N. H.
 * John A. Dillingham, 27th Me.
 * Charles G. Jenness, Corp., 1st N. H. Cavalry.
 * B. Frank Grover, 4th Mass. Heavy Art.
 * L. D. Hamlin, 20th Mass.; 7th Penn.
 * Andrew R. Hayes, 1st R. I. Cav.; 1st N. H. Heavy Art.
 * Riley H. Parker, 9th N. H.
 * Charles B. Gafney, Capt., 13th N. H.
 * Daniel Hussey, 15th N. H.
 * John H. Pingree.
 * Patrick Foy.
 * Maynard Russell, 1st Mass.

CHAPTER XII.

CHURCH HISTORY SINCE 1819.

“Over the roofs of the pioneers
Gathers the moss of a hundred years ;
On man and his works has passed the change
Which needs must be in a century’s range.
But fresh and green from the rotting roots
Of the primal forest the young growth shoots ;
From the death of the old the new proceeds,
And the life of truth from the rot of creeds ;
On the ladder of God which upward leads
The steps of progress are human needs.”

As already noticed, the year 1819 marks the transition from a somewhat compulsory support of religious institutions to a system entirely voluntary. Many Christian people were discouraged and disheartened. They feared not so much for their own particular church, as for the cause of religion itself. They were certainly grieved that other sects were coming in to divide the field, but the best people were far more anxious lest many should drift away entirely from the house and the worship of God. Results have long since demonstrated that though their fears were by no means groundless, yet on the whole the free system secures a higher degree of purity in the church, and consequently more reverence for real religion among the people at large. Notwithstanding the prevalent neglect and the various evils that infest modern society, we have no reason to look back with regret to the days of the fathers. For the best church work, and the highest types of Christian life and character, we have no need to turn lamenting to the past, but rather rejoicing and hopeful to the present and the future.

The parish accounts had been kept separate from the town accounts since 1791, and the two bodies were legally separated in 1819. But the Congregational Society had no corporate existence till four years later, as shown by the following records.

“ Ap. 4, 1823. At a Meeting of a respectable number of the inhabitants of Rochester assembled at the Meeting House, — Voted to form themselves into a

Society by the name of the first Congregational Society in the Town of Rochester." . . . A Constitution "offered by Mr. Thomas C. Upham" was adopted and the meeting adjourned to April 9. At the adjourned meeting the society was formed "under the Act of this State passed February 8th 1791; subject only, however, to the limitations in the Act passed July 1st, 1819."

In May, Tobias Twombly, Wm. Hurd, and Samuel Allen were appointed "to make arrangements for the accommodation of the Singers." This committee built pews in the gallery and sold them at auction agreeable to the following notice.

"DON'T FORGET.

"Will be sold at Publick Auction on Friday 4th of July Next thirteen new & elegant Pews in the Gallery of the Meeting House. Sale to commence on the premises at 8 O'clock forenoon and will be closed with dispatch. As the order for celebrating the day will about this time demand particular attention. Terms liberal and made known at the sale.

"Rochester June 28, 1823.

**"HATEVIL KNIGHT Auctioneer,
"By William Hurd."**

These pews sold at prices varying from \$7.50 to \$22.50 each. The plan preserved in the records is on the opposite page.

"Aug. 9, 1824, Voted to alter the original Plan of the back privileges in the North East and South West galleries So that there be only Six Pews instead of eight in each gallery," also "to build a line of Free Pews on the back of the Front Gallery, and to use the Old Seats in the Galleries in building the line of Free Pews."

May 3, 1823, it was voted to raise \$175 for preaching. The Massachusetts Society for promoting Christian Knowledge had made them a grant of one hundred dollars annually for five years, on condition that they should settle "Thomas C. Upham or some other minister approved by this board." This offer was accepted with thanks "for their generous proposal." In June a call was extended to Mr. Upham to become colleague pastor with Mr. Haven, who "is so worn out with age that he feels no longer able to perform the duties of his station and wishes to have a Colleague in his day to take the duties of a Gospel Minister upon himself." The salary offered was \$350 in addition to the \$100 granted by the Christian Knowledge Society, with four Sabbaths' leave of absence.

The Ordination took place July 16, 1823. Rev. John Tompson of South Berwick, Me., was Moderator of the Council, and Rev. Jona. French of North Hampton, Scribe. The services were as

PLAN OF PEWS IN GALLERY.

follows:—Introductory Prayer, Rev. Josiah Prentice of Northwood; Sermon, Rev. I. W. Putnam of Portsmouth; Consecrating Prayer, Rev. Asa Piper of Wakefield; Charge, Rev. John Thompson; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. Jona. French; Concluding Prayer, Rev. Samuel Chandler of Eliot, Me.

The ministry of Mr. Upham, though short, was of great value to the church. Probably no man could have been found better adapted for the work needed at that time. His relations to the senior pastor were thoroughly harmonious and cordial, and the discourse he gave at Mr. Haven's funeral showed how well he appreciated the work and character of his father in the ministry. Oct. 23, 1823, the Church met at Mr. Haven's house and adopted a new Covenant and Confession of Faith. The latter was quite elaborate, containing eleven articles. At the same meeting Ensign Nathaniel Hayes was chosen deacon. Perhaps the most important act of the church for half a century was the following:—

“Voted, that the system of Church fellowship, called the Half-way Covenant, being found to be prejudicial to the interests of religion be discontinued.”

As seen in a preceding chapter, this old usage had divided and almost dissevered the church a generation before. Its root was in the *quasi* union of Church and State, and when this union was wholly severed, almost no one had any interest in retaining the disastrous custom. So passed away quietly one of the worst evils that ever infested the church.

The next church record is as follows:—

“March 23, 1824. Voted also to purchase a silver cup or tankard, as might be thought best for the use of the Table from money left by our deceased brother, Mr. Buzzel, with a suitable inscription on the same.”

“Voted that after purchasing the silver cup . . . the remainder of the hundred dollars left with Mr. Hurd, who should take from the same whatever he might want in order to make out the sum Given by him for the Bell on the Meeting House, agreeably to Mr. Buzzel's Will, and that whatever then remained should be returned to the Church.”

“The Above votes are connected with the fact, which ought to be recorded here in honor of the memory of the deceased, that John B. Buzzel, a member of this Church, who died Jan. 6, 1824, left at his decease an hundred dollars for the use of the Church.”

As far as can be ascertained no one now knows anything of this

bequest. The January following, Maj. Samuel Allen was chosen deacon.

Mr. Upham having been appointed to a professorship in Bowdoin College was dismissed by a Council Feb. 11, 1825, closing his labors in May. The following record is in a fair, clear hand, neither the pastor's nor the clerk's: —

“Rochester May 29 — 1825.

“This day the Rev. Thomas Cogswell Upham closed his labours in the pastoral office, by delivering a farewell discourse to the people of his charge, he having accepted the Professorship of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy in Bowdoin College. During his residence at Rochester, as pastor of the church, which continued 22 months, there were 12 communion seasons, at which 53 persons were admitted to the church, of which one was by letter, and one upon her dying bed. There was but one communion season at which no addition was made to the church. Forty-five baptisms were administered, viz., 12 children and 33 adults; 3 were baptized by Mr. Haven, the rest of the adults and the children by Mr. Upham.”

THOMAS COGSWELL UPHAM, son of Hon. Nathaniel and Judith (Cogswell) Upham, was born in Deerfield Jan. 30, 1799, but removed with his parents to Rochester in infancy. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1818, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1821; was Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics in Bowdoin College from 1824 to 1867; received the degree of D. D. from Wesleyan University in 1843, and LL. D. from Rutgers College in 1870. In 1867 he removed to Kennebunkport, Me., and died in New York City April 1, 1872. He married Phebe, daughter of Nathaniel Lord of Kennebunkport, Me., in May, 1825. He was the author of a large number of valuable books, the most noted of which are “Elements of Mental Philosophy,” with an abridgment of the same, a “Treatise on the Will,” the “Interior or Hidden Life,” and the “Life and Religious Opinions of Madame Guyon.” He published also a series of poems entitled “American Cottage Life,” and “Letters from Europe, Egypt, and Palestine.” He combined in a remarkable degree keenness and depth of thought with simplicity and clearness of expression. When he came to Rochester Mr. Haven had become old and somewhat broken with years. Mr. Upham said afterwards “the preaching had so run down that the people did not expect much.” It was his custom to spend four days of each week walking and visiting from house to house, talking religion wherever he went. In the two remaining days he would hastily

"scratch off" two sermons for the ensuing Sunday. Visiting Rochester in 1868 he said that people had now become trained to expect good sermons and would not tolerate such as he then gave. In his visits he was in the habit of saying to the people that it was only fair, as he had taken so much pains to come and see them, that they should return the compliment by coming to see and hear him the next Sunday. In two or three weeks the house was filled, and, as already noticed, a continuous revival followed. Mr. Upham was eminent for the fervor and depth of his piety. He made a written consecration of himself "unreservedly to his Redeemer" at the age of eighteen. Throughout his life he was in the habit of talking directly of personal religion wherever he went. At the college he kept a list of the students, and called every day upon some of them for the purpose of religious conversation. In his latter days he was frequently meeting persons who had been converted through the influence of his writings. The mystic "quietism" of Madame Guyon fascinated his mind by its agreement with his own deep experience. He died, as he had lived, peaceful, quiet, wholly trusting in his divine Redeemer. "A good man, full of the Holy Spirit and of faith." He was among the great men of his generation, whose memory will not soon fade away.

After Mr. Upham left, the church remained six months without a pastor, and the Society voted that they preferred to hire rather than to settle a minister. But in November the Church extended a call to Isaac Willey, who was then a young man just finishing his theological studies. After several meetings and conferences with Mr. Willey, the Society joined in the call, and voted to pay him \$500 per annum. Mr. Willey hesitated, thinking the salary too small. The Society stated that they were sensible the sum was small, but "should it be inadequate, it is not to be doubted that there are many persons who would voluntarily contribute in order to make the salary equal to the exigencies of their minister." In these circumstances Mr. Willey signified his acceptance Dec. 25, 1825. David Barker, Jr., James Tebbets, Samuel Page, Nathaniel Upham, and Tobias Twombly were appointed to make arrangements for the Ordination, which occurred Jan. 18, 1826. Rev. Dr. Tyler, President of Dartmouth College, was Moderator

of the Council, and Rev. Jona. French, Scribe. The services were as follows:—Introductory Prayer, Rev. Geo. W. Campbell of South Berwick, Me.; Sermon, Rev. Bennett Tyler, D. D., of Hanover; Consecrating Prayer, Rev. Joseph W. Clary of Dover; Charge, Rev. Jona. French of North Hampton; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. Jona. L. Hale of Campton; Address to Church, Rev. Federal Burt of Durham; Concluding Prayer, Rev. James Walker of Farmington.

Mr. Willey remained here nearly eleven years, and his pastorate left a marked practical impress on the church and people. It was just the period when the temperance reform began, and he took up the work with enthusiastic determination. He obtained noted lecturers from abroad, and by persistent effort at last aroused the church to take a square stand on the subject. The year 1832 was one of special activity. At a church meeting May 4,

“Two subjects were brought forward by the pastor. One the importance of the church’s taking some decided measures in regard to temperance, the other the importance of taking some measures in regard to the better observance of the Sabbath.”

More particulars will be given in another chapter. About this time there were extensive revivals throughout the country, and Rochester shared in the work. Protracted meetings were held, and the house was crowded. On one Sabbath Mr. Willey asked those who were interested to rise, and more than a hundred responded. There were only nine male members of the church at that time. Two of these, including one of the deacons, had been disciplined for intemperance, and the others were more or less guilty of the same offence. The church was considerably purified and strengthened by the revival.

In 1827, under the direction of Mr. Willey, was made the first canvass of the town for the distribution of Bibles. Seventy families were found without a Bible, thirteen in one school district. After the distribution it was known that some copies were sold for rum, and one, at least, was burned.

In the first year of Mr. Willey’s pastorate this church united with the Methodists in a Union Sabbath School, probably the first Sabbath School in Rochester. At the end of a year it was decided to hold Sabbath Schools in each church separately. (See Appendix.)

In 1833 a meeting was called "to determine whether the relations of Mr. Willey and this Society shall cease by mutual consent." A week later it is recorded that "arrangements having been made for securing the payment of Rev. Mr. Willey's salary," he was requested to remain.

The next year, Mr. Willey having been chosen Secretary of the N. H. Missionary Society, a Council was called to advise concerning his dismissal. This Council met Sept. 22 and 23, 1834, but came to no decision, and adjourned one month. Oct. 22, "after much deliberation and prayer" the Council advised his dismissal. Thus closed the longest and in many respects the most important pastorate of the modern period of this church history.

ISAAC WILLEY, son of Darius and Mary (Pulsifer) Willey, was born at Campton Sept. 8, 1793; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1822; studied Theology with President Tyler and Prof. Shurtleff at Hanover, spending the year 1825 as a resident licentiate at Andover, Mass.; was Secretary of the N. H. Missionary Society from 1834 to 1837, and then pastor of the Congregational Church at Goffstown, for fourteen years; was agent of the American Bible Society, and Secretary of the New Hampshire Bible Society from 1850 till 1875; removed from Goffstown to Pembroke in 1865, where he died Oct. 24, 1883, at the age of ninety years. He was a man of excellent spirit, devoted to the service of Christ, thoroughly in earnest in every good work. His work here in the temperance cause cannot soon be forgotten. He was generally wise and prudent, and was rarely at a loss what to do in an emergency. In one case, however, he was completely foiled. Calling on one of his deacons who was badly given to drink, at the tea table he asked him this question: "Deacon, if you had a dog who had become mad, and had bitten your own and the neighbors' children, would you kill him or keep him?" The deacon perceiving the drift of the question, instantly replied, "I would keep him!" and for once the parson had nothing to say.

Mr. Willey published a History of the New Hampshire Bible Society, and of the Congregational Churches in Campton and Pembroke.

Mr. Willey was a true man, kind, helpful, and encouraging to

the younger brethren in the ministry, sincere, earnest, faithful in all his public and private relations. All who knew him regarded him with respect and affection. Many can still "bear witness to his sound doctrine, his cheerful faith, his gospel gentleness, his tender fidelity, his willingness to spend and be spent in every good work, and his strong practical common sense in the pulpit."

Nov. 21, 1836, the Church voted to call Edward Cleveland at a salary of \$500. He was ordained and installed Jan. 11, 1837. Rev. Jonathan Ward of Barrington was Moderator of the Council, and Rev. Mr. Smith of Great Falls, Scribe. The services were as follows:—Introductory Prayer, Rev. Alvan Tobey of Durham; Sermon, Rev. Mr. Fitz of Ipswich, Mass.; Ordaining Prayer, Rev. Mr. Holt of Portsmouth; Charge, Rev. Jonathan Ward; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. Mr. Smith; Address to People, Rev. David Root of Dover; Concluding Prayer, Rev. Benjamin G. Willey of Milton.

October 30 of the same year Mr. Cleveland was dismissed at his own request on account of insufficient salary.

EDWARD CLEVELAND, son of Hosmer and Fluvia (Bissell) Cleveland, was born in Shipton, C. E., Dec. 9, 1804; graduated at Yale College 1832; received his Theological education at Yale Seminary, and preached a year in Hanover, Conn., before coming to Rochester. After leaving here he was engaged in teaching for five years; was six years pastor and teacher in Bath, N. H.; and afterwards spent a long and laborious life in preaching and teaching in Vermont, Canada, and the West. He published a history of his native town, also a poem entitled "The Stream of Time." He died in Burlington, Kan., Sept. 29, 1886.

In January, 1839, a call was extended to Francis V. Pike offering a salary of \$600, and he was ordained and installed Feb. 20, with the following services:—Invocation and Reading Scriptures, Rev. Alvan Tobey of Durham; Introductory Prayer, Rev. Joseph Loring of Lebanon, Me.; Sermon, Rev. Edwin Holt of Portsmouth; Ordaining Prayer, Rev. Benjamin G. Willey of Milton; Charge, Rev. Andrew Rankin of South Berwick, Me.; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. John R. Adams of Great Falls; Concluding Prayer, Rev. Samuel Nichols of Barrington.

About this time the Piscataqua Association of ministers prepared a series of Articles and Confession of Faith which they recommended to the churches for adoption. This church referred the matter to a committee, who reported in favor July 5, 1839. Action was, however, deferred, and they were finally adopted Jan. 8, 1843.

In 1840, after "a day of fasting and prayer," a protracted meeting was held which resulted in a revival whereby twenty-one were added to the church.

The relations between Mr. Pike and the church were entirely harmonious, but in September, 1841, he was dismissed at his own request, because they found themselves unable to continue the same rate of salary.

FRANCIS VERGNIES PIKE was born at Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 2, 1813; graduated at Yale College 1831; at Andover Seminary 1835; and died at Newburyport, Sept. 4, 1843.

At a meeting of the Society July 25, 1842, the following vote was passed:—

"Whereas the Congregational Meeting House has been long built viz. in 1780 & two Towns have since been taken off this Town & what more effects the interest of the Society is that the number of those that attend meeting in said House are greater than live North of said House & it would convene & accommodate the Society better to have the Meeting House removed further north into or near the centre of the Village & nearer the centre of the population of the Parish—

"Therefore resolved That this Society deem it necessary for the best interests of the Society to remove their Meeting House from its present situation to some situation nearer the Centre of the Village & that the house be thoroughly repaired and fitted up in modern style.

"Also resolved and voted that in consideration that James Tibbets, Samuel Stackpole, Benj^a Barker and others associated with them propose to the Society and have mutually agreed with each other to provide a lot and house for public worship nearer the centre of the village than the house stands and appropriate it to a place of worship for the Society, that in Consideration of these promises the Society does hereby absolutely & wholly so far as the right in said House pertains to them, relinquish and quit-claim said right to said Tibbets and those associated with him, and give them liberty to remove said House at their pleasure."

The parties to whom the meeting-house was thus conveyed divided the expense into shares of \$50 each. They were to build and own the house, selling the pews to help pay for it, and if there should be any money over expenses, it was to be divided

among them in proportion to their several shares. The subscription list, dated August, 1841, is as follows:—

“Ezra Hayes, Jonathan T. Seavey, Widow Sarah McDuffee, Aaron Flagg, George W. Flagg, Benjamin Hayes, Widow Mehitabel Young, one half share each; James Tebbitts, Benjamin Barker, Charles Henderson, Jonathan T. Dodge, John McDuffee, Jr., Lydia March, Stephen M. Mathes, John F. Folsom, Jacob Smart, N. V. Whitehouse, James Y. Hayes, Calvin Hale, Elizabeth Hale, Luther Hale, Alfred Hale, one share each; Samuel Stackpole, John Roberts, Jr., Francis V. Pike, Mrs. E. Hale, two shares each; and J. H. Woodman, three shares.”

Mr. Pike having left was not called on for his subscription, but Prof. T. C. Upham gave one share, making the whole amount \$1,425. The sale of pews netted \$2,265, just about covering the whole expense.

In October, 1842, a call was extended to Rev. John E. Farwell of Castine, Me., offering \$500 salary. John McDuffee, Jr., Richard Kimball, and J. H. Woodman were the committee of arrangements. His acceptance was dated July 22, 1843, and he was installed Aug. 16. The council met Aug. 15, the new house was dedicated in the forenoon of the next day, and the installation services were in the afternoon, as follows:—Reading Scriptures, Rev. Joseph Loring of Lebanon, Me.; Introductory Prayer, Rev. E. D. Eldridge of Hampton; Sermon, Rev. J. S. Young of Dover; Installing Prayer, Rev. Benjamin G. Willey of Milton; Charge, Rev. Charles Walker of Wells, Me.; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. Samuel Bean of Great Falls; Address to People, Rev. Isaac Willey of Goffstown; Concluding Prayer, Rev. Samuel Nichols of Barrington.

Prof. Upham never lost his interest in the home of his childhood and the church of his early manhood, as the following record plainly attests:—

“By the persevering assistance of Prof. T. C. Upham the subscription for the parsonage was completed & the conveyance made to the Chh. & parish May 27, 1845.”

Though the meeting-house had been moved, repaired, and dedicated, there was still great need of a room for social meetings. By special effort of the ladies this was secured, as seen by the following record:—

Feb 26, 1846. “Held our Monthly Chh. meeting for the first time in our vestry which was finished off under the Chh. by the united avails of a Tea-party on the 4th of July last & a Singing School this winter.” A part of the

basement was still used for a store room, as the Society voted in April, 1849, "that fifty cts be required of all persons for the storage of each sleigh under the Meeting House during the Summer & seventy five cts for each Carriage during the Winter."

At the annual meeting in 1846 the Society found they were owing Mr. Farwell over \$460 on his salary, which they paid by borrowing money. This course naturally led to the next year's record of notice to the pastor that they could thenceforth pay no more than \$425 with the use of the parsonage. The final result could not have been otherwise than a dismissal of Mr. Farwell, which occurred in January, 1852, he having preached here nine years.

JOHN EDWARD FARWELL was born at Ashby, Mass., Dec. 9, 1809, and graduated at Amherst College 1836, and at Andover Theological Seminary 1839. "He became interested in personal religion" while a student in the Academy at New Ipswich, "and after a period of darkness and doubt, he found the light which shone more and more brightly to the end." He was ordained as an Evangelist at Ashby Oct. 30, 1839, being under appointment as a missionary of the American Board, but his failing health compelled him to relinquish the purpose. He preached for two years at Castine, Me., before his settlement here. After leaving Rochester he was for a time at St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he accepted a call to settle, but by advice of physicians finally gave it up. He became acting pastor at Pelham, where he continued to preach as long as his failing strength would allow. The last time he preached was while on a visit at Rochester. "He was then very feeble and it was known he could not recover. He was the personification of patient resignation and devotion to the cause of his Master. He told his doctor that if there was any encouragement that by rest and care he might recover, he would cease work, but as he could not get well, he desired to labor to the last." He died at Fitchburg, Mass., Dec. 24, 1858, leaving a widow and two sons.

After Mr. Farwell left, Rev. George Spaulding was acting pastor for about a year, when he withdrew on account of poor health.

In January, 1854, Rev. James C. Seagrave accepted a call to the pastorate with a salary of \$540 and use of parsonage. A

provision in the call whereby the connection could be terminated on six months' notice by either party was seriously objected to by the Council "as uncongregational in principle and pernicious in practice." Nevertheless they voted to proceed to the installation, but Rev. Asa Mann of Exeter withdrew lest he should seem to sanction the provision. The installation occurred May 25, 1854, with the following services:—Reading Scriptures, Rev. Joseph Loring of Lebanon, Me.; Sermon, Rev. I. P. Cleveland, D. D., of Northampton, Mass.; Installing Prayer, Rev. D. D. Tappan of Farmington; Charge, Rev. B. R. Allen of South Berwick, Me.; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. William D. Hitchcock of Exeter; Address to People, Rev. Alvan Tobey of Durham; Concluding Prayer, Rev. Isaac C. White of Newmarket.

In December, 1855, the church voted "with regret" to accept Mr. Seagrave's resignation "on account of necessity for his wife to remove to a milder climate."

JAMES CARTER SEAGRAVE was born April 14, 1821, at Uxbridge, Mass.; graduated at Brown University in 1845; at Andover Theological Seminary in 1849; and was ordained and installed pastor of the Fifth Congregational Church in Providence, R. I., Dec. 3, 1851. Since leaving Rochester he has been acting pastor in various places, and removed to Peru, Mass., in 1884, where he remains acting pastor of the Congregational Church.

In 1856 the meeting house was struck by lightning and very narrowly escaped entire destruction. The belfry was badly damaged, necessitating repairs at a cost of \$160.

After more than two years of unsuccessful effort to obtain a pastor, the church secured the services of Rev. James M. Palmer. Having officiated as acting pastor for nearly a year, he was installed April 26, 1859. The sermon was by Prof. George Shepard, D. D., of Bangor Seminary, and the installing prayer by Rev. Alvan Tobey of Durham. The record of the other parts is missing.

In the second year of Mr. Palmer's ministry here, an organ was purchased by subscription obtained, as the parish records state, by "the exertions and perseverance of Miss Anna McDuffee." About the same time William Tebbetts of Boston presented this church with a clock, which was placed in front of the organ.

Some years later the same gentleman presented also a valuable communion service and table.

Jan. 28, 1861, the following satisfactory statement was placed on the parish record:—

“This Society is now nearly free from debt, and in better condition than it has been for the last twenty years, and better than any other Congregational Society in the county.”

During the six years of Mr. Palmer's ministry here, seventy-three persons were added to the church, but there are no church records for the whole period. In war time Mr. Palmer was outspoken and unwavering in loyalty to the country. He also spent six weeks in the army, in service of the Christian Commission. He was dismissed July 14, 1864, and soon after became pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Biddeford, Me. After a few years he was obliged to give up preaching on account of a throat trouble, and has since been engaged in business in Boston, Mass.

May 4, 1865, a call was extended to Rev. Prescott Fay of Lancaster, offering a salary of \$1.000 and use of parsonage. He was not installed, but was acting pastor for a little more than two years. The second year \$100 was added to his salary. Mr. Fay has since served several other churches, and is at present residing without charge in Cambridge, Mass.

In September, 1867, A. F. Marsh, then just graduated from Bangor Theological Seminary, accepted a call to the pastorate of this church, on a salary of \$850 with use of parsonage. He was ordained Oct. 31, 1867, with the following services:—Invocation and Reading Scriptures, Rev. T. S. Robie of Salmon Falls; Sermon, Rev. A. S. Walker of Dover; Ordaining Prayer and Address to People, Rev. Alvan Tobey, D. D., of Durham; Charge, Rev. James Merrill of Andover; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. George H. Pratt of Harvard, Mass.; Concluding Prayer, Rev. Silvanus Hayward of South Berwick, Me.

At the coming of Mr. Marsh a new interest was awakened, and the attendance so increased that the enlargement of the house of worship became an immediate necessity. A committee was appointed consisting of Nathaniel T. Kimball, Enoch Whitehouse, and James H. Edgerly. Under their direction the meeting house

was raised three feet and a more convenient vestry finished off in the basement. The expense was about \$8000, and brought the parish heavily into debt. Previous to this time this Society had received from thirty to fifty dollars annually from the town, being their share of the interest of the funds derived from the sale of the original parsonage lands. In 1869 the whole fund was divided among the several religious societies of the town, the Congregational Society receiving \$1,056.46, which was applied to reduce the debt on repairs. The remainder of the debt was about \$3,000, which was soon diminished one half by a subscription, ninety-five dollars of which was raised by a ladies' festival. Five persons, Benjamin Barker, James Pirie, Charles W. Brown, Caroline H. Turner, and Franklin McDuffee, paid the remaining \$1,500, receiving therefor the pews belonging to the Society, on conditions that when the rents of these pews should amount to the \$1500 with interest and expenses, they should convey them back to the Society. This arrangement continued till the sum was reduced to about \$1,100. Three of the five persons had already died, when, in 1880, Franklin McDuffee left by will the remainder of the debt as a gift, the pews then reverting to the Society.

After three years' service Mr. Marsh resigned, and was dismissed Oct. 11, 1870. His pastorate was one of activity and success, a large revival bringing in valuable accessions to the church. Forty-seven were received on confession of faith. Mr. Marsh has since been settled in several places, and after a four year's pastorate at Neligh, Neb., settled in Pittsfield, Ill., January, 1888.

In February, 1871, Rev. Harvey M. Stone of Laconia was called, at a salary of \$1,050 and use of parsonage, and was installed the 18th of the next May, with the following services:—Invocation and Reading Scriptures, Rev. Ezekiel True, pastor of Free-Will Baptist Church in Rochester; Prayer, Rev. W. S. Kimball of Farmington; Sermon, Rev. Silvanus Hayward of South Berwick, Me.; Installing Prayer and Charge, Rev. Alvan Tobey, D. D., of Durham; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. Clark Carter of Great Falls; Address to People, Rev. W. S. Kimball of Farmington; Concluding Prayer, Rev. D. J. Smith, pastor of Methodist Church in Rochester.

The parsonage was repaired at an expense of about \$140, and "the ladies provided means to enclose the church with a neat

fence, level the grounds, and put in walks to the entrances, the whole cost of which was \$361.05."

During Mr. Stone's ministry there was an extensive revival in town, and twenty-four were received to this church. In January, 1875, Mr. Stone resigned.

HARVEY MERRILL STONE, son of Col. John and Betsey (Huntoon) Stone, was born in Cabot, Vt., Sept. 1, 1819; graduated at Bangor Seminary in 1847; was ordained at Bluehill, Me., Nov. 2, 1848; served as pastor in various places for about thirty years; and died at Saundersville, Mass., Oct. 21, 1881. He was a man of pleasant, genial manners, with unusual power of winning the personal regard of many people. Soon after coming here, the business men of the place presented him a gold watch and chain as a spontaneous token of their esteem.

In January, 1875, the Society received a legacy of \$1000 from Zenas Hayes, which they applied to the reduction of their debts.

In July, 1875, Rev. Abram J. Quick of Belle Isle, N. Y., was invited to become pastor of this church. He began his labors here in October following, but for some reason did not choose to be installed, although the Society renewed the request in 1880. About the time of his coming the parsonage was repaired at an expense of \$180.

In August, 1875, it was voted to omit the afternoon service, which had been kept up from the beginning of the church, save for a few weeks in the summer.

In 1880 the Society recorded a vote of thanks to some unknown person who had contributed \$250 towards the liquidation of the debt.

About this time the interior of the church was repaired by replastering, painting, etc., at an expense of about \$500, which was raised by the ladies. The work was superintended by T. H. Edgerly and Henry Kimball.

Centennial Sunday, July 9, 1876, was observed by this church, the pastor giving an historical discourse, which was printed in the "Courier." The text was Psalm 77: 10.

During Mr. Quick's ministry a revival occurred, bringing about forty additions to this church. In October, 1881, Mr. Quick re-

signed. He went from here to the church at Hillsborough Bridge, and is now pastor at South Coventry, Conn.

In February, 1882, Rev. Henry S. Kimball became acting pastor of this church, and remained about two years. He is now settled over a church in Killingly, Conn.

January, 1885, a call was extended to Rev. George A. Mills of the Dutch Reformed Church at Bacon Hill, Saratoga Co., N. Y., offering a salary of \$1,000 and use of parsonage. He was installed June 9, 1885, with the following services:—Invocation and Reading Scriptures, Rev. E. C. Bass, D. D., pastor of the Methodist Church in Rochester; Sermon, Rev. Isaac P. Langworthy, D. D., of Chelsea, Mass.; Installing Prayer, Rev. C. S. Sherman of Manchester, Conn.; Charge, Rev. J. M. Dutton of Great Falls; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. George Hall of Dover; Address to People, Rev. Walter E. Darling of Farmington; Concluding Prayer, Rev. S. H. Barnum of Durham.

About this time the meeting house was repainted at a cost of nearly \$240.

May 11, 1887, being near the date of the ordination of the first pastor, one hundred and fifty years before, was observed as an anniversary by this church. An historical address was presented by Rev. Silvanus Hayward of Globe Village, Mass., being mainly a *résumé* of the facts recorded in this history. Remarks were made by Revs. J. M. Palmer, Prescott Fay, A. J. Quick, and others. Announcement was made that \$100 had been given for the Sabbath School Library by Orrill H. Hayes of Philadelphia, also that the debt of the Society had been cancelled. This was accomplished through the persistent efforts and generous aid of William Tebbetts of Boston in securing the following subscriptions: John McDuffee, \$500; William Tebbetts, \$450; Edwin Wallace, \$250; J. D. Sturtevant, \$100; H. M. Plumer, \$100; smaller subscriptions, \$314; making in all a little more than \$275 above the debt. Mrs. C. K. Sanborn also presented the Society a house lot valued at \$250.

The following Sabbath, Rev. Mr. Mills gave a valuable and interesting anniversary discourse from Psalm CL.

In June, 1887, Mrs. Watson Hayes left the church a legacy of \$200, the income of which is to be used toward the minister's salary.

In October, 1887, a Christian Endeavor Society was formed in connection with this church with a membership of thirty-five. In November following, a new furnace was placed in the church edifice.

At the close of 1887 Mr. Mills resigned, and is now pastor in Newport, Vt.

The deacons of this church with dates of election have been as follows:—

Stephen Berry, 1737; Joseph Walker, 1737; James Knowles, 1761; William Chamberlin, 1768; Samuel Chamberlin, 1783; Samuel Plumer, 1783; William Trickey, 1806; Nathaniel Hayes, 1823; Samuel Allen, 1825; Benjamin Barker, 1834; Samuel Stackpole, 1844; Thomas Brown, 1859; Franklin McDuffee, 1872; Charles W. Brown, 1872; A. J. Whittemore, 1882; Henry M. Plumer, 1882.

In coming to the close of the history of this church we should guard ourselves against any spirit of self-exaltation in contrasting the present with the days of our fathers. We should rather reflect that it is to their wisdom, to their labors, and to their management, under God, that we owe all that we have of religious or political freedom. They labored and we have entered into their labors. Much of what we call their ignorance and narrow-mindedness was necessary then to lay the foundations on which we stand. Had they been no more rigid, no more exclusive, no more severe, in their beliefs and policy of action than their descendants, it is difficult to see how churches and states could have been established. It needed the sturdy conviction that could tolerate no truce with heresy, the iron will that would not yield to even the most plausible demands for an easier type of religion, and the sinewy arm that could strike valiant blows against the devil, to found and protect the infant church in the wilderness. However much we pride ourselves on our broadness and liberality, our wider views, and more tolerant spirit, we should always remember that a weaker system or less severe discipline than theirs would have been fatal then. It is only through what some deem their hardness, and narrowness, and intolerance, that we have been able to rise to our present degree of freedom and power.

FRIENDS OR QUAKERS.

A considerable number of Friends settled in Rochester quite early in its history. In 1751 the Dover Monthly Meeting granted them "the liberty to keep a meeting there on first days." This permission was renewed from time to time for more than thirty years. In the 7th month, 1781, they asked advice about building a meeting-house. A committee was appointed who reported at the next monthly meeting, "They think it may be best for them to build a house on the South East corner of Jona. Dame's land on North side of the road that leads by his house from Cochecho." In the 9th month the desired permission was granted, and the house was probably built about that time. It was a two-story house, and some years after was taken down and made into a one-story house at Pine Grove. Still later it was removed to Gonie, where it now stands, and where First day meetings are still held.

The northwest part of Rochester was first settled by Benjamin Meader, who was soon followed by four brothers. From these families that part of the town was called Meaderborough, a name which appears in the town records as early as 1784. From these brothers "descended the extensive Quaker family of Meaders, who for many years have been greatly respected for uniform integrity and Christian benevolence." Judith, daughter of Benjamin Meader, and wife of David Green, died March 30, 1855, aged 79, and was "remarkable for her charitable qualities and kindness of heart."

The Friends had a meeting-house on the Meaderborough road near Farmington line, certainly before 1805, as it appears on a map of that date. How early it was built cannot now be ascertained. Here "preparative," and afterwards "monthly meetings," were held. Two "overseers" are mentioned in 1819. In 1835 a new meeting-house was built on the same lot, where a "monthly meeting" still holds its sessions. According to Job Varney, "they held meetings in his father's house for many years, and afterwards till his father's death, in a little building on the other side of the street."

In 1776 there were twenty-two adult males belonging to the Society of Friends. (p. 62.) In 1823, twenty families were reported

as belonging to one meeting and fifteen to the other. At the division of the parsonage fund in 1869 the Friends received \$173.10. In 1838* they established a circulating library. They also had a Sabbath School and a Sunday School library. Not having a regular ministry, but little can be gleaned of their society history.

One of their most prominent men was *John Meader*, who was born in Rochester and resided in Dover for some years, but about 1840 removed to Providence, R. I., where he died at the age of 60, Jan. 7, 1860. "He was a well-known and highly esteemed minister of the Society of Friends, and traveled extensively in the exercise of his ministry both in this country and in England, Ireland, and some other parts of Europe." The "Providence Journal" says: "His death removes another of the upright Quakers of the olden time, whose firm devotion to the principles of George Fox affords landmarks to determine the position the Society once occupied in contrast with the conforming tendency so prevalent at the present day."

METHODIST CHURCH.

To understand the history of the rise and growth of Methodism, it is necessary to give some account of the state of society and of churches at that period. It would probably be impossible to write a fully correct statement of these matters without giving some offence to both Methodists and Congregationalists. But a sincere desire of impartiality and justice without flattery is the only true guide in this as in all other history. Let us be willing to know the truth, and while we give ample credit to excellence wherever we find it, let us not fear to look at faults and imperfections wherever they exist. The present generation can hardly understand the great excitement created by the advent of Methodism. It was not because any new doctrine was promulgated. Religion had existed before. Free agency was not a new and startling idea. It had been taught for centuries. Reformations and revivals were certainly nothing new under the Christian dispensation. They had been in the churches from the days of the apostles. It was not therefore these things that led people to declare that the new sect was a fire of shavings which would

soon go out, or that led to attempted mobs. It was not the fundamental and essential elements of their religion that produced the excitement. But they introduced new forms, and these externals raised the ferment. It was because the new sect denounced church steeples as sinful vanities,—because they forbade the wearing of silks, ribbons, and jewelry, and disciplined their members for curling their hair,—because they professed to have religious dreams and visions,—because of their ecstasies and paroxysms in worship, their opposition to an educated ministry, and their requirement that members should patronize their own sect in business. These external things, which to-day are scarcely more noticeable among Methodists than among other sects, were what then aroused ridicule and dislike. On the other hand the great and abiding excellence of the new church sprang from the same spirit out of which grew these faults,—its *enthusiasm*. Without enthusiasm, religion sinks to formality. Although noise is not enthusiasm it may be a sign of its presence. It is not the best wood which crackles most in the fire, yet there is no crackling where there is no fire. It is not the noise of the wheels that makes the coach move, yet the noise is a sure sign that the coach does move. The condition of the other churches at this time gave Methodism its opportunity. Congregationalism was largely in a state of spiritual deadness. The Methodists charged that there had not been a reformation in town for thirty years. It was too true that there had been no great awakening on religious subjects. There was little or no enthusiasm in their worship. They had fallen into ruts. They had no prayer-meetings or other means which brought home the question of personal religion to the individual members. Congregationalism a hundred years before had been filled with enthusiasm. It was the religion of the Puritans, than which nothing could be more rigidly spiritual. But earnest piety had degenerated to morality and formality, and morality was fast becoming indifference. Spiritual aggressiveness was lost. This gradual subsidence of heat has been the history of all sects. Methodism was simply the reaction from this spiritual deadness, and like all other reactions it was extreme at the outset. But it has accomplished a noble mission. Aside from the work within its own membership, it gave new life to the old sects with which it came in contact. Its own enthusiasm in some degree

reached others. The special power of the Methodist church was in its class meetings. By them it kept alive the spiritual condition of its members and prepared them to go into the world and make proselytes. Prayer and conference meetings were soon established in other churches. Nor is it too much to say that so far as human instrumentality is concerned the Congregationalists of to-day owe their prayer-meetings to the influence of the early Methodists. It is noticeable that any new sect will grow strong under opposition, and the very year Mr. Haven attacked Methodism (p. 107) was the year in which it was specially distinguished for growth and prosperity.*

Methodism was introduced into New England in 1790 by Rev. Jesse Lee. At the first session of the New England Conference in 1797, "Chesterfield Circuit" in New Hampshire was reported with a membership of sixty-eight. New Hampshire was first made a separate district in 1804. In 1807 this district contained twelve preachers, of whom *Revs. Warren Banister* and *Ebenezer Blake* were appointed to the Tuftonborough circuit, which included Rochester. They traveled the circuit together and preached in Rochester once in four weeks. The only preaching place at first was a schoolhouse on the "Squire Dame lot" on Haven's Hill. Perceiving no fruits of their labors after several months, the young preachers decided that after one more visit the place should be abandoned unless some proofs of their usefulness appeared. At this supposed final visit, a meeting continuing throughout a whole night was held at the house of Paul Place, now the residence of Bidfield Meserve, during which several persons were soundly converted, and at sunrise the next morning the first class was formed with shouts of triumph. The first members were Paul Place, leader; Lydia Place; Betsey Place; Hannah Jackson, afterwards the wife of Rev. Benjamin Burnham; and Meribah Dame, afterwards the wife of Rev. Harvey Morey. Before the end of the year the first Quarterly Conference was formed at the same house, both preachers being present. As the work increased Caleb Dame at the "Plains" opened his house (still standing at the corner of Market and Union streets) as a preaching place.

* The following sketch of the Methodist Church in Rochester was substantially prepared by John S. Parsons, Esq., for the History of Methodism in New Hampshire by Rev. George H. Hardy. I am indebted to the kindness and courtesy of these gentlemen for the privilege of using the material here.—[EDITOR.]

Meetings were also held at John Hanson's, where the late Charles K. Chase afterwards resided on Elm street.

Having an appointment to preach in Barrington, Mr. Banister was entertained at the house of a good sister whose conversation was more abundant than profitable, so falling suddenly on his knees, he prayed as follows:—"O Lord, help this sister to pray more and talk less. Amen." After leaving this circuit he preached many years, his last work being in Nashua, where he died in 1834.

Mr. Blake was born in 1786, and labored many years in Maine, where he died. One who was his colleague for a time, and knew him well, says:—"He stands now, after the lapse of years photographed before me, as he poured out argument, appeal, invitation, and denunciation, his large body swaying under the influence of his impassioned periods. His audiences seemed spell-bound. If the eyes of others were dry, his were not, and mine certainly were all 'teary round the lashes.'"

In 1808 *Revs. Lewis Bates* and *Ebenezer F. Newell* were appointed to this circuit, and many were the trophies of their toil in this humble field of labor. The first Quarterly Meeting was held this year in Paul Place's house, Elijah Hedding, presiding Elder.

Mr. Bates was a descendant of the martyr John Rogers, and was born in Massachusetts, March 20, 1780. After sixty-one years' service in the ministry he died March 10, 1865. He was a man of much cheerfulness of spirit, delighting to sing "*Now*" "I can read my title clear." Riding one afternoon on the road from Rochester to Dover he overtook a young man whose heavily loaded team was stuck fast in the mud. Dismounting from his horse he put his shoulder to the wheel, and with one strong pull all together the load moved on to the great joy of the young teamster, whose heart was completely won by this act of kindness which resulted in his conversion. His name was Thomas Wentworth, and is still remembered by many.

Mr. Newell was born Sept. 1, 1775, and died March 8, 1867, after an earnest and faithful ministry of sixty years.

In 1809 *Revs. Hezekiah Field* and *Amasa Taylor* were on this circuit. Mr. Field devoted most of his time to this section. A second class was formed, and meetings were held at Silas Dame's house on the Ten-rod road. During the next year Rochester was made a separate appointment under the name of "Norway Plains,"

with Mr. Field as preacher in charge. It is not strange that some opposition was aroused among those unaccustomed to such preaching. On one occasion, when Mr. Field had an appointment to preach in the Court House, threats having been made to mob him, a large crowd came together with far from peaceable intentions. But the preacher went as usual to his appointment, Thomas Wentworth and David McDaniels standing as a body guard on either side during the service. Since God has said that "one shall chase a thousand," it is no wonder that the enemy remained quiet.

In 1811 *Rev. Leonard Frost* became pastor, the membership having increased from four to ninety-one. The next year seventeen were added under the ministry of *Rev. Abner Clark*.

Rev. Jacob Sanborn, a young man of remarkable ability, was stationed here in 1813. He performed a large amount of work with much profit to the society. After many years of service he died at Concord.

In 1814 *Rev. Harvey Morey* was the pastor. He was a man of great physical strength and a successful minister. He married Meribah, sister of Caleb Dame, and after some years located in Rochester where he died Oct. 29, 1830. His wife was one of the first who helped to plant Methodism in this town, and her life was that of a consistent Christian. Their bodies rest in the old cemetery on Haven's Hill.

Rev. Noah Bigelow, from the New York Conference, was pastor in 1815. As a minister, and presiding Elder, he was abundant in labors. He was born in Conway, Mass., March 4, 1783, and died Aug. 2, 1850. His testimony was, "My only hope is in the atonement, on that I really lean, through that I expect to be saved."

He was followed in 1816 by *Rev. John Lord* who commenced his labors under some discouragements, but so overcame difficulties that this was regarded the most prosperous year in the history of the society. A great revival occurred in which more than a hundred persons were converted, and sixty added to the membership. He was presiding Elder many years in the Maine Conference where he died.

During 1817-18 *Rev. Philip Munger* was stationed here. He was a physician as well as a preacher, and is said to have excelled

in both professions. He was born in South Brimfield, Mass., in 1780; joined the New England Conference in 1802; and the Maine Conference at its formation in 1824; and died Oct. 19, 1846. He had labored forty years in the ministry, and was a studious, gifted, and successful preacher, and a writer of very marked ability.

Rev. John F. Adams was pastor in 1819-20. The increasing work on the charge, which then included parts of adjacent towns, caused the appointment of *Rev. Samuel Norris* as a colleague in 1820, but after six months he was transferred to the Landaff circuit. After a ministry of sixty-nine years, *Mr. Adams* died in 1881 at the age of 91.

In 1821-22 *Rev. Damon Young* was pastor and left the society in a prosperous condition.

In 1823 *Revs. Jotham Horton* and *William McCay* were colleagues, alternating in their pulpit ministrations to the entire satisfaction of the people. While here *Mr. Horton* organized the M. E. Church at Dover. He was twice Delegate to the General Conference, and in 1842 was one of the first to withdraw on account of Slavery. He afterwards returned and was stationed at Dorchester, Mass., where he died in 1853. His last testimony was, "All my hope is in Christ. My sins, my labors, my righteousness, my unrighteousness, I lay at the feet of Christ. I trust only in him."

In 1824 *Rev. Benjamin Jones* was pastor. He was a faithful preacher for many years in the Maine Conference, and died in Friendship, Me. From 1810 the meetings had been held in the old Court House. Here were held the old-fashioned quarterly meetings which were usually occasions of great power. As in the old meeting-houses of that day, so here in this old court-room no fire was thought of, even in midwinter. But the time had now arrived to arise and build, and measures were taken to secure by subscription the necessary funds. The site of the old Barker tavern which had been recently burned, was purchased as the most desirable location. *Charles Dennett*, *Simon Chase*, *William Trickey*, *Daniel Waldron*, and *James C. Cole* were the building committee. It was agreed that the house should be 42 by 55 feet in size, and of "a plain and decent style." The subscribers were to pay in building material, labor, grain, or cash, as they preferred. *Rev. Herschel Foster* was appointed pastor in 1825, and the cornerstone of the new church was laid with Masonic ceremonies by

the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, on the anniversary of Saint John the Baptist. Hon. James F. Dana was the Grand Master, who commissioned Major Pierce P. Furber to conduct the ceremonies. *General Lafayette* being entertained at a public dinner at Dover, the day before, Major Furber invited him to be present and participate in the exercises. The deputation from Humane Lodge who bore the invitation consisted of Charles Dennett, James Farrington, and John T. Paine. The answer was received in Rochester on the evening of June 23, and was engraved by E. S. Moulton on a plate of copper in season to be deposited under the corner-stone on the 24th. The following is the answer:—

“I much regret the impossibility I am under, in consequence of previous and positive engagements, to attend my brethren of the Masonic Humane Lodge of Rochester at the celebration which they contemplate on the 24th. My heart will be with them, and I beg them to accept my fraternal regard and good wishes.

LA FAYETTE.”

Another plate of the same dimensions bearing the following words was also deposited:—

“WESLEYAN CHAPEL

Erected by the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rochester, N. H., which was instituted 1807. THIS CORNER STONE was laid by Humane Lodge, No. 21, in the presence of many Brethren of the mystic tie, and a large assemblage of people, A. L. 5825.

JAMES C. COLE, *Secretary.*”

Other articles deposited were *names of preachers with dates, Discipline of the M. E. Church, Bible, N. H. Register for 1825, Zion's Herald June 15, 1825, Journal of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, By-Laws of Humane Lodge, New Hampshire Republican, printed at Dover, June 21, 1825.* (See Appendix, also page 131.)

The whole cost of the house was \$1,923. It was dedicated in October, Rev. Ebenezer F. Newell of the Maine Conference preaching the sermon.

In the erection of this house, Simon Chase, Charles Dennett, and James C. Cole assumed all responsibility, and carried the enterprise to a successful completion. These three men are worthy of special notice as principal characters in the history of this society, who have ever commanded admiration and respect.

SIMON CHASE was born in Berwick, Me., Sept. 30, 1786. He

first came to Rochester in 1806 as clerk for Joseph Hanson, at \$72 a year and his board, and remained four years. Joined the church here in 1808. After twelve years in trade at Milton, he returned, went into company with Jonathan Torr for two years, when he bought Torr's house and in 1835 built a brick store, where he continued business till his death Jan. 21, 1878.

JAMES C. COLE was born in Boston, Mass., in 1791, and came to Rochester at an early age and learned the trade of clock-maker with Edward S. Moulton. He had been baptized when an infant in the Episcopal Church, and joined the church here at the age of eighteen. He began business for himself about 1813, and died Dec. 12, 1867.

CHARLES DENNETT was pre-eminent among the three, and an extended notice of him will be given in another chapter.

These three men each acquired wealth, and had the confidence of all, holding many positions of honor and trust. Their places of business were each a brick building of about the same size and style, with old-fashioned gambrel roof, and all situated on the west side of Main street. Their names will not be forgotten.

In 1826 an act of incorporation was granted to James C. Cole, Charles Dennett, Simon Chase, Ebenezer D. Trickey, and Abner Hodgdon, as Trustees of this society. *Rev. Charles Baker* was the preacher in charge. Two years after, he went to Maine where he was for many years a popular preacher and presiding Elder. He died a few years since in Somerville, Mass., leaving two sons who are members of the Baltimore Conference.

Rev. John E. Risley was pastor during the years 1827-28. The former year was not prosperous, being disturbed by the "come-outers" under the lead of the notorious "Abby Folsom," then a member of this church. The latter year, however, was one of great prosperity. More than fifty members were added, and a parsonage was built at a cost of \$400.

In 1829-30 *Rev. Samuel Norris* was the preacher in charge, and organized the first Sunday School in connection with this society. Prior to this time, however, a Union Sunday School had been held in the village school-house. It is to be regretted that the Sunday School records for these and many subsequent years are now lost. (See Appendix.)

Mr. Norris was born in Dorchester, N. H., March 8, 1801. At the age of seventeen he joined the New England Conference, and was in active service as a minister for twenty-two years. He was dignified, gentlemanly, and fearless, commanding the esteem of friends and the respect of opponents. He was twice Delegate to the General Conference. On account of defective hearing he held a superannuated relation for forty years. His name appears on the general minutes for sixty-two years. He died in South Newmarket June 23, 1880.

In 1831-32, *Rev. Benjamin C. Eastman*, better known as "Father Eastman," was the pastor. He was a man of great energy and devotion. His principal theme was Holiness, and it is believed that he had a greater influence for the spiritual improvement of the people than any preceding pastor. Mr. Eastman was born in Canterbury June 16, 1788. He joined the New England Conference in 1825. His first wife died in Rochester Oct. 5, 1832, and the following year he married Mary, sister of Rev. James Warren of Rochester. He was thirty-three years in the ministry, and died in triumph July 12, 1858.

In 1833 *Rev. Leonard Bennett* was pastor. A religious work of unusual interest was in progress. But the year closed unfavorably both to pastor and people. Mr. Bennett was born in Dublin, Ireland, June 16, 1786, landed in America June 16, 1807. In 1841 he removed to Illinois, where he died in 1846, having been thirty-six years in the ministry.

Rev. James G. Smith was warmly welcomed as his successor, remaining two years. In 1834 is the first mention of raising money for missions. His pastorate was successful.

In 1836-37 *Rev. Silas Green* was the pastor. He was a good man, and an earnest and successful worker. Many excellent people were converted through his influence. He was born at Chichester Feb. 10, 1801, was baptized by Rev. Jotham Horton in 1823, spent forty-three years in the ministry, and died Nov. 10, 1874. His preaching was emphasized by a holy life. His native modesty and polished manners rendered him agreeable to all classes in society.

Rev. Amos H. Worthing was pastor for the next two years. Though struggling with poor health he labored faithfully and was highly esteemed by his people. In the financial exhibit for 1839

we find the preacher's entire salary was \$383. It was evidently with good reason that the Conference that year issued an address to the churches urging them to a more adequate support of the ministers. "What are dollars and cents when thrown in the balance against immortal interests?"

In 1840-41 *Rev. Elijah Mason* was pastor. He was specially active in the cause of Temperance, holding temperance meetings in the school-houses. During his first year a vestry was built at a cost of \$400.

Mr. Mason was born in Cavendish, Vt., in 1807, and died March, 1863, having been thirty-seven years in the ministry.

The next two years *Rev. William D. Cass* was the preacher in charge. He was a strong man. The Millerite excitement was very intense at this period in Rochester, and but for his fearless efforts the church would have been hopelessly divided. He was born in Bradford, Vt., April 2, 1797, joined the New England Conference in 1827, serving in the ministry forty years, eleven of which he was presiding Elder. He was a delegate to the General Conference in 1844, at the time of the secession of the M. E. Church South, where he distinguished himself by his courage and zeal in debate in opposition to slavery. He had remarkable reasoning powers, and could always speak sensibly and profitably for liberty, temperance, education, or the Christian religion. He died suddenly while working in the field, May 7, 1867.

In 1844 *Rev. Osmon C. Baker* was appointed pastor, and did excellent work here. He was afterwards a Theological Professor in the Biblical Institute at Concord, and in 1852 was chosen Bishop. His eminent labors are too well known to need further mention here.

Much to the disappointment of the people, Mr. Baker was not returned, but after a little time they rallied around the new pastor, *Rev. Henry Drew*, who remained two years. The latter year the chapel was improved by the removal of the galleries and the addition of four pews with other general repairs at a cost of \$700.

Rev. Samuel S. Matthews followed in 1847. His work was hindered by sickness ending in his death Sept. 6, in the thirty-second year of his age, after having been in the ministry only three years. Just before his death he said to a friend, "If my death can glorify God more than my life, Amen!"

Rev. P. Wallingford of Claremont was acting pastor during the remainder of the year, and was followed in 1848 by *Rev. Daniel M. Rogers* who also supplied a part of the time at Milton Mills. This division of labor was an embarrassment to the work in both places. Two years later the name of Mr. Rogers disappears from the roll of Conference.

In 1849 *Rev. Silas Green* returned and the year was one of prosperity.

In 1850-51 *Rev. Joseph C. Cromack* was appointed pastor. He gave special attention to the finances of the society with gratifying results. Religious interests were no less carefully attended to, and many of the present members were then added to the church. He reported after the close of his pastorate, 250 members, and 43 probationers. His salary was \$450.

The next two years were notable ones in the history of this church. *Rev. Henry H. Hartwell* was the pastor. He had week-day appointments at Barrington, Strafford, Farmington, Union, Milton, and East Rochester. At most of these places he preached regularly once in two weeks, holding a class meeting after the preaching, besides preaching and lecturing occasionally in other places. He preached twice and often three times on the Sabbath, and never had such a thing as a vacation. After twenty years' work in New Hampshire he was transferred to the California Conference on account of a throat trouble which was the natural result of his unremitting labors. After four years in California and Nevada with no prospect of recovery, he returned to New Hampshire in 1867. His work in Rochester was characteristic of the man. The house of worship was enlarged by the addition of twenty pews. Up to this time the house had been externally very plain and unornamented. An extensive addition was now made to the front, surmounted by a tower, presenting a very attractive appearance. The cost of these improvements was greater than that of the original "Chapel" in 1825. An organ was also purchased at a cost of \$600.

In the spring of 1854 the Annual Conference met here for the first time, Bishop Baker presiding. *Rev. Sullivan Holman* was appointed pastor. This year the benevolent contributions of this church included \$100 for missions, and \$1,000 for the Seminary at Tilton. The pastor's salary was \$500.

Mr. Holman was born in Hopkinton, N. H., June 13, 1820; began to preach at the age of twenty-one; joined the Conference in 1843; was chaplain of the N. H. Legislature in 1858; chaplain of the N. H. State Prison in 1867, '68, '69; was six years member of the Kansas Conference; returning to New Hampshire in 1877, was again appointed chaplain of the State Prison, which position he held till 1883. He has ably filled many of the best appointments in the State. He is a man of much energy and Christian zeal. He served this society faithfully and was highly esteemed by the people.

In 1855-56 *Rev. Henry Hill* was pastor. He was an incessant worker. Much sickness and many deaths greatly increased his labors. His pastorate was highly successful, many being added to the church. Through his efforts \$500 was raised which freed the society from debt.

Mr. Hill was born in Claremont, N. H., Feb. 13, 1819. He was forty-five years in the work of the ministry, filling many prominent appointments. He was one of the first to offer his services to the nation in the late war, was appointed chaplain of the Third N. H. Regiment, and had part in thirty-three battles. In 1869 he went West, and was for three years pastor of Simpson M. E. Church in Chicago. He was a man of great mental endowments, thorough culture, and rare Christian attainments. He died in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1, 1885.

The pastorate of *Rev. George S. Dearborn*, covering the years 1857-58, was very successful. He was a strong man of excellent ability, and a strict disciplinarian, correcting some evils which had crept into the society, and left it peaceful and prosperous. He was one of the pioneers of Methodism in Kansas, taking high rank in church matters.

His successor here was the *Rev. William Hewes*, who was pastor in 1859-60. He was an able preacher constantly drawing large audiences. He is now residing in Lawrence, Mass. His grandfather, Joseph Hewes of North Carolina, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Rev. John Lewis Trefren was pastor in 1861-62. Near the beginning of his ministry here, a remarkable revival occurred and many members were added. During his pastorate the old parsonage was sold and removed to Union street, and a new one

built at a cost of \$3,000. In 1862 Mr. Trefren spent six weeks with the New Hampshire soldiers in Virginia, as a member of the Christian Commission. After the war he went to the California Conference of which he is still a member.

He was followed by *Rev. Calvin Holman* in 1863-64. In many respects these were years of hardship and sorrow. Sunday services in memory of the soldier dead were frequent. Tears of anguish testified to the devoted loyalty with which many parents had sacrificed their loved ones on the altar of their country.

Mr. Holman was brother of *Rev. Sullivan Holman* already mentioned, and was born in Hopkinton, N. H., July 7, 1823; joined the Conference in 1846; was presiding Elder of the Dover district for four years beginning in 1859. In 1866 he removed to South Carolina and became presiding Elder of the Florida district. In 1872 he joined the Kansas Conference which he represented in the General Conference in 1876. He resides in Topeka, Kan.

In 1865-66 *Rev. Elijah Wilkins* was pastor. The society at this time began to agitate the question of "rebuilding the house of the Lord." Mr. Wilkins showed much skill in managing the preparatory steps, securing from the pew-holders the legal settlement necessary for removing the old "Chapel." He was an excellent pastor, especially sympathizing in sorrow. He is now chaplain of the New Hampshire State Prison.

He was followed in 1867 by *Rev. Frank K. Stratton*, under whose auspices the new house was built, Nathaniel Burnham and John Hall being joined with the pastor as building committee. In the meantime the society held its meetings in the Town Hall. The cornerstone of the new edifice was laid Aug. 1, 1867, in the presence of not less than five thousand persons. The religious services were conducted by *Rev. James Pike*, presiding Elder, according to the ritual of the M. E. Church. Masonic ceremonies were performed by the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, M. W. John H. Rowell of Franklin, Grand Master. The box of documents was deposited by John McDuffee, Esq., who was an officer of the Lodge and had assisted in laying the old corner-stone in 1825. An address was given by Governor Harriman, of which no report has been preserved, though it is remembered as in every way admirable. In the evening a grand festival was given by the Methodist Society in the new building of the Messrs. Wallace,

eight hundred persons being present. The new house was dedicated March 26, 1868. The sermon was by Rev. J. M. Chapman. During the evening there was a reunion of former pastors and friends. In addition to the other literary exercises, the venerable Samuel Norris who had been pastor here in 1829 and 1830, read a versified "Tribute to the Memory of the departed Heroes of Methodism, both Ministers and Laymen in Rochester." (See Appendix.)

In 1868 *Rev. Lewis P. Cushman* came and remained three years. In 1869 the parsonage funds of the town were divided to the several parishes, this society receiving \$864.29. During this pastorate the several churches united in a series of revival meetings conducted by Henry F. Durant, which resulted in many conversions. Mr. Cushman was an able and faithful minister and left the society in harmony and prosperity. He is now laboring among the colored people of the South.

After an interval of seventeen years the Annual Conference met with this society in April, 1871. *Rev. Daniel J. Smith* was pastor for the next three years. His pastorate was a grand success. During the autumn of 1873, *Rev. C. J. Fowler* labored with the churches here with excellent results.

From 1874 to 1876 *Rev. Silas G. Kellogg* was stationed here. His work was fearlessly and conscientiously performed. His sermons were able and scholarly, drawing large and intelligent audiences. He left as warm friends here as he has outside the heavenly gates. He has been in the ministry thirty-six years.

Rev. Moses T. Cilly, who was pastor in 1877-78, was one of the most diligent of men, always at work. He cleared up the last remnant of indebtedness on the meeting-house, some \$2,000, and did excellent work for the spiritual welfare of his people. He joined the Conference in 1861.

Rev. Jesse M. Durrill became pastor in 1879 and remained three years. He was very popular. He excelled in Sunday School work, securing great interest, and the largest attendance for many years. His pastorate was eminently successful.

Rev. William Eakins was appointed in 1882-83. Being a man of broad culture and superior gifts, his labors strengthened and built up the church to a remarkable degree. He is now in the Newark Conference, New Jersey.

In 1884-85 the church was favored with the ministry of *Rev. E. C. Bass, D. D.*, whose work was faithfully and lovingly performed. His pulpit ministrations were of the very highest order, and much appreciated in the community. At the close of his labors here, a local paper voluntarily gave the following tribute: "Dr. Bass by his genial Christian deportment, scholarly attainments, and ability as a preacher, has commanded the respect of all classes. Should he at any time get tired of the Methodists we know we can say in behalf of the Congregationalists of Rochester, that he would find a home and warm welcome should he knock at their doors."

During this pastorate about \$1,600 was expended in repairs on the church edifice, and the necessary funds were raised to purchase a piano for the vestry. But its most striking feature was the unusual mortality among the members of the society. Twenty died whose ages averaged more than 73 years, sixteen averaging above 78, and only four were less than 70. Most of them had been members of the church for more than half a century. Although these two years left the society numerically weaker, yet we trust those who remain are stronger in Christian character because of the faithful ministrations of Dr. Bass.

In the spring of 1886 Dr. Bass was transferred to Gardiner, Me., and in return the *Rev. Charles W. Bradlee* came from Augusta, Me., to Rochester. In July following the church organ was removed from the gallery to a level with the pulpit platform which was lowered about one third, and the old pulpit replaced by a neat cherry desk. By the will of Miss Martha Robinson, the society received a valuable bequest which was in part expended in improvements on the church edifice. Mr. Bradlee took great interest in these improvements, and the next year the gallery at the rear of the audience was removed, the angles of the ceiling were arched to improve the acoustic effect, the walls were frescoed, and a new carpet provided. Several new pews and nine memorial windows were put in. The names commemorated are:—Dorothy Jenness, James C. Cole, Simon Chase, Albert C. Manson, Charles Dennett, Martha Robinson, Sophronia E. Bradley, Elizabeth Waldron, and Mary Esther Tebbetts. The house was rededicated on Thursday, November 17, 1887. The "Rochester Courier" says:—

"At 2.30 o'clock a good-sized audience listened to a masterly sermon from Rev. Dr. Richards of Lawrence on the words 'Show us thy glory.' Following the sermon came the ritualistic service of dedication, conducted by Rev. C. U. Dunning, P. E.

"The visitors and families which entertained them then repaired to the vestry where a bountiful supper was provided, after which there was a most delightful 'feast of reason and flow of soul.' Rev. Mr. Durrell presided, and speeches were made by Revs. H. Hartwell, M. Howard, J. B. Davis, G. A. Mills, I. Luce, J. Cairns, M. A. Richards, and Mrs. J. M. Durrell. Letters were read from a number of ex-pastors.

"In the evening at 7.30, to a full house, Rev. J. M. Durrell (a former beloved pastor) preached a scholarly and inspiring sermon from 'The just shall live by faith.' Quite a number of the visiting brethren took part in the services, and the singing of a large chorus choir led by Mr. Arthur Osgood added much to the interest of the occasion."

This society has furnished ten ministers to the M. E. Church, as follows:—

JAMES WARREN was born in Lebanon, Me., March 13, 1802. His early life was spent in Rochester, where he was converted and joined the church. His life as a preacher began in the old Northfield circuit, where he was widely known and respected. He was one of the pioneers of the Maine Conference, an earnest co-laborer with the heroes of Methodism in early times. He acquired a wonderful familiarity with the Scriptures and the sacred songs of the Wesleys, so that his sermons and exhortations had the solid foundation of God's Word, and his songs of triumphant joy were only excelled by those he now sings in heaven. After his active life was over, he returned to Rochester, where he died Feb. 5, 1880.

EBEN D. TRICKEY, who with his faithful wife was a member of this society, began preaching in 1830, and spent sixteen years in the itinerant work within the bounds of the New Hampshire and Providence Conferences. He resided for a time in Brewerton, N. Y., and afterwards went to California, where he died.

ELIHU H. LEGRO was licensed as a local preacher in 1853, supplying various appointments until November, 1861, when he entered the service of his country in Co. D, Sixth N. H. Regiment. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1863.

IRA J. TEBBETTS was a native of Dover, but lived in Rochester from early boyhood, and joined the N. H. Conference in 1871. He is a faithful, earnest preacher, and is now stationed at North Salem, N. H.

DAVID W. DOWNS received his license during the pastorate of Rev. G. S. Dearborn in 1858. He served in the Second Massachusetts Cavalry during the war, and joined the N. H. Conference in 1869, and is now stationed at Newmarket.

EDWIN S. CHASE, youngest son of the late William Chase of Rochester, began preaching in Chester, N. H., in 1862, remained several years in Massachusetts, then went to the Southern California Conference, where he has ministered to some of the largest churches on the Pacific coast.

EBEN C. BERRY licensed in 1869, joined the Conference in 1876. In 1885 he was transferred to the Iowa Conference.

JAMES CAIRNS was a native of Scotland, came to America about 1865, licensed by Elder Jasper while Rev. D. J. Smith was pastor here, joined the Conference in 1875, and is now stationed at Suncook.

HENRY E. ALLEN has been in the ministry since 1884, and is stationed at Milton Mills for the third year.

GEORGE S. WENTWORTH also joined the Conference in 1875.

Among the local preachers who have lived and died here was *Abraham Richards*, who was ordained about 1825.

EAST ROCHESTER METHODIST CHURCH.*

There were Methodist people residing in East Rochester before the village, mills, shops, or railroad had been built. And it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine when or by whom the first Methodist sermon was preached in this place. Abraham Richards, mentioned above, was an ordained local preacher residing here before 1825. From 1840 to 1855 there were living in Lebanon and Berwick, Me., and in Rochester, within a few miles of East Rochester, five local preachers, Abraham Richards, Lewis Tibbetts, Charles Tibbetts, Lewis Wentworth, and Thomas Fall. These ministers occasionally preached, held prayer and class meetings in school-houses and private dwellings, and sometimes

* Condensed from a sketch by Rev. J. W. Presby.

conducted a Sunday School either at the East Rochester or Adams Corner school-house.

In 1853 Rev. H. H. Hartwell came occasionally from Rochester Village to hold services at East Rochester. From this time the Methodist pastors at Norway Plains frequently held meetings here. In June, 1854, Rev. Sullivan Holman baptized four persons, two of whom are still worthy members of the Free Will Baptist Church. Others were baptized by Mr. Holman and his successors, some of whom are now members of the M. E. Church. Having no regular services of their own, the Methodist people residing here were in the habit of attending services at the Free Will Baptist Church, which had been built about 1865. But they could not long remain satisfied without the enjoyment of that peculiar means of grace, which has been so abundantly blessed, the Methodist class-meeting. Accordingly a class was formed in 1867, with John Hall for leader. Two years later, A. D. Faunce became leader. About 1870, thinking they could thus accomplish more for the glory of God, the Methodists began to hold Sunday evening meetings by themselves. Through the divine blessing their little company gradually increased until April, 1871, when the services of *Joseph Downs*, a local preacher living at Pine Hill, Berwick, Me., were secured, and regular preaching and a Sunday School were commenced in Washington Hall. April 8, 1872, *Rev. A. A. Cleveland* was appointed to East Rochester by Bishop James. The first Quarterly Conference was held June 28, 1872, at the house of A. D. Faunce, Rev. O. H. Jasper, D. D., being the presiding Elder. It was voted to make East Rochester "a separate and distinct station or pastoral charge," and the church was organized with the following members:—John Hall, Mary Hall, Aaron D. Faunce, Emily J. Faunce, Orin I. Richards, Eliza Richards, James Copeland, Hilda R. Copeland, John W. Dame, Samuel Driver, Addie M. Cleveland, Eliza Noyes, Lupira M. Eaton, Eliza A. Varney, Mary Tibbetts, Rachel R. Wakfield. Several more united within a few months. Sidney B. Hayes was elected treasurer at this conference, and has held the office to the present time.

In November, 1872, special revival services were conducted by the pastor, assisted by Revs. L. P. Cushman of Lawrence, Mass., and Hugh Montgomery of Seabrook. About one hundred were

converted, some of whom are still among the most faithful and efficient members of this church. Others are accomplishing good in other parts of the Lord's vineyard, and one, Rev. F. H. Corson, is a member of the New Hampshire Conference.

Through the jealous opposition of enemies, the church was forced to abandon their place of worship in Washington Hall, in February, 1873. One week later it was unanimously voted to build a house of worship, and \$1,380 was subscribed on the spot. On this occasion, as well as others, Bro. Hall's enthusiasm and liberality were an inspiration to others. E. W. Tibbetts, John Hall, and Orin I. Richards were chosen building committee. For over three months the Sunday School was kept together and meetings sustained at private houses. March 5, 1873, a lot of land centrally located on Main street, was bought of A. D. Gerrish for \$250, and as early as possible in the spring the foundations were laid. The work was pushed vigorously, so that the building was dedicated June 5, 1873. The presiding Elder, Rev. O. H. Jasper, D. D., preached the sermon. In the evening, after a sermon by Rev. L. P. Cushman, the first Quarterly Conference was held in the new house. The total cost, including the land and the furnishing, was \$3,543. At the Quarterly Conference in January, 1874, it appeared that there was a debt of \$1,166.81, of which \$346 was provided for by reliable subscriptions, leaving \$820.81, of which John Hall offered to assume \$500, if the church would pay the balance, and within one year the whole was paid.

In 1883 a subscription was raised for building a parsonage, and J. D. Fogg, S. B. Hayes, and L. D. Smith were appointed building committee. The house was built beside the church, on the same lot, and was completed in July, 1884. The total cost was \$960.

The list of pastors, with dates of appointment, is as follows: — *A. A. Cleveland*, April, 1872; *A. W. Bunker*, April, 1874, now in California; *J. Thurston*, April, 1876, resides in Dover, on superannuated list; *A. A. Caswell*, April, 1877, died at Chichester June 18, 1881; *W. C. Bartlett*, April, 1878, now at Hampton; *H. H. French*, April, 1881, now at Haverhill, Mass. In 1884 the church was supplied by *Prof. Rich* of Great Falls, *L. L. Eastman* of Methuen, Mass., and *C. A. Littlefield*, now at Cliftondale, Mass. *Rev. J. W. Presby* came in April, 1885, removed to Kansas in June, 1886, and is now in Connecticut. After Mr. Presby left,

Rev. W. H. H. McAllister of Old Orchard, Me., and others, supplied till the last of October, when *A. L. Chase*, a student in the Theological School of Boston University, took charge, and served as pastor till April, 1887. During his stay the debt on the parsonage was paid, and the spiritual and social condition of the church was much improved. *F. I. Wheat*, another student from Boston University, took charge in April, 1887, and during the conference year now closing (April 1, 1888), the spiritual and financial condition of the church has been well sustained. There have been full congregations on the Sabbath, the evening prayer and class meetings have been well attended and full of interest, and the Sunday School has increased. A new furnace has been placed in the church, and other repairs have been made, and all paid for.

An important auxiliary to this church is the *Ladies' Social Circle*, organized Oct. 18, 1882. They have raised about \$300, which has been expended on the parsonage and furnishing, and have some \$650 in their treasury, \$500 of which was presented by Frederick H. Rindge of Cloverdale, Cal., the largest stockholder of the Cochecho Woolen Manufacturing Company at East Rochester. It is intended to use this money for remodeling the church at an early date.

The membership of this church has been small, and composed mostly of those who earn their living by daily labor. The present membership is sixty-seven, with a Sunday School of one hundred and three.

This church has earned a reputation for liberality, promptness, and reliability in financial matters which might well be emulated by some of our large and more pretentious churches. With the exception of one year, there has never been a deficit in the preacher's claim, and several times the pastor has received considerable more than his claim. The first year of its existence this church contributed \$43 for the missionary cause.

This church is a child of Providence, and the hand of God has been plainly visible in its history from the first. Under the same guiding hand an unlimited career of usefulness and prosperity seems opening before it.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

One result of an extensive revival of religion in this town was the formation of the First Free Will Baptist Church of Rochester, April 15, 1829, under the leadership of *Rev. James J. Wentworth*. The following is the covenant with a list of the seventeen original members who adopted it:—

“We do now declare that we have given ourselves to God; and do now agree to give ourselves to each other in love and fellowship, and do also agree to take the Scriptures of truth for the rule of our faith and practice, respecting our duty toward God, our neighbors, and ourselves.

“We do promise to practice all the commands in the New Testament of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, to bear each other's burdens and so fulfill the law of love, which is the law of Christ. We do further agree to give liberty for the improvement of the gifts in the church, both male and female, and to keep up the worship of God, and not to forsake the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is. We do likewise further agree not to receive any person into fellowship except they give a satisfactory evidence of a change in life and heart, and promise to submit to the order of the gospel as above. Amen.

“Jesse Meader, John York, John York, Jr., Benj. Page, Jr., Joseph Page, Jasper York, Meshach Robinson, Sarah W. Meader, Hannah D. York, Maria J. York, Kezia Foss, Drusilla Pickering, Matilda Pickering, Rebecca York, Sarah Hodgdon, Kezia Jenness, Sarah Robinson.”

During the year 1829 the membership was nearly doubled, and continued prosperity with frequent additions marked the history of this church for a long period. Regular monthly conferences were held for some years at the house of Mrs. Bickford, one of the members.

Rev. J. J. Wentworth continued his labors till September, 1832, when *Rev. Jesse Meader*, one of the original members, was chosen pastor. March 6, 1833, it was voted to hold the conferences half of the time at Bro. John York's, in another part of the town.

In December, 1838, the brethren and sisters of this faith from different parts of the town, having met to consider the question of organizing a new church, unanimously agreed to join this church, and that it should consist of several branches, each branch having the privilege of holding meetings as they shall think proper, and that they should hold a quarterly union conference at the Court House.

In 1840 a house of worship was built at Gonic Village, at a cost of about \$2,000, and the conference was held there in January, 1841. The church was fairly prosperous under Mr. Meader's

ministry, which closed with the year 1841. In the following spring *Rev. David Swett* became pastor. During his pastorate of two years a powerful revival extended over nearly the whole town, as a result of which about sixty united with this church.

In April, 1844, *Rev. Aaron Ager* began a successful pastorate of two years. During this time the church took decided action in relation to temperance, in the following votes:—

“Dec. 5, 1844. Voted not to receive any person as a church member who shall make use of distilled liquors or wines as a beverage.

“Also Resolved that it is improper for church members to make use of Cider as a beverage.”

Rev. Stephen Hutchinson became pastor in the spring of 1846. He was an excellent man universally respected, but his feeble health compelled him to resign in the middle of his second year of service.

Rev. George W. Whitney came in December, 1848, and remained pastor for five years, which was a season of prosperity to the church. Mr. Whitney was an able preacher and was highly appreciated by the people.

The next pastor was *Rev. Tobias Foss*, who began his labors in the fall of 1853 and remained two years. Mr. Foss was thoroughly faithful and conscientious, but his decided and outspoken anti-slavery views gave offence to some. His labors on the whole were successful, bringing nearly twenty new members into the church.

For the next three years the church had no regular pastor, but was supplied by Revs. J. Meader, D. Swett, and others. In 1857 the meeting-house was repaired and refitted at an expense of several hundred dollars.

In 1858 *Mr. Harvey Brewer* began a two years' service of preaching with this church. May 12, 1859, he was ordained with the following services:—Reading Scriptures, and Sermon, *Rev. J. M. Durgin*; Ordaining Prayer, *Rev. E. Place*; Charge, *Rev. M. A. Quimby*; Right Hand of Fellowship, *Rev. S. Coffin*; Address to People, *Rev. C. E. Blake*.

In May, 1861, *Rev. J. R. Cook* was engaged as pastor of this church, and died in service July 1, 1862. Mr. Cook was an excellent man, successful in his labors, and universally respected.

In March, 1863, *Rev. Wm. T. Smith* became pastor and remained three years. During this period occurred a very gracious revival, and fifty-seven were added to the church.

Rev. George J. Abbot succeeded Mr. Smith in the spring of 1866. Mr. Abbot was a faithful and judicious laborer, and during his four years of service twenty-three united with the church. In 1869 this church received \$524.80 from the division of the parsonage fund.

Rev. G. W. Wallace was next employed for four months, and *Rev. Ezekiel True* for the rest of the year. There was quite a revival in the "Jenness neighborhood," and several joined the church. In February, 1871, Mr. True left and established a meeting in Rochester Village, where he remained till his death.

Rev. G. S. Hill was pastor for the next four years, beginning in the spring of 1871. During these years several were added to the church. In 1872, largely through the efforts of Mr. Hill, the church building was remodeled and enlarged at a cost of about \$5,500, leaving the society some \$3,000 in debt.

In the spring of 1875 *Rev. A. P. Tracy* became pastor and remained till the fall of 1877. He was an able and faithful preacher. Several were added to the church, and largely through his efforts about one half the debt was paid.

In October, 1877, *Rev. A. L. Morey* began a pastorate of two years. He was a hard-working, energetic man. A revival occurred through which ten united with the church.

In the fall of 1879 *Mr. W. W. Brown* was employed, and in August, 1880, he was ordained by a Council from the New Durham Quarterly Meeting. Mr. Brown continued here till February, 1882.

March, 1882, *Rev. W. S. Packard* was settled as pastor and remained three years. In 1884 a revival added several to the church. Mr. Packard succeeded in raising a subscription by which the balance of the debt was paid and the church building was painted and frescoed. The society was thus placed in good financial condition, with a neat, pretty church all paid for.

In March, 1885, the present pastor, *Rev. L. Given*, began his ministry here. Some additions have been made, and the church enjoys a fair degree of prosperity.

WALNUT GROVE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church grew out of a Sabbath School which was organized through the efforts of Miss Alsaida Ray in June, 1861. Levi W. Allen was superintendent; George Tebbetts, librarian; and Samuel Meserve and wife, teachers. The school grew and prospered till in January, 1863, they secured the services of *Rev. Harvey Brewer* as preacher. During the succeeding fall and winter a revival occurred, and on May 1, 1864, the following persons were baptized:—Levi W. Allen, Ellen Bean, Ellen Brewer, Elizabeth C. Hanson, Frank P. Meserve, Mary C. Mills, Wesley B. Mills, Hattie Roberts, Amanda Tebbetts, George Tebbetts, Sarah Tebbetts, Charles Thurston, Abbie A. Wingate, and Francis E. Wingate. A committee from the New Durham Quarterly Meeting, consisting of the Revs. Ezekiel True, Enoch Place, and J. H. Brown, organized these fourteen persons into a church June 29, 1864. August 6, Elizabeth A. Allen, Sarah A. Allen, Samuel R. Hanson, Sarah Locke, Mary Meserve, Samuel Meserve, Benjamin Mills, Sarah Mills, Eliza Roberts, Deborah R. Wentworth, and Samuel N. Wingate were received by letter. Benjamin Mills and Samuel Meserve were chosen deacons; Samuel N. Wingate, treasurer, and Samuel R. Hanson, clerk.

Rev. Harvey Brewer remained pastor till 1865, when he resigned, and *Rev. Isaac Pinkham* took his place, remaining about a year and a half. In October, 1866, *Rev. David B. Cowell* became pastor for one year. Up to this period they had used the school-house as a place of worship. In the fall of 1867 a chapel containing eighteen pews was built at a cost of \$1,500. This house was dedicated Feb. 27, 1868. *Rev. Mr. Snow* of East Rochester preached the sermon, Revs. Marsh and Abbot of Rochester, *Rev. A. Lovejoy* of Great Falls, and Revs. Smith and Pinkham of South Berwick participated in the services. The next year, 1869, this church received \$101.57 from the division of the parsonage fund.

For the next four years the church remained without a pastor, being supplied by different ministers. January 1, 1872, *Rev. Plummer Chesley* was chosen pastor and remained for seven years. After Mr. Chesley's resignation the following pastors served about one year each:—*Rev. W. H. Ward*, *Rev. E. P. Moulton*, *Rev. Ezekiel True*, *Rev. Harvey Brewer*, and *Rev. F. H. Peckham*.

In April, 1885, *Rev. G. N. Musgrove* became pastor, and remained till October, 1887. During his ministry a revival interest prevailed, and fifteen were added to the church. In 1885 Amasa Allen was chosen deacon. Some additions have been made in almost every pastorate since the beginning, and the church numbers about fifty at the present time.

FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF EAST ROCHESTER.

In 1864 *Rev. Bial Hobbs* began preaching in the school-house at East Rochester. The congregation increased till a house of worship became a necessity. In August, 1865, land was bought, and a building was erected during the following year at a cost of about \$6,000. A Free Will Baptist Society had been holding meetings for several years in a school-house at Blaisdell's Corner in Lebanon, Me. They now disbanded to unite with those of like faith in East Rochester, and on Nov. 22, 1866, was organized the "*East Rochester and Lebanon Free Will Baptist Society.*" October 1, *Rev. Isaac Hyatt* was called as pastor and remained one year. In April, 1868, he was followed by *Rev. Plummer Chesley*, who resigned after a little more than a year. In 1869 this church received \$107.01 from the division of the parsonage fund. *Rev. A. Lovejoy* served as pastor for the next three years. In 1872 *Rev. Thomas Keniston* began a pastorate of some over two years. *Rev. George W. Hill* was pastor from 1875 till 1878, in which year *Rev. Ezekiel True* supplied the pulpit. In April, 1879, *Rev. W. H. Ward* became pastor. During his ministry the church building was repaired and a fine-toned bell placed in its tower. The next pastor was *Rev. George W. Pierce*, who began in April, 1881, and remained two years. *Rev. R. McDonald* came in the spring of 1883, and after one year was followed by *Rev. B. F. Durgin*. *Rev. G. N. Musgrove* was called in the spring of 1885, and remained pastor till August, 1887, since which time there has been no regular pastor.

One of the founders of this church, and during his life-time its most liberal supporter, was *Deacon Stephen Shorey*. He was always deeply interested in the welfare of the village and did much to advance its interests and promote its growth. He died Sept. 15, 1879.

Deacon Briant Peavey, one of the principal benefactors of this church, lived on the Lebanon side of the river in the settlement known as Peaveyville. He presented an organ to the church and built a parsonage which his widow presented to the society in accordance with his expressed intentions. He died July 22, 1886.

ROCHESTER VILLAGE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.*

The growth and prosperity of the *Rochester Village Free Will Baptist Society* has been phenomenal. Its founders had neither silver nor gold in abundance, but they had intelligence, integrity, and Christian enterprise. Few in number, they were nevertheless powerful in being united, and in comprehending the duties and responsibilities they owed to the church they were founding for the service of God. There are very few brighter or more practical exhibitions of self-denying devotion to a holy cause than are found in the organization and support of this church.

The seed of this church was planted in 1870, and watered by the tears and sustained by the prayers of the faithful few, it germinated during the winter's frosts and took deep root in the early spring. One winter evening five persons met at a private house and talked and prayed over the project of organizing a society to represent the faith of Randall. The matter was thoroughly discussed at frequent prayer-meetings held with increasing attendance at the house of Rev. George W. Whitney, then eighty years of age. He entered heart and soul into the work, and let no opportunity pass without saying a word for the cause.

Rev. A. Lovejoy, then of East Rochester, preached two Sundays in the Town Hall, to a handful of believers. This strengthened the little band and encouraged one of the number to write to *Rev. Ezekiel True*, then pastor at Saco, Me. Mr. True came to Rochester, saw the land that it was a goodly heritage, and returning to Saco resigned his pastorate with a good salary in that city, for the purpose of uniting here with a people who could pay but a meager sum. At the dwelling of Mrs. F. C. Hayes twenty-seven persons met informally to welcome and confer with Mr. True. Twelve of these were eligible to church membership, besides a few who could soon obtain letters from churches elsewhere. Nearly all present signified their wish to become members of the society.

* The following sketch was substantially prepared by Hon. C. W. Folsom.

April 2, 1871, Mr. True held his first meeting at Wentworth Hall, which had been engaged, but for no specified period. The "Rochester Courier," which had been very friendly to the project from its inception, had the following "local" in its next issue:—

"The Free Will Baptists held their first meeting on Sunday, and the attendance and interest shown was all that could be reasonably expected. The hall was rather more than half full in the forenoon, and in the afternoon was well filled by an attentive audience who listened to the word preached with power. The singing was by the congregation, good old fashioned tunes and hymns being in vogue. In the evening about eighty persons were present, twenty-five at least of whom took part, exhortations and prayers following each other in quick succession. Our friends were very successful in their first Sunday's exercises."

On the first of May, Ezekiel True, Larkin B. Moulton, Eben S. Dyer, Gershom D. Plumer, Amos Tufts, Lewis A. Chesley, George W. Hurd, and Charles E. Varney signed articles of agreement assuming the corporate name of "*The Rochester Village Free Will Baptist Society*." Legal notice having been published, the society was thus enabled to transact business as a corporated body.

Meetings were well attended during the summer, and on Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1871, a church was organized with a membership of sixteen persons. In a few weeks several more were added by baptism and letter. The original members were as follows:—Ezekiel True, George W. Whitney, Sylvia M. True, Angelina H. Whitney, James T. Nichols, Charles E. Varney, Daniel McDuffee, Lydia S. McDuffee, Ezekiel Ricker, Lorinda Ricker, Eben S. Dyer, Maria E. Dyer, Francis C. Hayes, Mary Johnson, Larkin B. Moulton, Eveline Moulton. Of this number, seven have crossed the valley of death, two have been transferred to another church, and seven still remain members here.

The society worshiped in Wentworth Hall about a year, and then went to McDuffee Hall for Sunday services, holding their prayer-meetings in Hook-and-Ladder Hall.

Rev. Ezekiel True retired from the pastorate after three years' efficient service, and May 1, 1874, *Rev. E. C. Cook* of Steep Falls, Me., was settled and remained here till April, 1877.

The church and society had been steadily gaining, and felt deeply the necessity of owning a place of worship for themselves. A committee was appointed to see what could be done. After overcoming many obstacles with much labor, they purchased of the Eastern Railroad Company a lot of land on Hanson street for

\$1,400. On this lot a plain white building for a vestry was completed in October following. The entire cost of the building and its furnishing was a fraction less than \$1,100. It was dedicated on Thursday, Nov. 12, 1874, Rev. E. True preaching the sermon. The pastor, Rev. E. C. Cook, together with the venerable George W. Whitney, Rev. Mr. Tracy of Gonic, and Rev. H. M. Stone, pastor of the Congregational Church, also took part in the services.

Rev. B. A. Sherwood of Richmond, Me., succeeded Mr. Cook July 1, 1877, and continued his pastorate till September, 1878. Mr. Sherwood made great exertions to build a church, and at one time had four thousand dollars pledged for that purpose, but the undertaking proved too large for so small a society. Debts had been gradually increasing till the vestry and lot had to be sold, and the society found itself without property and \$200 in debt.

In October Mr. True again took the helm as pastor, and Chase's Hall was hired as a place of worship. Greater efforts were made and a season of prosperity followed. Mr. True was desirous that a younger man should take up the work, and introduced *Rev. E. P. Moulton*, who began here in October, 1879. Mr. True did not abate his interest, but with the new pastor and the church acting in perfect harmony, continued to labor with unselfish devotion, unflinching courage, and untiring energy. During the next four years the old debt was paid, a lot at the corner of Liberty and Charles streets purchased for \$1,435, and a very handsome church built at a cost of \$7,346.51. It is a matter of wonder that so beautiful and commodious a church could be built for so small a sum. The church debt was less than \$1,500. The dedication took place Jan. 23, 1884, Rev. C. A. Bickford of Dover preaching the sermon. Rev. Messrs. Wood, Quimby, Moulton, Eakins, of the Methodist Church, and Kimball of the Congregational Church took part in the services. Rev. E. True, to whose efforts so much was due, had been suddenly called to his heavenly home, Feb. 18, 1883. Very appropriately the front of the building bears the clear cut inscription, "TRUE MEMORIAL CHURCH," thus perpetuating the memory of him who was faithful even unto death.

June 1, 1885, Mr. Moulton resigned to take charge of a struggling church at Pittsfield. He was at once succeeded by *Rev. J. B. Davis* of Meredith, the present pastor. The church membership has been of a steady and sure growth, and now (1887)

numbers one hundred and thirty. The Sunday School, which in its beginning consisted of four teachers and twenty scholars, had, in 1886, a membership of 264, with an average attendance of 155. It has been steadily increasing since then, and an attendance of over 200 is frequent. The ladies of this church have been efficient and untiring workers in the cause of the Master, and have rendered valuable service in upbuilding the church and sustaining its worship. The present condition of the church is prosperous, and the outlook hopeful.

UNIVERSALISTS.

It was more than forty years after the introduction of Universalism into this country before it gained any considerable foothold in Rochester. The first record is the following notice:—

“Be it known that on the twenty-seventh day of March, 1841, Benjⁿ Hayes, Silas Wentworth, and others, their associates agreed to form themselves into a religious Society to be known by the name of the First Universalist Society of Rochester, and have organized said society as the Statute of the State in the case provides.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Clerk.*”

A constitution was adopted and signed by the following persons:—Edward Tebbets, Paul Libby, William Jackson, Silas Wentworth, Jonathan H. Henderson, Jacob J. Garland, James M. Garland, Joel Varney, Lemuel B. Ham. Others whose names are not on the records are known to have taken a very active part in sustaining meetings of this society, among whom were Asa P. Hanson, Charles G. Giles, N. V. Whitehouse, James H. Place, Noah Place, Richard Cross, and Charles W. Edgerly.

For more than thirty-five years there are recorded only two meetings of this society, and the only business was the choice of officers, William Jackson remaining clerk. There were doubtless informal meetings of which no record was kept, as enough money was raised and expended to secure preaching by the following persons during a part of each year named:—Rev. R. O. Williams, 1841; Rev. Eben Francis, 1842; Rev. George C. Strickland, 1843 and 1845; Rev. Mr. Cilley, 1844; Rev. E. Coffin, 1844; Rev. G. Anderson, 1845; Rev. E. H. Lake, 1847 and 1848; Rev. Thomas J. Greenwood, 1850, 1855, and 1865; Rev. A. A. Miner, 1850;

Rev. Mr. Pettee, 1852; Rev. Mr. Hicks, 1859; Rev. Mr. Eaton, 1862; Rev. Mr. Patterson, 1862. In 1869 this society received \$36.70 as its share of the parsonage fund.

In the summer of 1877, at a meeting held in the counting-room of E. G. and E. Wallace, Charles W. Edgerly and Albert T. Colton were chosen to solicit funds to establish meetings once in two weeks. Many responded, and the first preacher was Rev. E. L. Conger, followed by Rev. James Gorton of Nashua, Rev. Mr. Ralph of Columbus, Ohio, and Rev. Mr. Powers from Vermont.

Sept. 11, 1877, a call was issued signed by Paul Libby, James H. Place, Edward Tebbets, and Silas Wentworth, for a meeting to re-organize the Universalist Society. The meeting was held Sept. 22. Charles W. Edgerly was chosen clerk, and it was "voted to hold meetings every other Sunday for the present, and to hire McDuffee Hall." The society was for a time aided by the New Hampshire Convention of Universalist Churches, who sent from time to time the following preachers as supply:—Revs. G. L. Demarest and L. F. McKinney of Manchester; E. M. Grant, W. S. Vail, Benton Smith, George W. Quinby, and Dr. Sawyer of Boston; Mr. Spalding of Peabody, Mass.; W. S. Perkins and H. W. Smith of Tufts College; Mr. Eddy, Mr. Bowles, and Mr. Magwire.

Dec. 8, 1878, the society voted to accept and adopt the constitution recommended by the General Convention, and from this time the name of Ira Doe appears as clerk.

"Dec. 20, 1879, it was voted to hire *Rev. W. S. Perkins* to supply till June next."

Sept. 19, 1880, a call was extended to *H. W. Smith*, then a student at Tufts College, to settle as pastor, with the offer of \$800 salary. This call was accepted and Mr. Smith began his work Oct. 3, 1880. A Council called for his ordination met in McDuffee Hall. The following ministers conducted the services:—Prof. Leonard of Tufts College; Rev. E. M. Grant of Portsmouth; Rev. Benton Smith of South Newmarket; Rev. G. L. Demarest and Rev. L. F. McKinney of Manchester.

Mr. Smith's pastorate ended July 9, 1882, and the records for that date close with these words:—"When we shall have another meeting, time alone will tell; the want of unity now existing does not seem to warrant one very soon."

In 1882-83 the Unitarian Convention of New Hampshire repeatedly sent its emissaries with offers of aid to induce this society to employ one of its preachers. But their offers were rejected "as our parish thought we had been known as Universalists for over forty years, a time too long to think of now making the change." Aside from these Unitarian meetings for five Sabbaths, there were only three preaching services for two years and a half after Mr. Smith left. These were conducted by Revs. S. H. McColester of Dover, G. H. Shinn of Plymouth, and H. S. Fiske of Newmarket.

Mr. Shinn supplied the pulpit about four months, beginning Jan. 1, 1885, and an unsuccessful effort was made to secure his services as permanent pastor.

J. S. Cutler, then of Tufts College, began to supply in May, 1885, and accepted a call to become pastor. "Having been duly examined by the Council at South Newmarket, and being approved by them he was duly installed" Dec. 17, 1885. Sermon by Prof. Leonard of Tufts College, Charge by Dr. Demarest of Manchester, Address to People by Rev. W. S. Vail, and Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. James Eastwood of Kingston.

In June, 1886, the parish committee were instructed "to investigate the different lots named by persons in the meeting," with the idea of "building a church on the same." Thus far nothing has come of this movement. In the summer of 1887, Mr. Cutler accepted a call to Marblehead, Mass., and the society has since remained without a pastor.

SECOND ADVENTISTS.

Ever since the ascent at Bethany there have been those in the churches who have been looking for the speedy return of the Lord. From time to time in the history of Christianity have arisen those who by their earnest zeal on this topic, and especially by fixing a definite time for the advent, have aroused widespread excitements. The first extensive movement of this kind in America was produced by the preaching of William Miller, who had served as a captain in the war of 1812, but about the year 1833, by a carefully studied and very ingenious and plausible interpretation of Scripture, announced the very day of the Lord's coming in April, 1843. Traveling from place to place his preaching "moved the people mightily." "Farmers, mechanics, teachers,

and many ministers of various denominations left their homes and scattered through the country preaching this doctrine, and converts were made everywhere." Many yet remember the great excitement of those times. The immense comet which appeared in the winter of 1842-43 added to the flames. People deserted their homes, and gave away their property, so that not a few who had been in comfortable circumstances found themselves reduced to actual want, when the set time passed, and the world still went on. Other times were set, but as one day after another failed to bring the promised glory, still a remnant clung to the faith. No longer setting the exact day, they still proclaim the very speedy "coming of the Lord Jesus Christ to raise the dead, to judge the world, to cleanse the earth by fire, to give his saints immortality, to set up his kingdom, and to fill the earth with his glory."

Rochester, like almost every other town, had its share of those who accepted this doctrine. Meetings were first held in the school-house at East Rochester. Earnest believers, prominent among whom were the present church elders, John C. Shorey and James Quimby, procured preachers, and after a time "quite a company were drawn together." About 1867 a chapel was built, and regular meetings have been kept up since that time. There is "quite a thrifty church," and a Sabbath School, of which George McCrillis is superintendent.

Another company of Second Adventists held their meetings for a time in the house of Moody Smith, about three miles below the village. About 1867 a small chapel was built on the back road to Dover, where meetings have been held ever since. Among the prominent members here are J. W. Whipple, Ira Bickford, and Mr. Ramsbottom. Preaching is kept up by Elder Joseph T. Libby, Elder Enoch Morrill, Elder Charles Willand, and other occasional supplies.

Still another company of Second Advent believers, prominent among whom were J. H. F. Varney and Jonathan Horne, both of whom became preachers, held meetings at the house of Wells Pinkham, and afterwards at the school-house on the Ten-rod road. In 1854 Elders James G. Smith, Jonathan Cummings, and others held a tent-meeting in that neighborhood, which brought in quite a number of converts. In 1866 "a missionary spirit got into them for labor in Rochester Village," and Elders J. H. F. Varney,

Jonathan Horne, and Joseph Pinkham of Dover held a protracted meeting in the Town Hall. Among the converts at this time were Mary Anna Sanborn, a prominent school teacher, and her sister Sarah, both of whom went to Virginia with Mrs. H. L. Hastings to labor as missionaries among the Freedmen.

From this time the interest was moved from the Ten-rod road to the village, and meetings were held in the Town Hall until the fall of 1868, when Elders Daniel Leavitt of Ashland, Mass., and H. L. Hastings of Boston, with others, held a tent-meeting in the rear of the Mansion House. Among the converts was a young infidel by the name of Parsons. While sitting in his room reading a novel, he heard the preaching from the tent, and became a firm believer. Having both education and natural ability he became a successful Advent preacher. After this meetings were held in different halls of the village with fair success for a few years, when divisions arose and two meetings were established. Both were soon suspended, though prayer-meetings were still held in private houses.

In 1875 Elder Varney invited Elder Enoch Morrill, then of South Deerfield, to hold a protracted meeting with him in the Town Hall. A public discussion followed between Elder Morrill and Rev. Mr. Tebbets concerning conditional immortality and the state of the dead. As a result of these efforts the meetings were revived and continued till a church was organized in 1879. Under the faithful and earnest labors of Elder Varney, followed by Elder Smith, a fair degree of prosperity was enjoyed. In 1884 Elder Morrill removed to Rochester and devoted a part of his labor to this church. The next year he pitched a large tent near the railroad station, where historical and prophetic lectures were given by Elder and Mrs. McKinstry. Again in the fall of 1887 Elder Morrill pitched a large tent at Cold Spring Park, where he with Elders Warren, Tenney, Stevens, and others held meetings which resulted in strengthening the church, and converting others to the Advent faith. Since then the "Advent Christian Church" has held meetings in Odd Fellows Hall, with regular preaching by Elder A. A. Robinson of Dover, Elder Mark Stevens of Ossipee, Elder Morrill and Elder J. E. Clough of Dover. George T. Demming is superintendent of the Sabbath School, and a fair degree of prosperity is enjoyed. The Second Adventists received \$72.57 from the division of the parsonage fund in 1869.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Irish.

In 1860 there were only eight or ten families of Irish Catholics in Rochester. These were visited occasionally by the *Rev. Father Lucy* of Great Falls. As their numbers increased the *Rev. Father Walsh* of Newmarket held services in some hall regularly once a month. He was followed by the *Rev. Father Dumas*, who acted as curate for the *Rev. Father Canovan* of Great Falls. Then the latter attended the charge himself for a time. After a few years Father Walsh returned with orders to build a church. He succeeded in erecting a wooden building 30 by 50 feet, with a vestry, at a cost of \$2,100. This was called St. Mary's Church. Mass was first celebrated in it Dec. 25, 1868. Father Canovan was again in charge for a time. There were at this time about four hundred and eighty persons belonging to the parish, including a few Canadian French. The next pastor was the *Rev. Father Pugh*, who died here after about a year and a half, and was buried at Dover. After him came the *Rev. Father Carnes*, who was followed by the *Rev. Father Louis Wilde*. In the spring of 1884 the *Rev. Father John T. McDonnell* took charge, and under his direction the new church was built on Charles street at a cost of \$10,000. The corner-stone was laid in August, 1885. This new St. Mary's Church has a seating capacity of four hundred, and is a beautiful edifice, second to none of its size in the State. It contains a fine new pipe organ, and a bell weighing 1,965 pounds, which was consecrated Nov. 25, 1886. Services were held in the new church for the first time by Bishop Bradley of Manchester, Dec. 5, 1886. Two days later Father McDonnell died and was buried here. Jan. 1, 1887, the *Rev. Father John I. Bradley* took charge of the parish, which now numbers about six hundred.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

French.

The French Catholics worshiped with the Irish till the *Rev. Father Urbain Lamy* was appointed their pastor, who held his first service in McDuffee Hall, March 22, 1883. A subscription was

at once started to build a church, and \$4,500 was raised for that purpose during the year. In May a lot was bought for \$640, and the foundations were laid in June. The building, 75 by 45 feet, was finished in December. It affords four hundred and fifty sittings, and is furnished with an organ, three altars, and the statues of St. Mary, St. Ann, and the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The cost was \$8,000, most of which has been already paid. The Rev. Father Lamy celebrated the first Mass in this church on Christmas day, 1883. The church is called "*Notre Dame du Saint Rosaire*," and was dedicated in May, 1886, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bradley of Manchester. A fine bell of 1,600 pounds was consecrated by him at the same time. When Father Lamy first came his congregation numbered about two hundred and fifty, but has now increased to six hundred. It is expected that a parochial school will be opened in the summer of 1888. The building, containing four rooms, is located near the church, and will cost about two thousand dollars. Both French and English will be taught.

CHAPTER XIII.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

"The wings of Time are black and white
Pied with morning and with night."

"Wine is a mocker, strong drink a brawler; and whosoever erreth thereby is not wise."

It is proposed in this chapter to treat of intemperance, crime, and reform. From the early days down through the first third of the present century, the drinking habits of the people were deplorable. Every store and tavern sold rum. Not a temperance man, as we understand the term, could be found. The most respectable church members, men who afterwards became conspicuous for their temperance efforts, would get more than merry, and to be assisted home at night was only a subject of playful banter the next morning, and then forgotten. The minister drank with the rest, and it was a source of deeper mortification to a family to be out of rum when he called, than to be out of meat or flour. It was customary for the deacons and other male members of the congregation to spend the Sabbath noon at the store, drinking, or sometimes to repair to the spring near the church to mix their grog with the cool water. Rum was always used at funerals, and it was common for the neighbors to get merry and talkative coming back from the grave. A bearer has been known to tumble into the grave from intoxication, and the bottle has been set on the coffin of the dead. Boys drank with their fathers at home, with the minister at the parsonage, with officers on the training field. No frame could be raised without rum. The town accounts show that thirty-four gallons of rum and a barrel of cider were bought for the raising of the Congregational Church in 1780. Even as late as 1825, when the corner-stone of the Methodist Church was laid, punch was made by tubfuls in the stores near by. According to the custom previously mentioned (p. 131), the

frame was christened by an effusion of doggerel, with an effusion of rum on the ridgepole. No Thanksgiving or Fourth of July could be properly observed without intoxicating drinks, and on no occasion were they more freely used than at ordinations of ministers, when a large company of people assembled from neighboring towns. School-masters would be drunk at school. One Junkins, who taught at Gonic some sixty to seventy years ago, often got drunk and slept it off sitting in his chair. The boys once tied him into his chair, and hung a dead puppy about his neck. On the farm rum was indispensable. It took a barrel of "West India" for some farmers to get through haying. Beginning to use it regularly in the field at hoeing, when haying commenced the hands must have their "bitters" before grinding their scythes in the morning. At ten or eleven o'clock rum was sent to the field, when they would seat themselves in a circle on the grass and drink. The same thing was repeated in the middle of the afternoon. Sometimes the "second corner" was turned, as it was called; that is, the bottle having passed around one way, was turned in its course and passed back the other, the men laughingly claspings as much of the tumbler as they could in their hands so as not to show how deep were their potations. The boys who spread the hay were expected to drink with the men. When the traders came home from Boston, whither they went twice a year to buy goods, it was an event of great consequence. All over town, weeks before they started, it was known and excited much talk. When they returned, the best judges of liquor went around and tasted the Jamaica and Santa Cruz, and reported who had the best liquors, and to that store the trade was sure to go.

In 1829 the trouble was taken to ascertain how much liquor was consumed in town yearly. It was found *from the statements of the merchants themselves*, that about eleven thousand six hundred gallons had been consumed, costing \$8,000, being more than five gallons for every man, woman, and child in town. This fact was stated in a Fourth of July address by Mr. Towner, principal of the Academy, and although it excited some comment, its truthfulness has never been questioned. Nor was Rochester worse in this respect than other towns. Wherever the facts were investigated similar results were obtained.

Many specific accounts might be given to illustrate the condition of society. About 1822, there lived in a small house close to the river bank, just above the bridge, a hard drinker, who, while intoxicated one winter night, lay so exposed that his limbs were frozen, and he nearly perished. The event caused considerable excitement. People felt that something ought to be done about it: at least that there should be an investigation. Some of the citizens accordingly held a meeting at the Barker tavern, just below where the Methodist Church now stands. We can imagine the meeting, probably the first ever called here to deal with such a subject. It comprised the wisdom and enterprise of the town. There were present business men well known for energy and ability to carry through whatever they undertook. Of course from such a gathering great things might well be expected. It was voted to prosecute all violations of law. A committee was appointed to report at an adjourned meeting the next Saturday night. When Saturday evening came, the chairman of the committee, Squire Upham, arose to excuse himself. He said it was known he was a trader, and of course sold liquor, and it would not look just right for him to be prominent in such a movement. Every member of the committee was a rum-seller, and one after another followed his example, asking to be excused. The meeting itself was being held in a rum-selling tavern. It would seem that there must have dawned on the minds of these men some feeling of inconsistency between the business they were pursuing, and the welfare of the community which they were supposed to have at heart. However this may have been, nothing came of the effort.

Soon after this it was found that the young men of the village were frequenting the house of this same drunkard, whom they would send to the stores for liquor, and spend the night in carousals. The house becoming disreputable in other respects besides rum-drinking, the people resolved to endure it no longer. A private invitation was sent round to many of the principal citizens to meet at the saw-mill, just below where the upper factory now stands. One prominent man tried to avoid any share in the proceedings by going to bed early, but he was called up and rather reluctantly joined the company. Meeting at the appointed place, they armed themselves with bars and levers, and chose William Hurd as captain. He was an active, public-spirited man,

very liberal and earnest in all things relating to the church of which he was a member. He was a trader, and of course sold rum. His store being near the meeting-house he had the patronage of the church members, especially on Sundays. Nobody seemed to perceive any inconsistency in these things; and Hurd was always ready to be a leader in whatever promised good to the community. The party marched to the house, and Hanscam, the millwright, was appointed spokesman to address the family. Hanscam himself was a hard drinker, but that was thought no disqualification. The family were allowed twenty minutes to get out of the house with their goods, and the men helped them move. Then, as the house was small, they tried to topple it into the river with their levers and bars, but being unsuccessful, they tore off the boards and pried out the braces, till the building was leveled to the ground. The party then dispersed to their homes, unless they went to the nearest store for a drink. The house was owned by one Page on the Meaderborough road. Coming to the village the next morning, Page first observed the ruins. He set himself to gather information for the purpose of prosecuting the rioters, but the ejected tenant told him the leading men of the village were there, naming all the principal men, (many of whom were present, and many more absent,) until Page thought it would be a hopeless task to bring such men to punishment, and concluded to quietly bear his loss.

In 1806 there was living at the lower end of the village a man who, having fitted up the front part of his house as a store, had gradually increased his business till he had one of the largest and best-selected stocks in the village. He became deranged, his disease at first taking the form of religious insanity, accompanied with a great facility of quoting Scripture. It was found necessary to appoint a guardian to manage his property. He left his store, and in 1825 was living in a neat and comfortable house on the point of land where the road divides at the head of Wakefield street. The removal from the old home to the new well illustrates the peculiarities of the man. As the prophet Ezekiel was a sign to the house of Israel, so he was to be a sign to the people of Rochester. He carried out literally the command to the prophet to "bring forth his stuff in their sight as stuff for removing; to go forth at even as they that go into captivity; to dig through

the wall and carry it out thereby, and carry it out in the twilight." etc. The family moved in procession at twilight through the village. Hardly had they become settled in the house at the head of Wakefield street before it became notorious not only for liquor selling, which was regarded as no crime in those days, but for the grossest immoralities. The house also became known for miles around as a receptacle for stolen goods. On the beams of his barn he had built an office which he called his "*sanctum sanctorum*," where the stolen goods were carefully stored. Having been a very methodical man in trade, he carried his business methods into his new occupation, keeping a journal in which was recorded a minute description of all stolen goods, with dates when received and when sold. It included a record of all visitors, and an exact cash account. One of his children being very sick, Parson Haven visited and prayed with the family. That day in his cash account he made the following entry:—"Parson Haven, Cr. By one long, sanctimonious prayer, 20 cents."

* The public good required that a stop be put to his proceedings. The first move was to arrest him for keeping stolen goods. He had received some intimation of what was coming, and had prepared for the attack. Anticipating a long siege he stored a barrel of crackers and half a barrel of brandy in his "*sanctum*": neither did he neglect means of defense, but supplied himself with guns and ammunition in abundance. On the appointed evening a large party under the lead of Capt. Hurd forced an entrance into the barn, filling the barn floor. From the door of his loft, the old man demanded, "Come ye peaceably, or come ye in war?" He was assured that they came peaceably. It soon becoming evident that they could capture him only by strategy, Squire Upham advanced and called for a parley. Knowing the old man's hospitality was never at fault, he made bold to ask him for a drink. He at once retired and drew a glass of brandy, but was careful not to expose himself to chance of capture. There was nothing to do but to drink the brandy, and immediately ask for another glass. While this was being drawn, a tall young man named

* In the original sketch but one visit from the citizens is recorded. But in a note the author says "It is evident I have got two events mixed. They doubtless went twice to the house, once to arrest him for stolen goods, and once to tear it down." The story is here remodeled to conform as nearly as possible to the author's marginal notes. — [EDITOR.]

Simon Ross concealed himself, so that when he again stepped out on the beam, he reached up and caught him firmly by the ankle. When he found himself taken, the old man exclaimed, "Ye have dealt deceitfully with me." An action was brought against him for having stolen goods in his possession. John P. Hale was retained for his counsel and made insanity the ground of defense. His journal was put in evidence, but nothing resulted from the case.

Capt. William Hurd and Charles Dennett were the selectmen in the village this year. As "Fathers of the Town," they felt responsible for the public morals. The man had returned to his house, which still retained its ill-savored notoriety for corrupt morals. Taking a broad view of their official duties, these selectmen felt that the summary destruction of such houses came fairly within the scope of their powers. An evening was agreed upon, and Capt. Hurd, who had led the before-mentioned attacks, now led a large party of young men to complete this work. On arriving they found the house securely fastened, but they at once began its demolition. None of the family showing any disposition to help themselves, they were taken from their bedrooms through the windows at some peril during the destruction of the house, which was soon leveled to the ground. The children were struck off at auction to those families who agreed to bring them up on the best terms, and all found good homes. The owner of the house, who lived in Portsmouth, dared not make any trouble with the rioters.

After the destruction of the house the old man built himself a cabin, half under ground and covered with earth, back of where the house stood, and surrounded by a growth of birch and pine. Here he lived many years and died at an advanced age. He indulged in writing poetry, especially acrostics, for those who would give him a few cents, and occasionally his rhymes appeared in the papers. He was commonly known as "the hermit," and his cabin as "the hermitage," and it was one of the amusements of the wicked boys of the last generation to toss brickbats down his chimney.

The following incident illustrates the power of the imagination: Among the Rochester traders of seventy years ago was a waggish young man who delighted in practical jokes. His store was the

favorite resort of young men who enjoyed his stories and his fun. Every trader then dealt in ardent spirits, and among this man's customers was an old fellow named Meshach. Seeing him coming one evening he said to the bystanders, "Now we'll have some fun. I'll bet a bottle of wine that I will get Meshach drunk on sweetened water." The bet was at once taken. "Meshach," said the trader, as he entered, "go to the pump and get a pail of cool water, and I'll give you something to drink." Delighted at the promise Meshach started off, and while he was absent the decanter was filled with water tinged with molasses enough to give it the right color. Old age and unremitted use of Santa Cruz and Jamaica had somewhat deadened the old man's sense of taste, and he drank his glass without discovering the deception. It had an apparent effect on his brain and he soon began to be talkative, as usual. One glass after another was taken, till he became very merry and loquacious, and the company of course equally so as they saw the joke proceed. It was acknowledged that the young trader had won the bet, for the old man had every appearance of intoxication.

This Meshach, after taking his drams, would fall asleep and sit snoozing in his chair till time to shut the shop. One evening when the usual time for closing arrived, the trader with the help of a companion took chair and sleeper and placed them quietly down on the sidewalk. It was chilly and dark, and the cold soon slightly aroused the sleeper. Now Meshach had a young sprig of a son who had been christened in honor of his sire, but was commonly known as "Mish." As the old man's obfuscated senses gradually returned, while shivering on the sidewalk, he broke forth in a bellowing tone, "Mish! Mish! I say, Mish! shut the door, you rascal!" The laughter of the company revealed the joke, and he made his way home somewhat mortified.

One of the earliest attempts to check intemperance by legislation was a law forbidding the sale of liquor in small quantities, by the pint or half-pint. This law was evaded by many ingenious devices. One trader sold his rum like calico, by the yard. He had a long tube made containing just a pint. Customers understanding the trick called for their liquor by the yard, and the quantity was measured by the yard-stick. The kind of liquor was designated by the name of some kind of cloth. Trousers

cloth was brandy, chintz was New England rum, and so on. Many dealers would sell a cracker for five cents and throw in a glass of rum. (See Appendix.)

These accounts help to show the condition of society at the commencement of the temperance reform, indicating the great obstacles to be overcome, and the severity of the approaching contest.

In 1792 the state laws punished drunkenness with fines graded according to the degree of the offense, and if the fine was not paid, by setting in the stocks or imprisonment. Although the law continued in force as late as 1815, yet the stocks were probably never used in Rochester, for drunkenness was looked upon with universal indulgence, and public sentiment was hardly up to punishment of even a few shillings' fine. In the same year (1792) a law was passed, requiring taverners and retailers of spirituous liquors to be licensed by the selectmen. In the first year of this law, sixteen licenses were recorded in Rochester; in 1793, six; in 1794, sixteen; and in 1795, four.

It was not till the year 1827 that the agitation of the temperance question commenced in earnest. Then men began to think and talk of the evils of intemperance, and public sentiment was gathering strength to demand that the liquor traffic should be restrained,—not prohibited, for this was not thought of for many years. Active efforts were made to discourage intemperance. Lecturers took the field, and the subject soon found its way into the town meetings. Appeals for more stringent laws were made to the Legislature, and, after considerable opposition, a law was passed regulating licensed houses and retailers of spirituous liquors. In Portsmouth it was voted, eight hundred to four, to refund the money paid by those who had bought licenses. In Dover, a town meeting called for the same purpose adjourned without action.

One section of the new law authorized the selectmen to post, in all places where liquor was sold, the names of drunkards, and it was made unlawful to sell to such persons. Under this section the selectmen of Rochester posted, in the nine drinking places of the village, the names of three well-known drunkards. This produced much excitement, as one of the three was a genial, good-natured man of some property. Everybody sympathized with him, as they usually do with genial, whole-hearted drunkards, and felt

that the selectmen had been guilty of a great wrong in thus publicly disgracing him. So much was said, that one more weak-kneed than his colleagues, went round and cut his own name out from all the notices. This was probably the first attempt to restrain liquor selling in Rochester, by force of law.

The "Dover Gazette" of Oct. 21, 1828, contained the following item:—

"FOUND DEAD, at the door of Susan and Phebe Richards, in Rochester, on the morning of the 17th inst., Mr. Joshua Trickey, in a situation that indicates that he must have been dead before he was left there. An inquisition was held on the body, and it was ascertained that Trickey bought two quarts of rum as late as half-past nine o'clock the evening before, and went towards the house of the above-named Susan and Phebe, who bought that day one quart, and were the only residents of the house."

It was supposed that Trickey got drunk in the house and died from the effects of the liquor, and that the Richards girls dragged him out and left him at the door. The house, which was situated a little below the village, where the Great Falls road branches from the main road, was afterwards destroyed by the citizens, as had been others of like character. This event occurring so near the beginning of the temperance movement, added not a little to the excitement which already existed.

Prominent in the good work of that period was Rev. Isaac Willey. Young, enthusiastic, radical in his temperance views, he stood for awhile almost alone. He had been settled as pastor of the Congregational Church in January, 1826, and when the temperance cause began to engross public attention, he entered into it with all his soul. Mainly through his efforts was formed the first temperance organization in town, called the "*Society for the Suppression of Intemperance*." Its constitution is still in existence, in the handwriting of William G. Webster, then a lawyer in this village, who entered actively into this and other worthy movements. The constitution, which is not dated, provides that meetings should be held once in three months, and the first meeting was to be held on the third Tuesday of January, 1828. Only ardent spirits were forbidden, which did not include wine or cider. The members were not to use ardent spirits themselves, allow them to be used in their families, offer them to their hired laborers,

nor to their friends, and were to do all they could to discontinue the use of them at funerals. Twenty-nine names are affixed. Signatures were not easily obtained. Only one trader appears on the list, and against his name is written the word "expelled." Traders who would have joined the society, and left off the use of liquor themselves, refused to do so because they were forbidden to give it to their customers, it being the uniform practice when a man settled his account to set on the bottle and tumbler for a drink. If this were discontinued, they were afraid their customers would go elsewhere to trade.

The article forbidding the use of spirits at funerals shows the strong hold of another custom of the day. Charles Dennett, one of the signers, was fond of relating how with much difficulty he persuaded one family to offer coffee instead of liquor to the friends at a funeral, but it was ventured on with much fear and hesitation. Among other signers were M. R. Warren, then a teacher of a district school, Samuel Norris the Methodist minister, Charles W. Woodman, and Thomas Brown. The fourth name on the list is John Parker Hale, written in a school-boy hand, not much like the "frank" of our late illustrious senator.

This constitution was soon superseded by a similar one changing the name of the society to "*The Rochester Temperance Society*," auxiliary to the New Hampshire Temperance Society. The number of names is increased. Among the additions are James H. Edgerly, then a student at the Academy, N. V. Whitehouse, Louis McDuffee, Asa Hanson, and his brother Dominicus, who has, until lately, thought he never belonged to a temperance society, and who could even now easily deny the signature, as it bears no resemblance to the bold autograph so familiar to our people.

Mr. Willey secured the best temperance lecturers in the country, such as Dr. Edwards of Andover, and Mr. Hewitt of Connecticut, who was considered a giant in the work. At these lectures the meeting-house would be crowded. Rum-sellers and rum-drinkers attended in large numbers, and sometimes interrupted the speakers, but the work advanced. In 1829 the Fourth of July was observed by an address before the society by James Towner, principal of the Academy. The statistics presented by him have already been given. Mr. Willey made a canvass of the town about this time, and stated publicly, that every fifth man in town was a drunkard;

not merely a hard drinker, but one who got drunk and "lost his feet." Almost, if not quite, the only man who did not drink was an old man who had been intemperate, but having dreamed that the devil had bargained for his soul, became frightened, and to cheat the devil of his bargain, left off drink altogether. Mr. Willey's course naturally aroused some opposition, though he encountered nothing very serious. One day, as he was returning from Farmington, he was met a little above the village by a company of men "well set up." To give the temperance parson some trouble, they joined hands and formed a barricade across the road. He had a quick little mare and carried a cow-hide whip. Touching the pony, he charged through the line, giving a sharp cut to the right and left as he passed. Relating this in his old age, Mr. Willey said, "I was a boy then, and probably should not do so now."

In 1830 Mr. Willey began with still more determination to fight intemperance within the church. When he came to Rochester every male member of his church used intoxicating drinks. True there were only nine or ten male members in all; but the influence of the church cannot be measured by its numbers, and the pastor urged that since many irreligious persons were leaving the use of ardent spirits, public opinion required of professed Christians the total abandonment of the article. The church were not ready to adopt his views. They could not see why they should give up the moderate use because others destroyed themselves by excessive indulgence. On Nov. 12, 1830, the pastor addressed to one of his deacons a note directed "For the male members of the church." The note reads as follows:—

"Mr. Willey would wish the male members of his church to understand that the charges preferred against them are:—1st, That there is reason to believe that they make habitual use of intoxicating drinks. 2d, That there is reason to believe that some of them are using them to their injury. 3d, That they frequently procure such drinks, and use them during the intermission of public worship on the Sabbath. 4th, That there is reason to fear from these facts that some of them at least will become intemperate. 5th, That their influence and example go to perpetuate the dreadful evils of intemperance in this place."

At the next meeting he appealed to them personally to give their influence in favor of temperance. At a subsequent meeting he stated that in his opinion one of the members had come to an untimely end in consequence of the use of liquor. Repeatedly

the subject was brought before them, and articles prepared for their adoption. June 14, 1832, the church voted unanimously to take into prayerful consideration the articles on temperance, submitted by the pastor, and at the next communion season, July 8, these articles were signed by many of the members. In the same year two members, one of them a deacon, were, by unanimous vote, suspended for intemperance. Having afterwards reformed they were both restored.

In 1830 the first county temperance convention was held at Rochester, and a county society organized, which held its annual meetings here for three years. In 1833 temperance meetings had become common throughout the country. Addresses were delivered in every town of Strafford county, then including Belknap and Carroll. There were over thirty-six thousand members of societies in the State. There were more than two hundred town societies, and it was reported that about three hundred and fifty stores and taverns had abandoned the traffic. School districts had their societies. One of the most flourishing of these in Rochester was at Chestnut Hill, where meetings were held and addresses delivered in Trickey's Hall.

Thus far by the use of "moral suasion" only the temperance reform had been begun, and had made great progress. No prohibitory law, nor legal measures, had been employed to help the cause. It would be interesting to watch the rise and growth of prohibition and prosecution, the twin measures which have since taken so prominent a part in the work. In a county convention as early as 1837, eighteen years before the enactment of a prohibitory law, Josiah H. Hobbs urged prohibition. In 1839 the town voted to instruct the selectmen not to license. Years before prohibition, legal measures were first resorted to under the license law, but the law was not very earnestly enforced until the Washingtonians sprang up. Although a cardinal principle of these societies was "moral suasion enforced by deeds of benevolence and kindness," yet many of the members rebelled against such restrictions. At a county convention in Dover, May 31, 1843, the moral resolutions met a warm discussion, and the legal suasionists succeeded in tacking on an addition, declaring the rumseller to be the chief obstacle to reform, and that the laws ought to be put into immediate execution. It was a lion and lamb partnership.

At another county convention in Dover, Noah Tebbets of Rochester was appointed a committee on the expediency of adopting legal measures, while another committee was sent to confer with rum-sellers and persuade them to cease their business. Both committees recommended the use of the law as a last resort. Judge Tebbets' report, published in the "Enquirer," is a document rarely surpassed, and reflects much credit on Rochester as the production of one of her citizens.

In the same year, Hawkins, one of the reformed "seven hard drinkers of Baltimore," was lecturing in this part of the country, and Washingtonian societies were being formed. The first reform wave had been subsiding, but a new enthusiasm was now being kindled. Reformed men took the platform. Temperance stores and hotels were advertised in every paper. Many churches set apart one Sabbath every month for temperance meetings. Now and then some sudden death or case of violence, brought about by alcohol, would startle the community and send up the excitement to fever pitch. About this time two men, named Page and Hayes, were riding together at night upon the high ground just behind the Sanborn brick-yard. They were both intoxicated, but seeing the village lights, it was proposed to ride over and get another drink. Turning the horse they drove off the clay bank, falling into the brick-yard below. Page had his neck broken. Hayes, though somewhat injured, was able to find his way to Gonic, where he obtained help.

In 1842 the elections in most towns of this county turned upon the temperance question, and in nearly every place the reformers prevailed. Rochester elected temperance selectmen, and instructed them not to license. A letter of this year, dated at Rochester, says, "Strong drink is done away with us."

The records of the "*Rochester Village Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society*" began Jan. 2, 1843, though the organization may have been earlier. The meetings were held publicly once a week, and anybody could become a member by signing the pledge. The exercises consisted of speeches and public discussions, and were shared by the principal citizens of the town. The records also speak of a reading-room. A committee was appointed to consider "what method should be taken to suppress the selling of ardent spirits at the taverns in this village." The plan adopted was to

send a committee to persuade the rumsellers to better their ways. The same course was taken on several subsequent occasions.

In February, 1843, two dealers agreed to quit the business, for which the society passed them a vote of thanks. Their liquors were examined, their value reported, and the plan tried of buying out such as would abandon the traffic. At the town meeting in March following, on motion of Richard Kimball, the selectmen were authorized to purchase the liquors of those who would sell, and to appoint an agent to sell for mechanical and medicinal purposes, who was to keep a public record of all sales. They were also instructed to prosecute all unlicensed retailers. This policy of buying out rumsellers, after having been thoroughly tried, was abandoned.

In March, 1843, the society adopted a constitution. The pledge forbids "all intoxicating drinks," and not merely "ardent spirits," — a decided step forward. The society endorsed "moral suasion, enforced by deeds of benevolence and kindness," but added, "that nothing in this article shall restrict the right of the society, or any person in their individual capacity, of making use of any other lawful means that the circumstances of the case may require." At times the legal outran the moral means, and the society appointed committees to collect evidence and prosecute offenders. Rochester sent a large delegation to the Dover convention in May, and James Hurd presented a report showing the prosperous condition of the Rochester society. July 4th there was an enthusiastic celebration, Salmon Falls and Rochester societies uniting in the exercises, with J. H. Edgerly as marshal, and a band of music to enliven the occasion. The society paid Watson Hayes to furnish cloth for decorations. Another grand celebration occurred in November when the county society met here. Five hundred delegates were present. A juvenile choir from Great Falls and the Columbian band from Dover furnished the music. The stars and stripes floated from the steeple of the Congregational Church, where the meetings were held. The discussions were spicy. A motion to keep out politics, religion, and law, as tending to disturb harmony, was voted down.

All things considered, the year 1843 may be set down as one of the most eventful and exciting in the history of the town. Besides the organization of the Washingtonians, the public celebra-

tions, the enthusiasm now at its highest pitch, the agitation of legal suasion, followed by one hundred and forty-four indictments in this county, being the first courageous resort to law, there were also other events to render this year memorable. In June a man named Pierce fell from the scaffold of his barn while intoxicated, receiving injuries from which he soon after died. In this year the jewelry store of James C. Cole was robbed of a large amount of valuables. There was an unsuccessful attempt to blow open the vault door of the Rochester bank, and especially is the year remembered for the murder of Phebe Hanson at Meaderborough. At Great Falls an attempt was made to blow up the house of John B. Wood on account of his temperance activity. Thus while the temperance men were putting forth vigorous efforts to subdue rumselling, a carnival of crime seemed to prevail.

Of the one hundred and forty-four indictments at the January term, 1844, only twelve were tried, and ten convictions secured. The remaining cases were continued. This policy of delay has prevailed ever since in our courts, and has been one of the greatest obstacles to the temperance work; yet the efforts put forth had a wholesome effect. A letter written from Rochester in April following, alludes to the great change which a year had wrought, and adds, "No liquor of any kind for drinking can be procured; the apothecary sells only by prescription from a physician."

Interest in the Washingtonian society soon subsided, but there was a partial revival in the fall. New officers were chosen, and meetings held more regularly. Another committee was appointed to visit the rumsellers, but they reported no success. The ministers were invited to give lectures. In the fall of 1845 there was another partial revival, which spent itself quickly after voting the "rumsellers a curse and a nuisance," and that "the sale of liquor ought to be *prohibited* under a penalty of ten years' imprisonment." This is believed to be the first recorded mention of *prohibition* in our town.

Early in 1846 the interest in the languishing society was suddenly revived. One bitter cold morning, January 29, the community was startled to learn that the dead body of a man named Henderson had been found lying face downwards in the brickyard near Walker's bridge, only a few feet from the spot where Page broke his neck five years before. Henderson had been

hauling hay to Dodge's Hotel, from his home below Gonic, and on his way back at night, had fallen intoxicated from his sled, crawled into the brick-yard, and there perished. The Washingtonians appointed a committee, of which Henry Drew, the Methodist minister, was chairman, to investigate the circumstances, and the leading men again took hold of the work. Another committee consisting of Louis McDuffee, J. M. Hackett, Charles Dennett, John McDuffee, and Bidfield Meserve issued a lengthy notice offering rewards for the detection of persons who violated the law, appealing to the citizens, the traveling public, the families of drunkards, and the victims of drink themselves to co-operate with them. Every word indicates the excitement which prevailed. The notice was posted in conspicuous places, and all the newspapers in the State were requested to publish it. For a few weeks a sharp controversy raged in the "Great Falls Transcript" and the "Dover Enquirer" over the question, "Who sold the man his liquor?" Six or eight persons published what they knew about it, but the statements were very contradictory. Whatever the truth might be, there was no doubt that his death was caused by rum. Three rumsellers at this time gave bonds to sell no more. Others refused to bind themselves. Before the excitement had subsided, the annual town election came on. This election has been known as "the three days' fight." Twelve ballotings were necessary before the first selectman was chosen, the question being between a board that would license, and one that would not license. The contest was bitter and exciting, but the temperance party at last triumphed.

The last record of the Washingtonians is dated Jan. 5, 1847, when Reuben Tilton was president, and Charles G. Horney, secretary, the meetings being held in the Methodist vestry.

In this place it may be proper to refer to other sudden deaths from alcohol, though not belonging to this period. More than sixty years ago a man named Richardson was found dead near the Hall place, back of the Louis McDuffee farm. He had been butchering, and perished on his way home. Not many years later a man named Howard, living above Meaderborough, being intoxicated town meeting day, started to go home, and it is supposed that having taken the wrong road he attempted to cross the river on the rotten ice, and was drowned. His remains were afterwards

found by some one out fishing. The case of Lawrence Murphy run over by the train on the Great Falls & Conway Railroad a few years since, and another case on the same road thirty or forty years ago, are fresh in the recollection of many.

No one can measure by these few cases the havoc of intoxicating drinks. They are only occasional freaks of the fiend. His regular work is not less deadly, but only less startling. It is concealed from view, like some terrible diseases which now and then send their marks to the surface. The misery caused by alcohol no history can record.

About a mile above the village, on the road to Chestnut Hill, may be seen the grave of Andrew F. Howard. A rough field-stone without inscription marks the spot. He was not over twenty-two years of age, and had it not been for conditions which surrounded him from birth,—conditions for which society is not blameless, especially in its toleration of ignorance and rum-shops,—he might have been living to-day, a respectable man. According to the testimony of those who knew him, he could neither read nor write. According to his own confession, although not intoxicated at the time of the deed, yet several previous days of hard drinking had thoroughly fitted him for the terrible crime. He was under a spell, as he said. Jacob and Phebe Hanson, brother and sister, lived a short distance beyond the school-house on the Meaderborough road. They were plain, peaceable, industrious members of the Society of Friends. By their habits of industry and economy it was supposed they had laid by a considerable sum of money. Howard, who knew them well, having worked for them and also for other persons in the neighborhood, had heard this report. He was living with his brother on the road to Great Falls, near the bridge over the Salmon Falls River. Discouraged and utterly desperate he had formed a plan to improve his lot by shipping for New Orleans, provided he could get the money to pay his passage. In this state of mind, on the morning of September 19, 1843, taking down his gun he started for Meaderborough, determined to have the money of the Hansons, by whatever means might be necessary. The Hansons had always treated him well, and he bore them no malice; their money was what he wanted. The distance was some ten miles. Arriving at the house about noon, he learned that Jacob Hanson had gone to Great

Falls, or he may have known it before starting. At the door he made his demand for money, accompanied by threats. Miss Hanson gave him a small sum saying it was all she had, but not believing her, Howard took deliberate aim, and, while she stood in the entry with arm uplifted to avert the danger, fired. The charge entered the neck, and she fell dead on the floor. Finding a trunk he took it a short distance away and broke it open with an ax, obtaining about twenty-nine dollars in money, and a pocket knife, with which he fled. Another trunk said to contain a large sum of money was overlooked. The murder was discovered by James Page, a neighbor who came to the house for some cider. Entering the kitchen, he found three men sitting there with their guns, who said they had been hunting, and came to the house also to get some cider. To his inquiry for Phebe, they replied that she was asleep in the entry. He went and discovered that she was dead. The alarm was given, and the town was thrown into intense excitement. The three hunters were arrested and examined before a justice, but their story appearing truthful, and there being no evidence against them, they were discharged. Suspicion fixed upon Howard, who had been heard to utter threats against the Hansons, and officers were put upon his track. In the meantime Howard had returned and informed his brother of his crime. When the officers appeared they escaped through the cellar door, and fled to the woods. The next morning they were arrested at the station in Dover, just as they were taking the train for Boston. Andrew at once made full confession. The stolen money and knife were found where he said he had hidden them. He was brought to Rochester the same day, examined before Richard Kimball, Esq., and committed to jail to await trial, his brother being also committed to appear as witness. In October following, Howard attempted suicide by hanging himself with his handkerchief, but was cut down barely in season to save his life. The trial commenced in August, 1844, Attorney-General Walker and Solicitor Woodman appearing for the State, and D. M. Christie and John P. Hale for the prisoner. Both Christie and Hale made powerful arguments, Hale directing all his efforts against capital punishment, while Christie endeavored to prove that the crime was only murder in the second degree. The jury were understood to be equally divided,

six voting to convict of murder in the first, and six in the second degree. In connection with this case a very strong agitation of the question of capital punishment sprang up throughout the State. The entire want of moral training in his youth, the fact that he was not known ever to have attended school, aroused some degree of sympathy for the criminal. On the day of the presidential election in November, 1844, the sense of the people of the State was taken upon the question of abolishing capital punishment. Rochester voted thirty-eight in favor to one hundred and eighty-four against its abolition. The majority in the State against its abolition was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

In February, 1845, Howard had a new trial. Two hundred jurors were summoned before a panel could be completed. The trial occupied more than a week. Hale and Bell appeared for the prisoner, and attempted to prove an *alibi* by testimony of relatives. After a brief consultation the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, but motion was made in arrest of judgment, and sentence deferred. At the July term, the motion for a new trial was overruled, and Howard was sentenced to be executed Wednesday, November 12. He received his sentence with apparent indifference. In October petitions were circulated for his reprieve.

When the 12th of November arrived, the gallows having been erected, and all arrangements for a public execution completed, six or eight thousand persons assembled to witness the final scene. But Governor Steele had come to Dover the day before in order to satisfy himself in regard to the propriety of a reprieve. After a private interview with Howard, he decided to reprieve him on the ground that his natural lack of intellect, and the evil influences that had surrounded him from infancy, rendered him an improper subject for execution, but that his case should be submitted to the Legislature. During the interview Howard was unmoved as a block, and seemed only anxious to know whether a reprieve would be granted before or after he was placed upon the scaffold. Governor Steele waited till the last moment in order that the sentence might have its fullest effect upon the criminal, the only person in the world, says a Dover paper, whom the effect was not calculated to benefit. He did not even express thanks for the

new lease of life. By the reprieve the execution was postponed to July 8, 1846, so as to afford ample time for the Legislature to consider the matter. At the next term of the superior court the indefatigable counsel for the prisoner had him brought before the court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, contending that there was no authority to reprieve a man under sentence, and therefore that the reprieve was either a nullity, or had the effect of a pardon; if the latter, Howard was entitled to his freedom; if the former, then the day appointed for execution having passed, the sheriff had no further authority to detain him. But the court did not sustain the writ. When the Legislature met in June, the subject of capital punishment in general, and the case of Howard in particular, engrossed a large share of attention. Both Christie and Hale were members of the House, and Hale was chosen speaker. Christie, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to abolish capital punishment, which failed to pass. A special committee reported a bill giving power to the governor to commute sentences, but it was indefinitely postponed. Petitions came in for the commutation of Howard's sentence to imprisonment, one from Dover being signed by Abraham Folsom and one hundred and ninety-six others. A special bill was introduced authorizing the Governor and Council to commute Howard's sentence, but it was not passed. The 8th of July was drawing near, and nothing had been accomplished toward staying the execution. On the Sabbath before, a public meeting was held in the town hall at Dover, and a petition prepared asking the Legislature to suspend the sentence. The judiciary committee was instructed by the House to report a bill to that effect. They reported the bill July 7, with a recommendation that it should not pass. There was an exciting debate, Hale leaving the speaker's chair to take part, and the bill was rejected. Of the two Rochester representatives, Daniel Lothrop voted in favor, and Richard Kimball against. The last effort had failed, and on the next day Howard paid the penalty of the law. He was attended by Dr. Sweetlove and Elder Elias Hutchins. He stated that, had he heeded his mother's advice and shunned bad companions, he would not have been in such disgrace. His death appeared to be instantaneous. It was designed this time that the execution should be private, but persons on the fences could see over the walls of the jail. To prevent this, canvas had been

spread, but so great was the clamor of the crowd, with threats of demolishing the jail-yard fence, that the officers removed the canvas, and a part of the spectators were gratified. Of the three thousand persons present about one third were women.

For several years an unremitted war against rumsellers was waged, principally by two men, Noah Tebbets and Charles Dennett. Tebbets was an excellent lawyer, and afterwards judge of the court of common pleas. Dennett was a deputy sheriff and a fearless officer. Both were thoroughly hostile to rum and whatever corrupted the morals of the community. The annual trainings and musters were occasions of drunkenness and rowdyism, and the great battles with rum were on the muster-field. Persons came to these musters expecting to see Dennett killed, and once or twice the report of his death was circulated. He always succeeded, however, in driving the rumsellers from the field. Too often they would set up their carts and continue their traffic in the woods at the outskirts of the village, but the stream of drinkers going and coming would soon lead to detection. After the death of Tebbets in 1844, the traffic went on for a time unhindered. The last muster of the old Thirty-ninth Regiment in Rochester was in September, 1847, on the field near the factory of E. G. & E. Wallace. Drinking, gambling, and fighting fully maintained the bad reputation of an old-fashioned militia muster. Rum was early driven from the field, but found safe refuge in the woods and bushes near by. The artillery company was the only one in uniform, and of this only twenty or thirty out of one hundred and fifty members paraded. By a premature discharge of the cannon, Thomas Henderson of Farmington had his face mutilated, and a part of his arm blown away.

About this time the temperance cause began to revive. For a few years many rumsellers in the county were indicted. Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, the earliest secret temperance organization, began to be formed. Gaining rapidly in popularity they continued a beneficent work for many years. Pass-words, signs, grips, and secret rites of initiation added a certain charm to their meetings. Cadets of Temperance for boys, Sisters of Cadets for girls, and Daughters of Temperance for women, became flourishing branches of the main order. These societies occupied a room in the old Court House. At the burning of this building in 1850 their

regalia and records were destroyed. The subject of prohibition had been so extensively agitated that in 1848 the question was submitted to the people, "Is it expedient that a law be enacted by the General Court prohibiting the sale of wines and other spirituous liquors, except for chemical or mechanical purposes?" Rochester voted one hundred and fifty yeas, and seventy-four nays.

In February, 1850, some of the citizens, impatient of the slow processes of law, undertook more summarily to "stamp out" the liquor traffic. A band of men, led by the deputy sheriff, visited an Irish house in what is now Factory Court, seized the liquor and burned it on the brow of Mill Hill. They then visited several other houses, seizing and destroying the liquor. One man met them at the door with an ax, but was overcome and his liquor captured. As they went from house to house the mob increased to a large number, including spectators, many of whom were among the most respectable people in town. Their presence, however, made them accessory. Solomon M. Hall, whose house on Frog Pond Hill, now Washington street, had been attacked, took legal steps against the raiders, and at the August term of court thirteen persons were indicted for "riotously, tumultuously, unlawfully, and outrageously attacking and besetting the house" of said Hall at 10 o'clock at night, "injuring property and breaking windows." A long trial followed, the rioters being defended by Daniel M. Christie. The verdict was against them, and they were fined five dollars each, with very heavy costs. They secured, however, an order for a new trial, and in the meantime settled up, some paying as high as \$180 each. At the same term of court twenty indictments were found against Hall for selling liquor. At the next annual meeting after the riot, the town appointed L. W. Allen, J. H. Ela, and Louis McDuffee a prosecuting committee. They checked the sale of liquor for about a year, when the matter was dropped.

In 1851, the subject of a law similar to the "Maine Law" was much discussed, and a convention was held at Dover to consider the subject. The Legislature submitted to the vote of the people an "act for the suppression of tippling shops and drinking houses." It appears to have been unsatisfactory to the people, as only about five thousand votes were cast in the State. Rochester indefinitely postponed action. In 1855 there had come a complete political

revolution in the State. The temperance sentiment had secured a large majority in the Legislature. A prohibitory law was enacted substantially as it stands on our statute book to-day. The temperance people were much elated, and held a congratulatory convention at Great Falls.

So long as the community were united and determined in enforcing the law it worked well, but it ceased, at length, to be a new thing. Temperance efforts were relaxed, and a long period of free rum followed.

In the winter of 1864-65 people were stirred to more active efforts, and formed a private association to suppress the sale. Committees were appointed to procure evidence and carry on the work of prosecution. Out of these committees the following persons were specially active, and accomplished much for the temporary suppression of the traffic:— Charles W. Brown, Charles K. Chase, Frank McDuffee, Robert McIlroy, J. F. Place, and Jonathan Wentworth. In the summer following, a public meeting was held in the Methodist Church, but the names of the committees were kept as secret as possible. The meeting served to keep public sentiment aroused, while the committees carried on the work of prosecution. A liquor dealers' association in Massachusetts undertook to protect its members by transferring actions to the United States courts under provisions of the internal revenue laws. Many hundred cases were thus taken out of the State courts, and the power of the law was thereby crippled. It was said that some of the dealers in Rochester had joined this association, and able Massachusetts counsel was employed to defend them. At the February term of 1866 about thirty indictments were obtained by the Rochester committee. Before the grand jury rose, Judge Doe, with the Attorney-General, caused injunctions to be served on the U. S. Marshals, clerks of courts, and lawyers expected to defend the persons indicted, restraining them from any attempt to transfer the cases. The sheriff and his deputies being all assembled, were suddenly dispatched in every direction to serve these injunctions. The grand jury rose and reported. Many of the indicted parties finding themselves out-generated escaped into Maine. By this means, several of the worst places in Rochester were closed, and some of the proprietors never returned. Over \$600 was paid into the county treasury for fines and costs. This committee continued

to work for two years. Public meetings were frequently held in the churches on Sabbath afternoons, the ministers being especially zealous in the cause. Rumsellers were greatly enraged. The principal hotel was fenced up, and refused for a long time to entertain travelers. The store of C. K. Chase, one of the committee, was fired into in the night, causing much damage to his goods. Great efforts were made about this time to secure a law for a State constabulary for the better enforcement of prohibition, but without success.

The rum party was long able to defeat every attempt to get the authority of the town to sanction the efforts of the committee. At the annual meeting in 1866 the town refused to appoint a prosecuting committee. At a special meeting in June following, articles to prosecute at the town's expense, and to reimburse Mr. Chase for the destruction of his property, and to establish a night watch, were defeated by adjournment. In April, 1867, however, the town instructed the selectmen to appoint a prosecuting committee, and also voted unanimously to instruct the representatives to use their efforts to secure the passage of a constabulary law.

In 1865 *Concordia Lodge of Good Templars* was organized, and was very flourishing and useful till it was disbanded in May, 1869. There were over one hundred and fifty members in its best days. Soon after its discontinuance, *Dennett Division of Sons of Temperance* was instituted, through the efforts of the celebrated Canadian temperance orator, Edward Carswell. This Division had a very useful career till the surrender of its charter in August, 1879. It was composed largely of young people, and combined literary and social entertainments with its efforts to save the young from intemperance. This institution was too much neglected on account of the attention given to other organizations connected with the temperance reform. Dennett Division has, however, been largely instrumental in giving an impetus to all the others. The Temperance League of 1872, with its monthly meetings in McDuffee Hall, and the various clubs and societies which have since taken up the work, mainly owed their existence and success to members of the Division.

As our population has increased, the "lights and shadows" which variegate our history have multiplied also. It would be difficult to say which generation has the advantage. Though

drunkenness is not universal and respectable as formerly, still the liquor dealers continue their diabolical traffic: still they sow the seeds of violence and crime: still death suddenly claims the victims which rum has marked for his own. The shadows of the past are already spread upon these pages; those nearer the present should not be omitted.

In the winter of 1870-71 a man and his wife, having become drunk on cider, got into a quarrel in which he beat her so that she died. In July, 1871, a man died very suddenly of *delirium tremens*. A *post mortem* examination showed that his stomach was nearly eaten through with liquor. Sept. 9, 1871, a man who was suffering from *delirium tremens* shot himself and died the next day. Not long after, a shoemaker died of sudden attack of lung fever directly induced by drunkenness. His wife died the day before and they were buried at the same time. All these events occurred within a year, and though this may have been a little unusual, still if the full record of rum's doings were kept, every year would be spotted with its murderous list. We are apt to think of the evils of intemperance only in connection with violence, crime, and the extremes of exposure and poverty, and overlook the more numerous deaths really caused by strong drink, which occur every season, not only among the poverty-stricken and degraded, but in the highest circles of fashion and culture.

About 1874 the popular wave introduced Reform Clubs all over the country. May 29, 1875, twenty delegates from Dover held an enthusiastic meeting in the town hall, George Fox Guppy presiding. Eighty-eight signed the pledge that evening, a majority of whom had been habitual drinkers. A week later *The Rochester Reform Club* was permanently organized, with Dr. T. J. Sweatt, president, and Charles C. Wingate, secretary. Weekly or fortnightly meetings were held for more than a year, with temperance discourses from the village pastors and addresses of laymen from abroad and at home. In the fall of 1875 and subsequent months this Club made special efforts to enforce the law. The town was rife with controversy and excitement. Mr. Lamprey, principal of the High School, was a leader in the movement. His firm principle and sturdy bravery fitted him specially for the work, in which he never flinched. His untiring devotion to the cause led to his removal in the spring of 1877, the liquor interest having

gained control of the school board. Frequent prosecutions roused the liquor dealers to deeds of rage and violence. In public meetings there were bitter denunciations of the clergy and the "Courier" for their activity in the cause. Nov. 5, 1875, Charles W. Bradley, who had been faithful as a policeman in suppressing the liquor traffic, while quietly passing along the street was struck violently from behind by the keeper of a low groggery, causing the blood to flow freely from a gash in his cheek. A crowd of roughs speedily gathered, who had singled out Mr. Bradley for special hatred on account of his activity in the reform movement. But with unswerving pluck Mr. Bradley seized his assailant and had him bound over to appear at the higher court. Three weeks after this, while he was at a temperance meeting, some cowardly miscreant threw several bricks through the plate glass in Mr. Bradley's front door. The excitement of this period extended through the town. Public meetings were held at Gonick. Many signed the pledge, and the rum traffic in that village was "squelched" for a time. Mention should here be made of Squamanagonick Lodge of Good Templars, which was organized May 24, 1876, and has continued in active existence to the present time, doing a good work for that village.

In 1879-80 there was considerable activity on the part of temperance people. Meetings were frequent, with lectures from Neal Dow and others. The "blue ribbon" movement sent its apostles, Booth and Smith, and many signed the pledge. The "Courier" says Frank McDuffee delivered "a powerful lecture on temperance," March 14, 1880. This renewed activity had salutary results in closing saloons and diminishing drunkenness.

June 12, 1881, *The Rochester Total Abstinence Society* was organized with about two hundred and fifty members, some of whom were reformed men. The president was John B. Kelley, and secretary Charles H. Dore. This society met nearly every week for more than two years, with discussions, lectures, sermons, and addresses from various persons.

Oct. 18, 1881, a well-known citizen of East Rochester was thrown from a wagon while intoxicated, receiving such injuries that he died after three days of terrible suffering.

For several years about this time there seems to have been but little activity in the cause of temperance. The ministers continued

to preach plainly on the subject, and there was an occasional outspoken article in the "Courier." In the summer of 1885 it was publicly charged that seventy-five rum-holes were in active operation. Some of the temperance organizations still maintained their existence. But it was for the most part a time of general quiet.

This quiet was suddenly broken by a fatal drunken affray, Oct. 16, 1885. A party of seven men had come up to "the Plains" from Gonic early in the evening. After a little trading and drinking several times, they started for home. On the way they got into a drunken squabble, in which James McKee stabbed Michael Crannon so that he died in a short time. At the trial it was shown that the parties had been on friendly terms, and McKee had no remembrance of the act. He pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

This affair aroused the people to action. Many places were searched for liquor, and several dealers fined or put under bonds. Frequent meetings were held, with stirring addresses from nearly all the prominent citizens, and a great improvement was manifest. John Young, J. P. Swasey, C. H. Hodgdon, Silas Hussey, and C. W. Edgerly were appointed to draft a constitution for a Law and Order League, which was presented Nov. 22, 1885, and signed by over one hundred persons. Meetings continued with good work through the winter. In September, 1886, the League was revived with the special purpose of aiding the selectmen to enforce the law. Charles C. Hodgdon was president, and J. J. Abbott secretary. Meetings were continued for about three months.

A party of four or five men were engaged in a drunken broil May 5, 1887, when Elmer Tebbetts was fatally stabbed by some unknown person.

Among the forces at work for the suppression of intemperance the *Woman's Christian Temperance Union* should not be overlooked. This was organized Oct. 11, 1876, with Mrs. A. J. Quick, president. The next year Mrs. Edwin Wallace became president and held the office over five years. Like the other organizations the Union has had its times of declension and revival. Lecturers have been secured from time to time. By earnest, self-denying efforts sufficient money was raised to open a reading-room July 5,

1885. This reading-room has since been supported in part by the *Union Mission Band*, and since 1887 the town has made an annual appropriation of \$100 for that purpose. The Union also established an evening school in 1887 which has been quite successful.

At the annual meeting in March, 1888, the town adopted the following resolution by a large vote, no one voting against it:—

“*Resolved*, that it is the sentiment of the town in this meeting assembled, that the law relating to the sale and keeping for sale intoxicating liquors, and to the keeping, maintenance, and letting of places defined by law as nuisance, shall be rigidly enforced by the selectmen.”

Accordingly notice was served on all known liquor dealers that the selectmen would carry out these instructions after the first day of April.

Those who have carefully followed the history of the temperance cause cannot fail to note one fact. Amid all the vicissitudes attending the work, the friends of temperance from the beginning of the reform sixty years ago have labored persistently and heroically. The work has scarcely been remitted during the whole time, and if there have been occasional periods of apparent rest and slackness, the work has been speedily taken up with increased earnestness and determination. When one band of fighters has become weary or passed away in death, others have quickly sprung to the front, and resumed the battle. And if for the last few years there has seemed to be a lull in the fight, and drunkenness has seemed to increase, yet even now (1888) there are not wanting those who are ready to deal vigorous blows in behalf of temperance, and tokens of renewed activity are manifest.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEADING MEN SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

"In the race and not the prize
Glory's true distinction lies.
And the generous and the good,
In the crowd or solitude,
Stand in modesty alone
Still serenely struggling on,
Planting peacefully the seeds
Of bright hopes and better deeds."

RICHARD DAME.

RICHARD DAME was born at Rochester in 1756, and died Sept. 19, 1828. He was a very prominent man in his day. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1800-01-03; was a member of State Senate from 1807 to 1809; a councilor from 1809 to 1811; and justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1817 till his death.

Judge Dame was universally esteemed for the purity and integrity of his character in all the public and private relations of life. He always desired to be a peacemaker. A near neighbor of his was a very irascible, passionate, quarrelsome man. While working together on the highway he got in a rage and threw some snow upon the Judge. Desiring to live in peace with all men, the Judge thought this afforded a good opportunity for reconciling his unkind neighbor; so he sent him a note stating that by throwing the snow he had rendered himself liable to punishment under the law, and informing him that he might take his choice, to be reconciled and live thereafter on peaceable terms with him, or pay five dollars as a penalty for the assault. The plan, however, failed, as the messenger returned bringing the money. Judge Dame was an exemplary and highly respected member of the Society of Friends. During his last illness he exhibited that patient resignation which might have been expected from the

uniform tenor of his life, and which happily illustrated his character as a pious and devoted Christian.

JONAS C. MARCH.

Clement March, father of Jonas C., was six feet and a half in height, and of very commanding presence. When any disturbance was heard among the inmates of his house, he would say, "Nat, take my cane there." The boy, shouldering the long, mysterious wand and marching through the room, would restore quiet without a word. He was an agreeable, social man, whose company was sought at all merry-makings. In 1758 he was constable of the North Parish in Portsmouth, and his duty was to keep the unruly boys in and out of church in good order. He had three sons:—John, Nathaniel, and *Jonas C.*; and four daughters:—Margaret married a Mr. Maloon, Sarah married B. Akerman, Hannah married a Mr. Clark, and Elizabeth married J. Akerman.

JONAS C. MARCH was born at Portsmouth in 1764, and married Sally, daughter of Judge Aaron Wingate, who was the mother of his eight children, and died at the age of thirty-six. He afterwards married Lydia, sister of his first wife, who died in this village about 1865. Mr. March removed from Farmington to Rochester in 1803, and commenced trade on the present site of Feineman's clothing store. As a business man he was very methodical, his books being kept with great precision and neatness. His semi-annual visit to Boston to purchase goods was a great event in Rochester. On these occasions he was always accompanied by his firm friend and neighbor tradesman, Joseph Hanson. As great preparation was made for the trip as would now be made for a journey to Europe. For a week previous the old horse was allowed an extra quantity of oats, the chaise was inspected and put in thorough order. Two days were occupied in going and the same in returning.

For the poor, Mr. March had always a kind word and good advice, with not unfrequently more substantial assistance. He was a good friend to the young and deserving, ever ready, even unsolicited, to assist those who were striving to rise. His benevolent traits of character rendered him universally respected and greatly beloved. He was register of deeds for Strafford county from 1803

to 1811, and state senator from 1813 to 1815. He died after a short illness, Aug. 20, 1820, and his funeral was attended by multitudes of people from far and near. The names of his children were Eliza, Hannah, Jonas C., Jr., Caroline, Sarah Ann, Aaron Wingate, Emily, and John Plumer.

The last named is a successful merchant in New York city. Jonas C., Jr., inherited many traits of his grandfather, being fond of merry-makings, and abounding in practical jokes. He succeeded his father in the store, and was representative to the Legislature in 1827. After leaving Rochester he was for many years a salesman in Boston.

UPHAM.

BY F. W. UPHAM, LL. D.

As the story of Greece is that of the states of Greece, so the story of New England is that of her towns; and of few is the story of more curious interest than that of Rochester, New Hampshire, and of the village on what of old was known as Norway Plain, from its stately pines, a few relics of whose pride stood, in our youth, like motionless sentinels near the burying ground. De Tocqueville, the traveler who looked with truest philosophic insight into what here is best worth seeing, saw and regretted that our history was fast perishing. Wise and worthy, then, the sentiment that led Franklin McDuffee to save the traditions of his native town! It is well that the work he well began should be his lasting monument!

Of the time of the Revolution, in which our town had its share, my mother told me a family story, so characteristic of the men and women of that heroic age, that, had he known it, Bancroft would gladly have told it in his history. To test the feelings of the country people, not long before the fight at Lexington, the patriots in Boston sent out word that the British troops were marching out. Everywhere the minute-men sprang to arms. Her father was not enrolled among them, as he was waiting for his commission, and his wife thought he would not go, for she was sick, and in the house there lay in its coffin the body of one of the children. He came in; he took down his pistols from over the

mantel-piece. "You are not going?" she said, and this was the answer, "*I would rather die than be a slave.*" No other word passed between them. Their feelings were too much for words, and they understood each other. She was willing he should go, though, too sick to rise from her couch and left with their unburied dead, she listened to his horse's hoofs while he rode down the little hill where the house stood, as to a knell! He came back before night, but soon went away again to serve through the seven years of war and to receive the commendation of Washington. He was worthy of the love of my mother, who in her written farewell to her children told them to inscribe on her gravestone that "she was the daughter of Hon. Thomas Cogswell of Gilmanton."

One fact in the annals of Rochester, in its date, at least, is almost unique. There the union of Church and State long survived; for, born in A. D. 1817, I was baptized by old Parson Haven, after whom the hill that on the south overlooks the village is named. And in town meeting the town voted that for life he should be the town minister. Quakers came and settled in Meaderborough, Baptists in the south of his parish, in force the Methodists contested the village, and Parson Haven out-preached his eyesight, his voice, and his congregation, yet the town faithfully paid him his stipend till he died!

The town that in town meeting voted for its minister, cared so well for its town school that scholars were there fitted for college. My memory runs not back so far as to that sternest and best of schoolmasters, Henry Orne, but one of his pupils told me, that when to the common regret he gave up his honorable office—for the schoolmaster then was one of the grandees of the town—he was so worn out, that when a man whom he loved in his boyhood sought him out in his strict seclusion, saying he must see his old friend, this answer came back, "Tell him, what is left of Henry Orne is not worth the seeing!"

Of his boys he made men, and of them there were some who came to honor. Of one of these I may speak—my oldest brother, *Thomas Cogswell Upham* (p. 243). I have traveled far in many lands, but not so far as the bounds of his fame. A Brahmin told a missionary in India that he had read his religious works with more satisfaction than any others in the English tongue. Going up to the Black Sea, I saw on heights overlooking Con-

stantinople the lofty towers of Robert College: his Philosophy, translated into one of the principal languages of the Ottoman Empire, was there taught by its founder, Cyrus Hamlin, whose name, *clarum et venerabile*, here may well be named, as for a short time he was master of the Academy on Norway Plain.

Thomas was a grandson of the first minister of the fine old town of Deerfield, N. H., and a graduate of Harvard. He was born in that town, in a house that still looks out on Pleasant Pond; but all his childish recollections and life-long love were of and for the hills and streams and the people of Rochester. Giving up much from a sense of duty, he became assistant to old Parson Haven, and soon filled the deserted meeting-house. Thence called at the age of twenty-five to Bowdoin, his fame as a discoverer in philosophy and a religious writer became the rich possession of the college, in whose graveyard, shaded by his native pine, his body now waits for the resurrection. He was so widely known that I give two incidents in his life—one of which were otherwise too trivial. So well-mannered and studious a child was he, that for a long while he, alone, of the pupils of Henry Orne, escaped the flogging administered for cause to every other one. When at last his time came, to the amazement of all the school, of its stern master, too, the gentlest of the village boys so stoutly resisted, that for once Henry Orne gave in, feeling that there must be some mistake, as there proved to be.

As to himself the Professor was reticent; and till near the end of his days may never have told what is too honorable to him that with me it should perish. In Bowdoin there were professors only, and to each a special field was given; as, to Henry W. Longfellow that of modern languages, to him, that of mental philosophy. What then was known as such, was a chaos. It then bore (as it still bears in some treatises) much the same relation that alchemy bore to chemistry, astrology to astronomy. With iron industry, fourteen hours a day for ten years he labored to bring order into its confusion, and with results so little satisfactory that with a high sense of honor, feeling that he could not master the life work given him, he silently made up his mind to resign his professorship. Just then there came into his mind a perception of the truth, that while the spirit there is in man is one spirit, it has three phases of being,—the mind, the heart, and the will,

equal in breadth of manifestation, and each with powers and laws of its own. In the light of this idea, with fresh courage he began to classify all the many facts he had gathered, and "praying all the time," clear through the realms of the intellect and of the passions he carried the science which before had for the most part stopped with imperfect attempts to survey the mind; and thus far he made an accurate map of the soul. Then, on the will, as equal in the breadth and complexity of its manifestations and laws, he wrote a treatise, the first ever written with any such broad purpose in any language under heaven.

He was a great man, but his father, HON. NATHANIEL UPHAM of Rochester, was by nature greater than any of his seven sons. His mother, who was brought up in the house of her aunt, the wife of Col. Timothy Pickering of Salem, was a woman of quick intellect and unpretending piety. The eldest of her two sons* was of great energy, so controlled by common sense, that he succeeded in whatever he undertook. In my childhood he was so much in Washington, where for six years he was the representative from the old county of Strafford, that my remembrances of him are few till after a long and severe fever, from which he but partially recovered, to die at the age of fifty-five, July 10, 1829. He was a personal friend of two statesmen, very unlike and bitterly hostile, Henry Clay of Kentucky and Andrew Jackson. His private secretary told me that the old General, in the last years of his life at the Hermitage, often pleased himself with calling over the roll of his friends, and among them always named my father. In the attacks made in Congress upon the military conduct of the General, no doubt my father gave him earnest support, for he ever stood in opposition to the Federalists, who before and in the war of 1812 went, as he thought, to the very verge of treason. Rightly to state the value of his political influence, the story of a strife as severe, as bitter, and as important in its principles as any in our annals, would have to be written; but here it can only be said, that in 1811 he was one of the Council of Governor Langdon, and that when he ran for Congress, this was the significant heading of the ticket:—"The union of the States."

*NOTE.—The other son was Col. Timothy Upham of Portsmouth. He was distinguished for bravery and good conduct in the war of 1812. In the sortie from Fort Erie he led the reserve, and in the bloody battles on the Niagara frontier his regiment from twelve hundred was cut down to three hundred and fifty men.

In person he was tall and commanding, above the average of men, six feet four inches in height, straight as a dart, and said to have been the finest-looking man in the house. The only portrait of Mr. Upham now in existence may be seen in the Corcoran Art Gallery, in a picture of the House of Representatives in session in the old hall as it was in 1817. It was painted by Morse, since so famous, then a young artist, and a son of a friend of my father. He is in the front circle, the only one of the members standing, and, consequently, he is the most conspicuous figure in the picture; but all the figures are so small that no one of the portraits is of much value as a likeness.

The town that in town meeting chose a minister for life, and that for its school-master selected one who could fit boys for college, and kept him in office till his strength was worn out, provided a town library, and the spirit of the early dwellers on the Norway Plain is proved by those three facts. Very small and very well selected that library was the delight of my boyhood, for there with histories and travels were "Don Quixote," "Gil Blas," "Waverley," and the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." It was then kept in the law office of Hon. David Barker, a native of the town and one of the boys of Henry Orne,—a successor to my father in Congress, a graduate of Cambridge, a favorite pupil of Dr. Abbot of the Exeter Academy, he was a gentleman of fine nature and fine culture. My oldest sister Mary was his wife. I was up at his house one afternoon, and, as at the usual hour Mr. Barker did not come over to tea, we knew that something unusual had happened. After a long while he came in and told his wife that he had been with a boy who had walked down from Farmington, some eight miles, to consult with him as to what to read and how to improve his mind. Walking such a distance was less common then than now, and a sign of utter poverty. "Why did you not send him back in the wagon?" among other things was asked, and there was a depth of meaning in the answer, "*He was not that kind of a boy.*" That boy lived to be Senator, and to die Vice-President of the United States—Henry Wilson—and the book selected for him was Marshall's Life of Washington.

In that library was "The Monastery," the first of Scott's novels read by me, and always for that reason a favorite, as, for the same reason, Ruskin says it is with him. Now, Scott's glowing

descriptions of scenery in "The Monastery" and in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" led me, as a boy, to imagine that his marvelous genius might have been quickened by the natural beauty of the valley of the Tweed and the country around Abbotsford; and much surprised, delighted, and perhaps incredulous I should have been, had any one told me the truth, that the natural beauties of the Lowland of Scotland are surpassed by those of the old county of Strafford; that few of their inland prospects equal the far-reaching view from the top of Haven's Hill; that the Cocheco is very much as the Tweed, and that, at a like distance, the Eildon Hills are not finer than New Durham Ridge and Blue Job as seen from the Norway Plain.

Several others of the seven sons of Hon. Nathaniel Upham attained considerable distinction. The writer of the above sketch, *Francis William Upham, LL. D.*, a lawyer of some note, and formerly partner of Robert Rantoul of Boston, is now Professor of Mental Philosophy in Rutgers College.

Dr. Alfred Upham graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in 1833, and was for more than forty years a successful physician in New York City. He died in November, 1878, and "his funeral brought together a large number of persons of solid worth as well as venerable age." Dr. Upham was highly esteemed by his many acquaintances, one of whom says that "his house was a fountain of healing, and also of kindness and sympathy to all who knew him."

Dr. Albert Gallatin Upham studied his profession in Paris, was elected Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the Medical College of Castleton, Vt., and was corresponding member of the National Institute of the United States. He died in Boston in the spring of 1847, of typhus fever contracted in discharge of his professional duties. He was a man of high moral worth and of great promise in his profession.

Timothy Upham was also a physician.

Joseph Badger Upham was a merchant.

Hon. Nathaniel Gookin Upham was born in Rochester in 1801, and graduated in 1820 from Dartmouth College, from which he received the degree of LL. D. in 1862. He began the practice of law in Bristol but removed to Concord in 1829. He was for twelve years judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire. In

1836 he was appointed by Governor Badger to deliver a eulogy on Lafayette before the State Legislature. He was for several years president of the Concord Railroad. In 1853 he was appointed commissioner to England for the adjustment of claims between Great Britain and the United States, which position he filled with honor to himself and full satisfaction to our government. He died at Concord in 1869. "Judge Upham was a man well known, and of large influence throughout New England for many years. He was a Christian, a scholar, a statesman, a man without reproach."

MOSES HALE.

MOSES HALE, the second son of Eliphalet and Rachel Hale, was born in Bradford, Mass., July 23, 1775. He was a direct descendant of Thomas and Thomasine Hale, who came from Hertfordshire, England, and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635, afterwards removing to Bradford.

About the year 1800 Moses went to Durham, and in April, 1804, was married to Elisabeth De Merritte of that village, and settled in Rochester, where he continued to reside till his death. Here he established a leather business—tanning and currying—which he carried on with great success for over thirty years, furnishing a large part of the leather used in the adjoining towns and counties, and indeed all over the State. He also dealt largely with several Boston houses, carrying the goods ordered in two-horse teams, which occupied a week in making the round trip. In this business he acquired what in those days was considered a fortune, and retired from active life before he was sixty years old. His two sons, Luther and Moses, Jr., continued the business till the death of Luther in 1842. The store on Market street owned by the late Lewis Hanson, with the house in the rear occupied by him, was built by Mr. Hale for leather storage, and used for that purpose till the business was closed. The other buildings were taken down or removed, and the tannery converted into a fruit garden.

Mr. Hale also carried on farming to quite an extent, owning and working several farms in Rochester. He was a kind, devoted husband, an indulgent father, believing it his first duty to care for

those nearest him. He was always a friend to the needy, and the occasions were not rare when in some snowstorm such as were frequent in those days, he would request "the boys" to harness up, and taking with them food and fuel, would go to some lone widow or spinster, shovel away the snow from her door, and replenish her wasted stores. The widow and orphan found in him a true friend, and a wise adviser. He was an honest man, and much relied on for his sound judgment and his conservative policy. He held offices of trust at home, and represented the town in the State Legislature. He was always interested in the prosperity of the town. When it was proposed to locate a woolen mill in Rochester there was much opposition, but Mr. Hale encouraged it by his word, and leased, at a low rate, land on which to erect some of the buildings.

Though not a member of any church, he was a religious man, a strict observer of the Sabbath and its institutions, regular in attendance at church, and requiring the same of every member of his household. Bible reading occupied the entire day, and he was never seen with any other book on the Sabbath. He was never heard to criticise the creeds or opinions of others, but accorded to them that which he desired for himself—*liberty*.

He contributed generously to the support, not only of his own society, but of each in town. He died in 1839. His wife, Elisabeth, was the daughter of Israel and Lois De Merritte of Durham, and grand-daughter of Major John De Merritte of Madbury, who rendered valuable service in the taking of Fort William and Mary in 1775.

They had nine children. *Alfred, Luther, and Moses, Jr.*, were never married, and lived to the ages of forty-six, thirty-five, and twenty-nine respectively. *Clara* died in infancy. *Caroline* married Louis Turner of Bangor, Me., and upon the death of Mr. Turner, about six years later, she removed to Rochester. She was greatly respected and beloved, a woman of strong, decided convictions, always found on the side of truth and justice, whether popular or unpopular, and never afraid of expressing her convictions to others. At the commencement of the anti-slavery struggle she came out boldly on the side of the oppressed, and was active in forming the first anti-slavery society in Rochester, of which she was the first secretary. "Kind, genial, sympathetic, and strong,

all within her circle sought her counsel, and none were refused its benefits. For strength of judgment, liberality of sentiment, broad charity, general knowledge, courageous expression, just discrimination, tact, command, and executive ability she had few equals." She was foremost in all works of benevolence, and greatly appreciated by the church of which she was a member. She died in 1873.

Elisabeth married Richard Kimball in December, 1843. She possessed rare beauty of face and feature, and in character seemed almost faultless. Though never possessing strong health, she was always forgetful of self, and helpful to others. To several lone women she was sole provider, and to her they always looked for food and raiment, which never failed. Her sweetness of temper and disposition, her loving thoughtfulness for the feelings of others, won her friends everywhere. Her life, counting it by years, was short—for she died at the age of twenty-seven—but it was filled with tender ministry to others.

Calvin was for a time a clerk in the dry goods store of Jonathan H. Torr of Rochester, and afterwards opened a store at Dover, where he continued business till elected cashier of the Langdon bank, and later of the Dover National Bank and treasurer of the Dover Savings Bank. He married Martha Chace of Berwick, Me., and died at Dover, May 16, 1887.

Harrison remained a farmer at the homestead. He married Abby Wadleigh of Union, and died in 1879.

Sarah married, in 1850, J. A. Newell of Boston, Mass., and took up her residence in that city, but latterly has lived in West Newton, Mass.

WOODMAN.

Rev. Joseph Woodman, the first settled minister of Sanbornton, was the son of John Woodman of Newbury, Mass., and graduated at Nassau Hall in 1766. His wife was the daughter of Rev. Aaron Whittemore of Pembroke. He was a distinguished divine, and a fearless patriot. His name stands at the head of the list of signers to the test declaration sent out by the committee of safety in 1766. He had a small salary, with the farm set apart for the first minister, and it was with difficulty he reared and

educated his family of nine children, sending the oldest son to college.

JEREMIAH HALL WOODMAN, the eldest son of "Parson Woodman," was born in Sanbornton April 18, 1775. He prepared for college under the tuition of his father, and the Rev. Dr. Woods of Boscowen. At the age of fifteen he started for Hanover on horseback, with saddle bags to hold his scanty outfit of books and clothing. Dartmouth College was then literally "*vox clamantis in deserto*." Mr. Woodman was very studious and graduated in 1794, holding the second rank in his class of forty-five. His democratic principles did not affiliate with the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and he joined a large number of students in raising an opposition to it. He opposed it because of what he thought were its aristocratic tendencies, and not because of its secrecy, for later in life he was one of the founders and the first Master of the Humane Lodge of Masons in Rochester.

After leaving college, Mr. Woodman taught the Academy at Hallowell, Me., for two years. From there he went to Franklin, then a part of Salisbury, and read law with Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, and afterwards with Judge Jeremiah Smith at Exeter, where he was admitted to the bar. About this time he traveled through Vermont and a part of New York, looking for a desirable location, but concluded to return to New Hampshire, and in 1799 began practice in Warner. After one year he removed to Meredith Bridge, now Laconia, where he soon had a large practice, and was highly esteemed for fidelity, uprightness, and ability.

In 1806 he came to Rochester, where he was a prominent lawyer for nearly fifty years. He had a large circle of warm friends, particularly among the leading men of the Federal party with whom he associated. Distrusting the policy of Jefferson, he was conspicuous for his ardent and vigorous support of the Federal, and, afterwards, of the Whig party. In middle life he took active part in their conventions, but residing in a strong democratic town, county, and State, he was called to few elective offices. In 1824-25 he was elected representative to the Legislature. In town affairs, apart from politics, he was much consulted and trusted by the people, and in their meetings was listened to with great respect and confidence. Particularly in everything relating to the schools, he was a directing spirit, and with other sound men of



J. Woodman

the village, insisted upon procuring teachers who were thoroughly educated, and most of whom were college graduates. The good results of this policy are plainly seen in the distinguished men whom Rochester has sent out, many of whose names appear in the sketches of this chapter. Mr. Woodman was one of the founders of both Wolfeborough and Rochester academies. He gave much attention to farming, and was one of the originators of the County Agricultural Society, of which he was also president.

Mr. Woodman was distinguished for his urbanity and kind and familiar intercourse with people of all classes. He was a social man, fond of humor, and exceedingly hospitable. There are few private houses where so many guests have been entertained, not grudgingly, but with a genial kindness that made them feel at home.

Soon after settling in Rochester, Mr. Woodman bought the large Mansion House which had been erected by Captain Storer in 1799. This was his life-long residence, and here he died in 1854. His widow occupied it till her death in 1866, at the age of eighty-six. It is now a hotel, on the west side of Main street, just north of Liberty street.

About the time he came to Rochester, Mr. Woodman married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Stephen Chase of Newcastle. Descended from distinguished ancestry, Col. Joshua Wingate of Hampton, Hon. John Frost of Newcastle, and the elder William Pepperell, she was eminent for her christian character, her genial hospitality, her refined intellect, and her helpful sympathy for the sick and the needy. She instilled into her children a laudable ambition to be useful and honorable in every position in which they might be placed.

The children of Jeremiah H. and Sarah C. Woodman, who survived infancy, were the following, all of whom were married and had children:—

1. *Mary Esther*, wife of Judge Noah Tebbets, born Jan. 12, 1808, died Jan. 8, 1879.

2. CHARLES WILLIAM, born in Rochester Dec. 7, 1809, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1829. He read law with his father, Hon. Ichabod Bartlett of Portsmouth, and Hon. Richard Fletcher of Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. After one year's

practice in Somersworth he removed to Dover, where his remaining life was spent. He was solicitor for Strafford county from 1839 to 1844; judge of probate from 1846 to 1853; judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1854, the office being abolished in 1855. In 1861, '62, '78 and '79, he represented Dover in the Legislature, following his first term with service in the army as United States paymaster. For many years he was commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States. He was always a prominent citizen, highly respected and honored. He was for a long time law partner with Hon. John P. Hale, and in later years with Arthur G. Whittemore. He was a member of Sawyer Post, G. A. R., and also of Strafford Lodge of F. & A. Masons, and Wecohamiet Lodge of Odd Fellows. Judge Woodman married, first, in 1840, Charlotte, daughter of Stephen Pierce of Portsmouth, and second, in 1866, Frances J., daughter of John J. Loren of Roxbury, Me. He died Jan. 24, 1888, leaving a widow and two daughters.

3. *Jeremiah Hall*, born Aug. 1, 1811, resides in Ashtabula, Ohio.

4. THEODORE CHASE, born in Rochester April 10, 1815, fitted for college at Exeter, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835. He read law with Hon. Daniel M. Christie and Hon. Noah Tebbets of Dover. He began practice in Haverhill, but removed to Bucksport, Me., in 1839.

In the earlier part of his professional life Mr. Woodman took an active interest in politics, though he never sought office, only serving the public faithfully and honestly when duty seemed to call. He was a member of the Legislature in 1857-58, 1866-67-68, being speaker of the House the last year. From this time he retired definitely from public life, steadfastly refusing every office except that of moderator of town meeting, to which he was elected thirty-four times, and in which he exhibited rare talents and tact. The confidence of his fellow-townsmen shown in the constant regularity of conferring this office upon him was a special gratification to Mr. Woodman, and he frequently referred to it in his later years as the acme of his political ambition. He was always regarded a safe counselor in matters of law and business, and a great discourager of litigation. Pre-eminently a peace-maker, he habitually urged would-be clients to settle their differences without recourse to law, if possible, consequently his court prac-

tice was never large. His principal business was office practice, and the settlement of estates. His reputation for financial sagacity and faithfulness brought him many trusts, which he administered with that high sense of honor and integrity which characterized the whole course of his life. The widow, the orphan, and the needy found in him a wise adviser, a sympathizing, generous friend, a courteous gentleman, to whom a selfish motive or an unkindly act seemed impossible. "He left behind him memories of a clear, strong mind, a sparkling social wit, an unselfish, generous character, an upright, noble life."

Mr. Woodman married the daughter of Dea. Henry Darling of Bucksport, Me., whom he left a widow with three daughters and one son, the Rev. Russell Woodman of Albany, N. Y.

5. *Sarah Jane*, born Nov. 5, 1816, married Russell Bradford, Esq., whom she survives, and resides at Cambridge, Mass.

6. *Harriette Crosby*, born May 31, 1818, married Dr. Jeremiah H. Garland, and resides at Nashua.

7. *Maria Barker*, born Dec. 31, 1819, married John P. Rogers, a merchant residing in Boston, Mass.

8. *Charlotte Cheever*, born Oct. 10, 1821, married Hon. Moses Howe of Haverhill, Mass.

9. *Samuel*, born June 27, 1824, in trade at Haverhill, Mass.

CHARLES DENNETT.

The ancestry of the subject of this sketch is traced back through five generations in this country. In tracing the Dennetts in England, it is found that they originated in Sussex county. A coat of arms belonging to a soldier of the name is described in Guillim's Heraldry, edition of 1638. For those interested in such things an engraving of the coat of arms is here given with the description in its quaint old English spelling.

Description of the Coat of Arms of the English Dennetts.

"HE BEARETH SABLE, GUTTE D'EAU, ERMINE, BLACK UPON WHITE. BY THE NAME OF DANNET. THE WORD EAU IS A FRENCH WORD, AND SIGNIFYETH THE SAME AS AQUA DOTH IN LATIN, WHICH IS AS MUCH AS TO SAY HE BEARETH DROPS OF WATER; IF HE SHOULD BLAZON IT IN ENGLISH THE PROPER COLOUR THEREOF IS ARGENT.

"THIS HAS BEEN A WORTHY ESCUCHEON FOR A SOULDIER OF THAT CHRISTIAN LEGION CALLED THE FULMINATRIX, AT WHOSE PRAYERS IN A GREAT DROUGHT, GOD POURED DOWNE RAINE IN THE SIGHT OF THE HEATHEN, AS EUSEBIUS TESTIFYETH; AND YET THEY WERE NO FRESH WATER SOULDIER, BUT WERE AS READY TO HAVE EMBRUED THEIR ESCUCHEONS WITH DROPS OF BLOOD AS TO HAVE THUS SPRINKLED THEM WITH DROPS OF RAINE."



BY THE NAME OF DENNETT.

An English authority of modern date says, "*The family arms of Dennet or Dennett, agreeably to the fashion of the time,—le temps Elisabeth,—is—sable, gutte d'eau, a canton Ermine; crest, boar's head, erased proper; motto, Per Dei Providentiam.*"

The name is Normandie French, and was originally *D'Anét*; then *Danét*, then *Dannet*, then *Dennet*, and finally *Dennett*.

Two brothers, Alexander and John Dennett, came from England somewhere about 1660, settling in Portsmouth, N. H. *Alexander*, born about 1635, died in Newcastle in 1698. John died May 1, 1709, and was buried in Portsmouth.

Alexander, Jr., born about 1660, died June 7, 1733, at Portsmouth, leaving seven children; he married, as second wife, Esther Cross, Dec. 2, 1728.

His oldest son, *Moses*, born 1695, married Lydia Fernald of Kittery, Me., Feb. 11, 1723, and died in 1749. A copy of his will, dated 1745, and the inventory of his property after his decease, valued in pounds, shillings, and pence, and dated at Portsmouth, province of New Hampshire, shows that he left an estate of \$26,000. His name is on record as selectman, justice of the peace, etc. Five of his nine children died in early childhood. His oldest son, *David*, born March 15, 1727, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died in hospital at Falmouth, Me., in 1778.

Charles, second son of Moses, born April 21, 1729, married Hannah Nutter of Newington, Sept. 13, 1753, and died April 6,



Charles Bennett

1763, leaving two daughters and a son, *Moses*, born in 1758, in Portsmouth, died in Barnstead Dec. 28, 1810. *Moses* married, in 1781, Betsey, daughter of Samuel Nutter of Portsmouth, where she was born May 3, 1762. She died in Barnstead, Jan. 19, 1852, nearly ninety years of age. She was a woman of very strong and positive traits of character, many of which were inherited by her son *Charles*, the subject of this sketch, and the fourth of the eight children of this marriage.

CHARLES DENNETT, sixth in descent from the first Alexander, was born in Barnstead, Sept. 28, 1788. The younger son, Oliver, remained upon the home farm, which is still in possession of the family. Charles, who had much mechanical ingenuity, was apprenticed at the age of fourteen to a cabinet-maker in Gilmanton, where he remained through the period of seven years, which was then considered requisite to mastering any trade. An incident which occurred during his apprenticeship foreshadows the future man. He learned to play cards, but finding they were absorbing too much of his time and attention, he decided to give up playing, and never touched cards again.

When he had completed his time, he was hired by his master at the munificent sum of eight dollars per month, and board, having to take his pay partly in clock-cases, and trust to selling them if he could!

In 1812 he came to Rochester, and soon began cabinet-making for himself. It was then considered a difficult task to veneer with mahogany, but he laid his first veneer successfully without ever having seen it done. He was a very nice and tasteful workman. Many inlaid clock-cases, sideboards, secretaries, bureaus, and tables, with exquisitely carved and twisted legs, still exist to testify to his skill and thorough workmanship, being hand-made by himself and his apprentices.

His upright habits and steady industry soon won the respect of his townsmen. He had been in Rochester but a brief time when Mr. Upham, one of his neighbors, came and offered him a loan of money; he replied that he "would like it very much, but could give no security." Mr. Upham responded, "So long as I hear you at work every morning at four o'clock I wish no other security."

Nov. 11, 1813, he married Abigail Ham, daughter of Israel

Ham of Rochester Neck and Mehitable, daughter of Daniel Hayes of Madbury. She was born Jan. 8, 1792.

Just before his marriage Mr. Dennett erected the dwelling-house on Main street, which was his home for nearly fifty-four years. There nine children were born to him, and there he celebrated his "golden wedding." The brick building, which he used for a shop, was built about two years later than the dwelling-house.

Their children were as follows:—1. *Israel Ham*, born Dec. 5, 1814, died Dec. 3, 1817. 2. *Eliza*, born Sept. 19, 1816, died Aug. 14, 1817. 3. *Charles, Jr.*, born Aug. 4, 1818, died Oct. 19, 1829. 4. *John Plummer*, born Oct. 15, 1820, died Feb. 24, 1836. 5. *Adaline*, born Aug. 19, 1822, now living in Concord, is the wife of G. S. Dennett. Of her three children, Herman W., Ida F., and Lyford P., only one is living, viz., Herman W. Ida F., wife of Dr. H. A. Dalrymple, left three children, one of whom, Albert H., lives in Concord with his grandmother; Alice E. resides in Rochester; and Bertha has died. 6. *Oliver*, born March 21, 1825, died April 10, 1843, at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. Entering college at sixteen years of age, he died at eighteen of brain fever. He was an exceptionally fine scholar, unusually modest, retiring, and amiable. His death was a heavy blow to his parents, and they never fully recovered from its effects. 7. *George Henry*, born May 8, 1827, is a successful merchant in Rockford, Illinois, where he has resided over thirty years. He married Climena M. Kelly in 1853. 8. *Abbie Ham*, born Feb. 24, 1831, graduated at New Hampshire Conference Seminary in 1851, taught a year in Manchester High School, and afterwards in a family school in Virginia. She now occupies the homestead on Main street, having adopted Alice Edissa, great-grandchild of Charles Dennett. 9. *Harriette Frances*, born Nov. 16, 1833, died Nov. 30, 1868. She possessed rare traits of character, but was so retiring that her virtues were fully appreciated only by those who knew her most intimately.

The above record shows that time brought many sad burdens to the heart of Charles Dennett; but such was the elasticity and natural cheerfulness of his disposition, that he always impressed those with whom he came in contact as being uncommonly happy

and free from care; his vivacious manner, and merry laugh as he poured forth a rich fund of anecdotes, ever made him a welcome addition to any circle, whether of old or young. His early advantages were limited, but he was a close observer, fond of reading, and keenly interested in all modern discoveries. Even after his marriage he attended writing-school, and to his latest days his legible penmanship was remarkably fine.

From his first coming to Rochester he identified himself with the moral interests of the town, and was deeply anxious to do all in his power to uplift the community. He was greatly interested in the schools, and did much in sustaining the old academy during its existence.

He became a Methodist soon after coming to Rochester, and was largely instrumental in establishing the church there in its infancy. He, with James C. Cole and Simon Chase, took charge of building the first Methodist Episcopal Church, erected in 1825 (p. 263). He always contributed largely, for his means, toward its support. His house was a home for the ministers who traveled horseback "on a circuit," before the church was able to support a settled pastor. Many times did he and his self-sacrificing wife, who emulated his example in devotion to the church, arise from bed near midnight to admit some weary itinerant, and provide for the wants of man and beast. Mr. and Mrs. Dennett were literally pioneers in the early days of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Rochester. Just beginning life, with limited means, they denied themselves in manifold ways, and labored hard to aid the church they loved so tenderly.

As we look back upon the period when Mr. and Mrs. Dennett began life in Rochester, it is astonishing to note the difference in the whole mode of existence compared with that of the present day. Stoves were wholly unknown. Open fires were used for cooking as well as warmth, the bellows being plied to fan the dying flames. About 1823 Mr. Dennett bought the first cooking-stove ever used in town; and people came quite a distance to see it, as a curiosity, often declaring they'd "*never* have such a black, dismal thing in *their* homes." Candles and whale-oil lamps gave dimly flickering light in public places as well as private houses. The convenience of Lucifer matches was unknown. For some years the tinder-box and flint were in requisition in the home of

which we speak, and must have been a sore trial to the patience in times of haste. When they commenced housekeeping it was customary to keep liquors in the house to offer guests; ministers, as well as others, being then unenlightened as to the evils of the social glass. In later days, when speaking of the olden times, Mr. and Mrs. Dennett often said they would then have felt as mortified if without some kind of spirits for guests, as in after years if they had had no food to set before them.

Afterwards Mr. Dennett became widely known as a most zealous temperance advocate, time, strength, and money being freely expended in the cause. Of course railroads and telegraphs did not approach the town for many years after their marriage, the lumbering stage-coach being the only public conveyance.

Not long before Mr. Dennett's death he was asked if he thought there could be as many wonderful discoveries in the fifty years to come as in the past half century. He was of the opinion that there could not be as many that would be generally useful to all classes, and probably he was correct. Mr. Dennett had quite an amount of inventive talent. In 1822 he constructed a corn-sheller that would shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, separating the corn from the cobs; but he did not attempt to secure a patent on it. He also made a lock which was used many years upon the vault of the bank in which he was a director, and which repeatedly defied the efforts of burglars.

When about forty-one years old Mr. Dennett gave up cabinet-making, on account of machine work coming in competition with hand-made furniture. He then devoted himself to surveying land, administering upon estates, drawing up wills and other legal documents, giving so much attention to probate business that he became quite an authority in such matters. He had great versatility of talent, and generally succeeded in whatever he undertook. He was eminently a man of action,—not simply of ideas. One who knew him well said “he could do, thoroughly, a greater variety of business than any three average men.”

He filled various offices of trust: as selectman, town clerk, county treasurer, representative to the State Legislature, and was deputy sheriff for eighteen years. He was on the first board of directors of the Rochester Bank, organized in 1835, and was connected with it during its existence. When the Norway Plains

Savings Bank was incorporated in 1851, he was on the first board of trustees, of which he was president for many years. His strict conscientiousness was manifested in all his business relations, whether in public or private life. His integrity and sound judgment were so fully recognized that he was often chosen as arbitrator in disputed cases among his townsmen, and he frequently acted as guardian for children.

He did much good, in a quiet way, by giving advice freely to the many who came to him for counsel: indeed, he was many times imposed upon by persons wishing to borrow money, winning his ready sympathy by pleas of distress and misfortune, and too often his kindness was repaid by the total loss of sums loaned in the hope of helping others in the struggle of life. Thus "his very failings leaned to virtue's side." Being thoroughly honest himself, it was hard for him to believe in, and guard against, the knavery that would deliberately obtain money with no intention of payment. His, truly, was *mens sibi conscia recti*. He was a close economist in many ways in order to be able to give liberally to every cause that seemed worthy. The modest competence he acquired would have been much larger had it not been for his generosity in business transactions. If a note written at annual interest was paid, he would frequently cast it at simple interest for a large part of the time it had run, or give outright several years' interest. If a mortgage was foreclosed, instead of taking full possession of the property, he would allow the incumbent to remain, and pay up by degrees on easy terms. As a matter of course, riches do not come by such methods; but he left the unselfish example of one who constantly strove to benefit others. In these grasping days his course may be worthy of consideration, if not of emulation.

Mr. Dennett was a prominent Free Mason and Odd Fellow; he joined the Free Masons early in life, and always said he had derived much benefit from the teachings of the order; he was Master of the Lodge fifteen years, treasurer fourteen years, and District Deputy Grand Master four years. He was a charter member of Motolinia Lodge, I. O. O. F., and was permanent secretary twenty-one years.

Mr. Dennett was in early life a Democrat, but feeling that in course of time the party had degenerated, and forsaken their

original principles, he joined the Free Soilers when John P. Hale made his great departure, and was ever after an earnest Republican.

When the Rebellion broke out and government bonds were issued, many feared to invest lest the government should be defeated, and they should suffer loss in consequence. Mr. Dennett, with the spirit of a true patriot, bought the earliest bonds issued, saying if the government went down all would be lost, and no investment would be of any value. He felt it a duty to aid, to the small extent of his means, by purchasing bonds issued to obtain needful funds for prosecuting the war.

It is difficult to give any adequate idea of the sturdy manliness, the strict sense of justice, the unswerving fidelity to right, the swift indignation at wrong or meanness of any kind, that characterized the whole life of Charles Dennett. Not that he was that impossible being, a *perfect* man; far from it; he had the faults incident to a quick, impetuous nature. He was prone to use very strong and outspoken language when roused to ire by anything that outraged his high ideal of right.

He seemed utterly destitute of any fear of man. In his zealous efforts for temperance he merely smiled when informed of threats against his life and property, and probably never had a moment of real anxiety in consequence. As sheriff, also, he was often placed in perilous positions without flinching. It is sometimes said of people that "they have no back-bone." The man of whom we write seemed to have been gifted by Dame Nature with a double allowance of that important portion of the human structure. Of course such a man could not fail to have enemies; yet it is not too much to say that he possessed the respect and confidence of all right-minded people in the community.

He could boast of no renowned ancestry, but he was one of nature's noblemen. His life was not brilliant with great deeds, but he was a just and upright man of the people; the widow and the fatherless found in him a safe guide and counselor. He was loyal to his town, his country, and his God.

He died March 4, 1867, being seventy-eight years and five months old, and in full possession of all his mental faculties, attending to business until a brief time before his death. His memory is still precious to the few left who knew him.

His wife survived him over nine years, dying Sept. 24, 1876,

at the age of eighty-four years and nine months. She was a sweet, unobtrusive, unselfish woman, faithful in all her duties to her family, and the church, of which she was an exemplary member for over sixty years. "Their works do follow them!"

REV. ENOCH PLACE.

ENOCH PLACE, the oldest of ten children of James and Abigail Place, was born in Rochester, July 13, 1786. In early life he was of feeble constitution, but by laboring upon the farm his system was strengthened, so that he enjoyed good health through his subsequent life. He had an eager desire for knowledge, but his opportunities were limited. He attended the district school every winter and learned what he could, but not a sentence of grammar was taught, and the other common branches were taught very imperfectly. His father kept him at work on the farm, intending, however, to give him education sufficient for ordinary business. This did not satisfy his aspirations, and he determined that he would get more education, cost what it might, even if he must wait till he was of age. Dr. Howe (p. 121), understanding the case, offered to take him into his family, that he might attend the village select school. To his great joy his parents consented, and he made good progress. The next term he walked two miles to attend school at Gonic. In this way he qualified himself to teach school winters while helping his father on the farm during the summers.

After several seasons of deep religious conviction, beginning even in childhood, he was converted in March, 1807, while teaching in the upper part of Barrington, now Strafford. From this time he bore a living testimony for the Saviour, praying in his school, at his boarding-house, and among citizens of the place as he had opportunity. He took some part in every meeting, and resolved to neglect no known duty. In May following he united with the Free Will Baptist Church at Crown Point, and "went on his way rejoicing."

Soon after this he became satisfied that it was his duty to preach the gospel, and made his first attempt in the very neighborhood where he was converted, taking Gen. 3:9 as his text.

This was June 3, 1807, from which time he continued for fifty-seven years in the work which was his great delight. He was ordained at a Quarterly Meeting at Crown Point, Jan. 22, 1813. He removed to Strafford in 1814, having for many years the charge of both the second and the third churches there. Here most of his Sabbath labors were performed; but his missionary labors through all the neighboring towns were almost unremitting during the week days. Jan. 12, 1865, he performed his last public service, preaching at the funeral of an aged widow, from the text "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." After a distressing illness he died at Strafford Ridge, March 23, 1865, and was buried at Crown Point.

He was married Sept. 29, 1808, to Sally, oldest daughter of Capt. Daniel Demeritt of Barrington, and had nine children. She died at Strafford Jan. 4, 1880.

"Father Place" was a good man. He was kind, courteous, and obliging. His love of social converse was seldom equaled. His piety was warm and earnest, abounding in labors for the conversion of sinners. He took great delight in administering the consolations of religion to wounded hearts everywhere. Many remember him to bless his memory. His gifts and position qualified him for eminent usefulness. His services were much sought for at funerals, of which he attended not far from sixteen hundred. He was secretary of the New Hampshire Charitable Society; for many years clerk of the New Hampshire Yearly Meeting; also of the New Durham Quarterly Meeting; one of the trustees of the Free Will Baptist printing establishment at Dover; and moderator of the first General Conference at Tunbridge, Vt., in 1827. As a preacher he was warm and earnest. He welcomed Bible truth, and gave it faithful utterance in his sermons. His voice was clear and sonorous, and his presence commanding. He was a man of progress. "Onward" was his motto. He entered into the best element of the spirit of the times. In the dark days of the war, though feeble with age, he was found standing erect for God and his country.

Prof. T. C. Upham says:—"He was a man of more than ordinary intellect, of great benevolence of heart, and a zealous, self-sacrificing, and devoted follower of Christ. The whole region round about, including Rochester, Barrington, Strafford, Farm-

ington, Barnstead, and New Durham, were made wiser, better, and happier through his faithful teachings and Christian benevolence. . . . I thank God that he has lived; I thank God for all the good he has done; I thank God that he is in glory. Let us follow on."

FARRINGTON.

Stephen Farrington, born at Andover, Mass., about 1707, settled as a farmer in Concord, N. H. He married Apphia Bradley, whose two brothers were massacred by the Indians on the road from Hopkinton to Concord, Aug. 11, 1746, and had eight children:—Stephen, John, Jeremiah, Samuel, and four daughters, whose names are not known. He died at the residence of his son Samuel at Hopkinton in 1791.

Jeremiah Farrington, third son of Stephen, in early life removed from Concord to Conway, where he settled as a farmer on the Saco river. He married Molly Swan and had seven children:—Hannah, Polly, Stephen, Elijah, James, Nancy, and Jeremiah. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and died at about the age of eighty-four.

JAMES FARRINGTON, the third son of Jeremiah and Molly, was born at Conway Oct. 1, 1791. He was fitted for college at Fryeburg Academy in 1814, and on the following February began the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. Moses Chandler of Fryeburg, Me. He finished his studies with Dr. Jabez Dow of Dover, and was examined in the science of medicine and surgery by Drs. Crosby and Pray, the censors of the New Hampshire Medical Society, July 18, 1818. On the 9th of August following, he began practice in Rochester. He became a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, in which he held the offices of censor and counselor. He was also president of the Strafford District Medical Society. He had many students in medicine, among whom were Drs. Joseph H. Smith, and Timothy and Alfred Upham. He was for some years on the examining board at Dartmouth Medical College. In 1845 he was appointed by the Governor one of the trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. His practice was extensive, and he ranked high as a physician and surgeon of superior skill and judgment, being

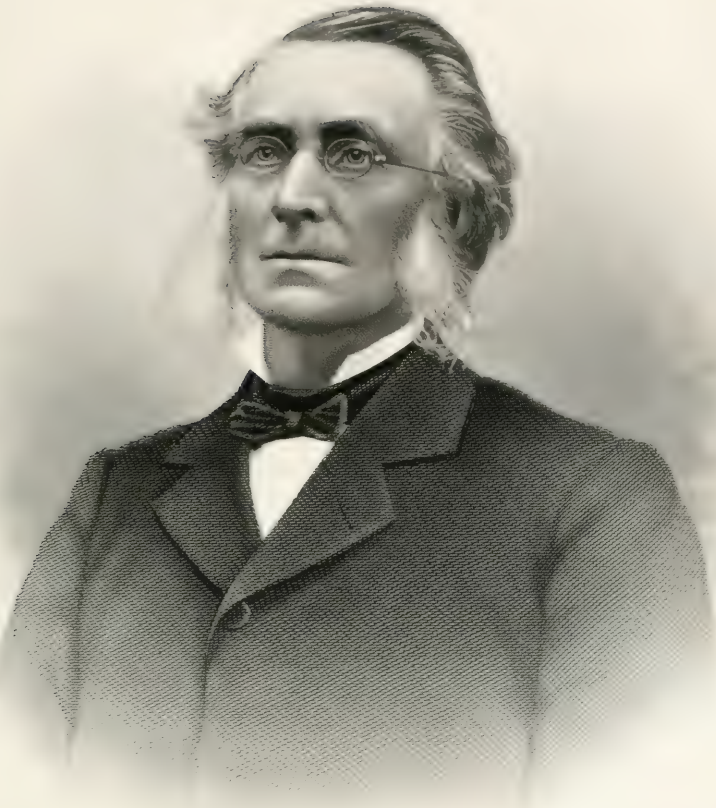
often called long distances for consultation. His professional record included many surgical operations regarded at that time as specially difficult.

Dr. Farrington was a man of great social and political influence, a strong man, and a zealous supporter of the Democratic party. He was representative and afterwards senator in the New Hampshire Legislature, and in 1837 was elected to represent his district in the Twenty-fifth Congress of the United States. He joined with his brother-in-law, John McDuffee, in organizing the Rochester Bank, in which he held the office of president till his death. He was very methodical in his habits, a marked gentleman, kind-hearted and generous, ready to render assistance whenever needed.

Dr. Farrington was married March 8, 1827, to Mary D., daughter of Joseph Hanson of Rochester, who died in April, 1853, leaving three sons and one daughter. After a practice of more than fifty years he died in Rochester Oct. 9, 1859.

Elijah Farrington, second son of Jeremiah, was born at Conway in 1784, and married March 5, 1814, Lois L. Farrington, who was born Dec. 25, 1793. He was an industrious, thrifty farmer, respected by all. He died June 3, 1863. His widow resided with her youngest son in Rochester, where she died May 29, 1888, in the full possession of her faculties, at the age of ninety-four years and five months. She was for over sixty years a worthy member of the Congregational Church, in the welfare of which she always took a deep interest. They had three children:—*Albert E.*, who has resided in Minneapolis, Minn., since 1855; *Mary H.*, deceased, the wife of Capt. Samuel Hazelton of Conway; and *James*.

JAMES FARRINGTON, youngest child of Elijah and Lois L. Farrington, was born in Conway June 10, 1822. Reared on the farm, he early learned those cardinal principles of success, industry and economy. Attending the common school till the age of sixteen, he fitted for college at Fryeburg Academy. While getting his education he was obliged to teach winters to obtain funds to pursue his studies. He was a good, faithful boy on the farm, a diligent student at school, and a successful teacher. In 1841 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Ira Towle of Fryeburg, Me., and remained with him nearly five years, attending one course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College in 1844. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New



James Farrington

York City, and also from Dr. Whittaker's Medical School, in the spring of 1847. In May following he began practice in Rochester, being associated with his uncle of the same name. Upon the death of his uncle in 1859, he succeeded to the entire practice, which extends into all the adjoining towns. His advice is often sought in consultation. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was for some years president of the Stratford District Medical Society, and has contributed valuable essays on subjects of interest to the profession. His influence has always been in favor of the cause of temperance. A Democrat in politics, he has held some of the more important town offices, and represented the town in the Legislature of 1863. For many years he has been a director in the First National Bank, and the Norway Plains Savings Bank of Rochester. He was the first High Priest of Temple Chapter of R. A. Masons, holding the office for many years. He is also a member of St. Paul Commandery of K. T. of Dover.

Dr. Farrington married Feb. 27, 1851, Harriette L., daughter of Simon Chase of Rochester. She died April 7, 1887, leaving two daughters:—*Ellen Florence*, born Nov. 18, 1854, married Dec. 25, 1879, George, son of John McDuffee; and *Josephine Chase*, born Sept. 13, 1859, married Dec. 25, 1879, Arthur V. Sanborn, a furniture dealer in Rochester. They have one son, James Farrington Sanborn, born Sept. 1, 1880.

JONATHAN PETER CUSHING.

On the twelfth day of March, 1793, was born in Rochester, JONATHAN P. CUSHING, the son of Peter and Hannah (Hanson) Cushing. His father owned a saw and grist mill where the mills of the Norway Plains Company now stand. His mother died before he was seven years old, and four years later his father died also, leaving him without friends to support or to offer kindly encouragement. His guardian proved both morally and pecuniarily unfaithful. He took Jonathan to New Durham, and made him a mere drudge on the farm and in the mill, without even the ordinary privilege of attending school in winter. After a year, Jonathan very properly refused to remain, and began to look out for himself. After visiting various mechanical shops to see what

he could do, he finally decided to come back to Rochester, and at the age of thirteen bound himself as an apprentice to his uncle, Mr. Odiorne, who lived where Dodge's Hotel now stands, and had a saddler's shop close by. His prospects were the same as those of other apprentices, simply to serve out his time till he could go into business for himself; but he had far higher purposes in view. The mere drudgery of money-making could not satisfy his aspirations. One day he suddenly rose up from his bench and exclaimed to a companion, "I am determined to have a college education, if it takes forty years of my life to get it." Boys with such determination are sure sooner or later to attain their purpose. This resolution never forsook him, and he seized every means in his reach to carry it out. Boys of this generation know little of the difficulties he encountered. He had no friendly assistance, and it was his almost constant meditation how to accomplish his design. Apprentices were entitled by law to six months in the public schools. Availing himself faithfully of this privilege, he was stimulated to greater endeavors. Bound by his apprenticeship he took no dishonorable means to get free, but by working extra hours he at length purchased his time. He then went to Phillips Academy at Exeter, where he paid his way by working at his trade out of school hours every day during his course. After a year and a half his health became somewhat impaired, and he returned to Rochester for rest, taking charge of the village school for about eighteen months. With health renewed he went back to Exeter, pursuing his trade and his studies together till he was fitted for college. About this time he was taken sick with symptoms threatening consumption. A course of treatment was prescribed which he was told would relieve him provided the disease was not already seated upon his lungs, but otherwise would hasten his end. He did not hesitate to take it, saying "I am determined to have a liberal education or die in the attempt." He entered the junior class in Dartmouth College and graduated in 1817. After graduation he intended to fit himself for the legal profession, and went South, as the climate was more favorable to his health. While at Richmond, Va., he learned that a young man from New Hampshire was there confined with sickness. He at once sought him out, and they became warm friends. This stranger had been appointed tutor in Hampden Sidney College.

After much persuasion he prevailed on Mr. Cushing to take his place till he should regain his health. Instead of recovering, he soon after died, and Mr. Cushing was permanently established in the institution. This was in the November after his graduation, and two years later he was chosen professor of chemistry and natural philosophy. In 1821, at the age of twenty-seven, he became president of the college, which office he held for fifteen years. The college had very much run down, with few students, and with no graduations for several years. Under his management it immediately began to improve, and became one of the leading institutions of the South. President Cushing by his personal efforts raised \$45,000 to establish professorships and purchase needed apparatus, and the number of students increased to one hundred. He became a man of note in the State, and exerted a great influence in behalf of public schools in Virginia. He first suggested the formation of the "Historical and Philosophical Society of Virginia," and delivered the first annual address before that body. "He obtained high repute in literature and science." Much space would be required to give a complete record of the benevolent, Christian, and philanthropic enterprises in which he was conspicuous. In 1827 he married Lucy Jane, daughter of Carter Page of Cumberland County, Virginia. He died at Raleigh, N. C., April 25, 1835, while on his way to the West Indies in hope of recruiting his broken health. His life affords a striking illustration of what can be accomplished by genuine Yankee "pluck" in spite of adverse circumstances.

BARKER.

Benjamin and Deborah Barker resided in Stratham, and had five children:— Benjamin, born Aug. 29, 1756, died Jan. 5, 1786; Debby, born July 5, 1760; Phebe, born July 2, 1762, died Oct. 15, 1797; *David*, born Feb. 2, 1765; *William*, born Sept. 9, 1767.

The two younger sons settled in Rochester about 1798, and built the "Barker Tavern," which was burned, near where the Methodist Church now stands (p. 131). *David Barker* kept the tavern for many years. He was a prominent man, and was high sheriff of the county. He married June 30, 1793, Ann Fros

Simpson, who was born March 24, 1771. Their children were the following:—

1. *Louise A. Barker*, born Stratham, Aug. 17, 1794; married John Chapman, who was a trader in Rochester, and afterwards in Boston, and had five children:—Maria, Thomas, Henry, William, and Anna. Mrs. Chapman died July 28, 1837.

2. DAVID BARKER, JR., born Stratham, Jan. 8, 1797. His natural taste for learning was manifest at an early age. After three years' preparation at Exeter, he entered Harvard College at the age of fourteen, where he graduated in 1815 with the high esteem of his instructors and classmates, among whom were John G. Palfrey and Jared Sparks. After leaving college he studied law in the office of the elder John P. Hale, Esq., of Rochester, where he began practice in 1819.

Mr. Barker was for several years a prominent member of the Legislature of New Hampshire, and in 1827 was elected representative to Congress. He was extensively acquainted with the science of politics in general, and particularly acquainted with the political history of his own country. He was a politician of independent principles and enlarged views, a ripe and finished scholar, a sound, correct, and able lawyer. Few men possessed more of the benevolent and amiable virtues. His promptness in all the duties of life, his uncompromising integrity, his unostentatious deportment, and his urbanity of manners won the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was a Christian man, of deep and thorough conscientiousness. In all the relations of life he was a man his friends could least bear to part with. He was an original member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and the present sketch is largely taken from a notice in their fourth volume of New Hampshire Collections, written by his pastor, Rev. Isaac Willey.

Mr. Barker married Oct. 2, 1823, Mary, eldest daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Upham, and died April 1, 1834, leaving two children:—*David*, who died at the age of thirteen, and *Mary*.

3. BENJAMIN BARKER, born Rochester Oct. 16, 1799. He lived for a time at Great Falls in the employ of the manufacturing company, but soon returned to Rochester. In 1838 he went as far West as St. Louis, thinking to find a place to locate, but was disappointed in the country, and was glad to get back. He and

his brother soon after began the manufacture of blankets, but were not very successful. He then "kept store" for some years, and was afterwards in the lumber business with his brother. He owned a sawmill and gristmill for many years, and at one time manufactured lasts in the upper part of the mill. In 1834 he was chosen deacon in the Congregational Church, and few men ever filled that office more worthily; for the most prominent thing in Deacon Barker's life was his religion. He was a praying man, constant at the social meetings of the church, and in his closet, or "prayer retreat," still reverently remembered by his surviving daughter. He was also a working man, holding Sunday Schools for years in Milton and other out-districts. The good results of his labor cannot be estimated. A man who met him in Boston said "Mr. Barker, I owe all my success in life to you, — to that Sunday School at Milton."

Deacon Barker married first, Aug. 13, 1827, Eliza W. March, who died Jan. 14, 1836; second, Jan. 14, 1839, Charity Tebbets, who died Sept. 1, 1874. He died Dec. 18, 1873. He had three children:— *George W.*, *Caroline M.*, and *Eliza M.*, only the second of whom is now living.

4. *Thomas Simpson Barker*, born Rochester July 24, 1802; went South and died there March 31, 1826.

5. *William Barker*, born Rochester Dec. 23, 1804; went South to settle his brother's estate, and died there Sept. 23, 1827.

6. *George Barker*, born Rochester Oct. 19, 1807. He was in business, as mentioned in previous sketches, with his brother and brother-in-law, in trade and manufacture. He resided seven years in Dover, and later in life removed to South Berwick, Me., where he died Oct. 18, 1880. He married, June 25, 1831, Emily J. March, who died at South Berwick, Me., Aug. 6, 1871. She was a lovely Christian woman, and much lamented. They had six children:— *Charles A.*, *Anna S.*, residing in South Berwick, Me., *George F.*, residing in Chicago, Ill., *James M.*, *John M.*, and *Emily M.*, of whom only two survived childhood.

7. *Maria Barker*, born Rochester Dec. 14, 1810; died Oct. 1, 1819.

HON. NOAH TEBBETS.

NOAH TEBBETS, the youngest son of James and Mary (Nutter) Tebbets, was born Dec. 26, 1802, at Rochester, where his ancestors had lived for more than one hundred years. His father, James Tebbets, was a blacksmith, and had his "shop" for many years on Main street where the old "Union Store" building now is, and was a man noted for his industry and integrity. He died at Rochester in November, 1854, aged eighty-two years.

Noah Tebbets as a boy was fond of books, quick to learn, and determined to be educated. He was prepared for college at the academies at Wakefield, N. H., and Saco, Me., and entered Dartmouth University, but when the Supreme Court of the United States demolished the University, he, with others, entered Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1822. In college his scholarship was extensive and thorough. He was the third scholar in his class at graduation. At commencement the salutatory was assigned him, and later a Latin "Master's oration."

After his graduation Mr. Tebbets studied law in his native village with Jeremiah H. Woodman, Esq., for three years, and in 1825 was admitted to the bar of York County, Me., and commenced practice at North Parsonsfield, Me. In 1827 he moved to "Middle Village," Parsonsfield, Me., and entered into partnership with the Hon. Rufus McIntyre, then a member of Congress. His practice extended through York County, Me., and "Old Strafford" in New Hampshire.

June 3, 1828, he married Mary Esther, the eldest daughter of J. H. Woodman, Esq., of Rochester. He remained at Parsonsfield seven years, where he was superintending school committee nearly all the time, and by his labors and care brought the schools of Parsonsfield to a very high degree of excellence.

In 1834 Mr. Tebbets removed to his old home, Rochester, where he continued the practice of his profession until his death. As a lawyer he never favored litigation, nor allowed his clients to become involved in the law, if he could keep them out of it. He believed that his highest duty as a lawyer was to be a peacemaker. As a citizen he was public spirited and constantly striving to advance all social and educational enterprises. He was prominently active in re-establishing the social library in this village,

and was the first librarian under the new charter (p. 183). He was ever the friend of progress, and believed that ancient ideas should give way to a more liberal policy, and did much for the improvement of schoolhouses, teachers, and scholars. He was an active temperance man in those early days when it cost something to denounce the sale of liquors, and by his addresses throughout the State sought to interest the people in the temperance cause. His sympathy with his fellowmen was unbounded, and was shown not alone in words but in action as well.

In politics Mr. Tebbets was a Democrat and received the full confidence and support of his party, while he did not hesitate to oppose the party leaders when their actions seemed to him unwise or unfair. He had no taste for political preferment, and though often urged to be a candidate for office, he refused to leave the quiet and peace of private life. He loved his home and his family, and would not have surrendered them for all the shadows of fame that might flit across his path. In 1842, when the laws of the State were to be revised, and a great struggle was made in the temperance interest, he consented to be a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected by a large majority. In the Legislature he was a member of the judiciary and banking committees. In January, 1843, Mr. Tebbets was appointed by Governor Hubbard a circuit justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He accepted the position with feelings of great distrust of his own ability, but how well he discharged the duties of the office can be told by the following tribute to his memory from his life-long friend, the late Hon. John P. Hale, who, in speaking of Judge Tebbets's appointment and character as a jurist, said:—"Perhaps injustice is done to no one else when it is said that no appointment is recollected to have been made by the Executive of this State, within the memory of the speaker, which was received with more satisfaction by the whole community than was that of Judge Tebbets. His character, disposition, and habits of thought eminently qualified him for success in the office to which he was promoted. His great integrity, his even temper, his suavity of manner, his clear perception, his modest distrust of his own powers, which induced him to listen patiently and respectfully to the arguments and suggestions of others, and the clearness and distinctness with which he announced the results to which his reflection

tions had led him, were such estimable and rare qualities for a judge, that his friends and the public had already formed and were cherishing the most favorable anticipations of his reputation and usefulness in his judicial career. He never sank the gentleman in the judge, but always treated every one who had occasion to transact business with him on the bench, with such urbanity and kindness, that it is believed he never, even by accident, wounded the feelings of the humblest individual who approached him."

A friend who knew him from childhood says that "the trait of character which most eminently distinguished him was, after all, his *integrity*. It seemed impressed on his whole mien, and to be beaming forth in all his actions. Even a stranger when introduced into his presence seemed at once to feel the assurance that he was dealing with an *honest* man, and that no concealment or disguise was necessary."

While holding a term of court at Gilford, in August, 1844, he was suddenly attacked with typhoid fever, which compelled him to adjourn the court and return home on the 30th of August. He died Sept. 9, 1844, at the age of forty-one years and eight months, and his body lies buried in the "Old Graveyard" in Rochester.

Judge Tebbets had six children, one of whom, James, died in infancy.

His eldest son, THEODORE TEBBETS, was born in Parsonsfield, Me., April 1, 1831. A studious and scholarly boy, he found himself at his father's death mainly dependent upon his own exertions to secure an education. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy at Exeter, and graduated at Harvard with high honors, in the class of 1851. He was professor in the classical department at Phillips Academy one year, and graduated from the Divinity School at Cambridge, Mass., July 17, 1855. On the 19th of September following he was ordained pastor of the First Unitarian Society at Lowell, Mass. After preaching two Sundays he was prostrated by a severe illness which compelled his resignation. He so far recovered that he was installed pastor of the First Unitarian Parish at Medford, Mass., April 15, 1857. He was forced a second time to resign on account of failing health, and died in New York City, Jan. 29, 1863. He married, in 1857, Ellen,

daughter of John Sever, of Kingston, Mass., whom he left a widow with one son, *John S. Tebbets*, now residing in Kansas City, Mo.

The only daughter of Judge Tebbets, *Sarah C.*, is now living in Rochester. She married Hon. George C. Peavey of Strafford, who died in 1876.

Hall W. Tebbets, his third son, died at Lynn, Mass., in 1880, leaving a widow and four children.

Charles B. Tebbets, the fourth son, is one of the wealthiest and most extensive shoe manufacturers in Lynn, Mass.

The youngest son, *Noah Tebbets*, bears the name of his honored father, on the day of whose burial he was born. He is now a lawyer residing in Brooklyn, N. Y. Two of these sons, Hall W. and Noah, were in the Union army in the war of the Rebellion, and Noah Tebbets was one of the "Guard of Honor" over the remains of the late General U. S. Grant from Mt. McGregor to Riverside Park (p. 231).

Judge Tebbets's widow died at Rochester aged seventy-one years, beloved and blessed by all who knew her. She was indeed a fitting companion for such a man as Judge Tebbets, and her memory will ever be precious to the many who came in contact with her.

In conclusion it can be truthfully said that the fine qualities of Judge Tebbets's character were harmonized and crowned by a religious consecration. He reverently attributed all that was good and true in his character, to God working in him to do and to will, while he humbly confessed how far he fell below the standard of Christian manliness presented in the Gospel and life of Jesus. In public and in private, at fitting times, he avowed his dependence on God for all his happiness in this life, and for all his hopes of immortality, and he trusted in the love of our Savior, always seeking to cherish a sense of his accountability to the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

WHITEHOUSE.

BY HON. CHARLES S. WHITEHOUSE.

The village of Gonic (an abbreviation of the Indian name Squam-anagonick) is pleasantly situated in the southerly part of Rochester, on the banks of the Cochecho river. Sixty years ago it had

only a dozen or so houses of the old-fashioned New England type and value. It had two small stores, where the farmers of that neighborhood exchanged their limited produce for an equally limited amount of calico, pins, needles, molasses, salt fish, and New England rum. It had no village church, no commodious schoolhouse, no flourishing factory, no neat dwelling-houses. It had a sawmill, which was run in the spring and the fall of the year to get out the small quantity of lumber required by the farmers. It had a gristmill, which was run the year round, "by fits and starts," as the harvest of corn, wheat, and rye required. It had a brickyard where some one, usually the village store-keeper, nearly every summer made a small kiln of seventy-five or a hundred thousand bricks, to be peddled out the following fall and winter. Its few inhabitants had but a limited amount of this world's goods, and not very exalted aspirations for the treasures of the world to come. The neighboring farmers were forehanded, well to do, had good farms, were fairly industrious, went to church once in a while, were politically zealous at town meetings, patriotic at fall musters, and generally bibulous and hilarious at both, paid their taxes (with some grumbling), and were sublimely indifferent to doing things in any way different from the way their fathers did before them.

In this year of our Lord 1888, Gonic presents a very different appearance from sixty years ago. Its pretty, modern-built church, with an average congregation of nearly two hundred, its Sabbath School of seventy-five or more children, its convenient schoolhouse with ninety to a hundred scholars, its prosperous factory paying over \$4,000 monthly for labor to its one hundred and fifty industrious and contented operatives, its seven brickyards making from sixteen to twenty million bricks yearly, and consuming eight to ten thousand cords of wood in burning them, its stores, post-office, and at one time a bank, its public hall, engine company, machine shop, blacksmithy, railroads and depots, neat dwelling-houses, social and moral societies, make it what it is, a pleasant and thriving New England village. And this change, this growth in moral, intellectual, and material prosperity from sixty years ago, is largely if not wholly the result of one man's enterprise and energy, and that man was NICHOLAS VARNEY WHITEHOUSE.

The Whitehouse family is supposed to be of Welsh extraction,

and tradition has it that three brothers (the common legend of American ancestry) emigrated to this country in its early settlement, and made homes in different parts of New England, and that from these descended all who bear the name of Whitehouse. This tradition is vague, as most traditions are.

The parents of the subject of this paper were Israel and Olive (Varney) Whitehouse. The father, Israel Whitehouse, was born near Gonic in 1778, and died March 1, 1841. He was brought up a shoemaker and cobbler, in the fall, winter, and spring going from house to house, with his kit of tools rolled up in a leather apron, repairing the old and making new boots and shoes for the neighboring families. He was a well-meaning man with but limited education, simple in his habits, somewhat choleric in temper, as his sons often found out, contented to drift along in the world if he had enough to eat and drink, and indifferent in some ways about his family. The mother, Olive (Varney) Whitehouse, was ambitious, and as far as the limited means at her command would permit, strove diligently to better her own and her children's welfare, and it was from her that two of the boys derived many of the qualities which afterwards made them prosperous business men and respected citizens. Their children were three sons, *Nicholas*, *Enoch*, and *Silas*. The youngest (*Silas*) learned the trade of shoemaker, as did his brothers, and worked at it most of the time in the winter. In the summer he was a brickmaker. He was a pleasant, amiable man, kind and obliging, but with little force and energy. He was never married, and died of consumption April 1, 1854, aged 43 years. *Enoch*, who was born September 1, 1807, left the family roof when sixteen or seventeen years of age, to learn the hatters' trade with his uncle, Isaac Varney, an honored, influential, and wealthy Quaker of North Berwick, Me. After completing his apprenticeship, he worked as a journeyman in Haverhill, and in Chelmsford, now Lowell, Mass., for a few years, when his health becoming impaired, he returned to Gonic. He was in company with his brother Nicholas a few years as a country storekeeper. Afterwards he had a store in Dover, N. H., for a short time, and finally moved to Rochester, where he ever after lived. He was a very industrious and prudent man, keen at a trade, and saving of his gains. The stinted advantages of his boyhood life and early manhood made him so,

and the prosperity of later life failed to eradicate or modify these qualities. He did not possess the restless enterprise and energy of his elder brother, Nicholas, nor that buoyant, enthusiastic spirit which characterized the latter, but his careful business habits, joined with a naturally cautious judgment and frugal tastes, brought him a handsome competence. He married Mary Ann McDuffee of Rochester, daughter of John McDuffee, in 1837, and died March 8, 1879, aged seventy-two years, leaving a widow, but no children.

Nicholas, or as he was generally known by his simple initials, N. V. WHITEHOUSE, was born in Gonic, Oct. 22, 1802, in a house that stood on the spot now occupied by the dwelling of William H. Felker. His early boyhood was one of deprivation and neglect, with but little effort on the part of his father to give him the benefit that the district school of six weeks in summer, and the same number in winter, might have afforded. It was work, work, from his earliest remembrance. When twelve years old he was put to work, like most boys of poor parents, either helping his father or the neighbors in such work as a boy of that age could do. After this time of life the six weeks' summer schooling was dispensed with, and what education he obtained was from the winter term. When fifteen years old he had learned something of the shoemakers' trade and often accompanied his father in his shoe-making trips among the neighboring farmers. When but seventeen years old he walked to Boston, the journey occupying two days, and found work with one "Master Griggs," in Brookline, Mass. Here he remained two years, working on a farm for \$10 per month, and his board. At this early age he showed a marked ability for general business matters. This, united with a genial manner and unquestioning honesty, gained the confidence of "Master Griggs" so fully that, in a month or two after hiring with him, he was intrusted with the driving of the market wagon into Boston every other morning and selling the products of the farm. At the end of two years he returned to Gonic. The following spring he worked in Salmon Falls, in the wheel pits and foundation trenches of the factory which was being built there that season. He remained at such rough work but a few weeks, as it was gradually breaking down a constitution which, at this period of his life, was rather delicate. Again he returned



A. V. Whitehouse

to Gonic, and this time became clerk for John Plummer, in the village store, a cheap wooden building which then stood on what is now the village square. Here he exhibited the same aptitude for business, the same energy and enthusiasm, that characterized him all through life. When not quite twenty-three years old he built the brick store, still standing, though recently greatly improved and modernized by his son, stocked it with the goods required at that time in a country store, and began trading for himself.

The following year he fitted up the story over the store as a dwelling, furnished it in a simple manner, and on the 31st day of July, 1825, did what he used to say was "the best day's work of his life," by marrying Susan, the daughter of Stephen and Elisabeth (Chesley) Place.

For the following three or four years he was busily engaged in trading, when, having trusted out much of his stock and "hard times" coming on, he failed. His creditors took what remained of his stock and, in the language of those days, "shut him up." Nothing daunted or discouraged, he began to look about to get started again, and about this time went to New York to try for something, but getting homesick after three weeks' absence from his young wife and family, he returned. His well-known integrity, energy, and ability soon brought to his assistance friends who helped him start again, and in 1830 he was once more embarked in trade. In the fall of 1833 he closed up his store in Gonic, moved to Dover, and opened a store on "the Landing," as it was called, in the Sawyer brick block. The surroundings being distasteful to him, or the business not proving all he anticipated, he moved back to Gonic the following spring.

For the next five or six years he made business lively in the little village. He bought the old sawmill and privilege, enlarged and improved that and the gristmill attached, built an addition for making linseed oil, another addition for making plow handles and plow beams, enlarged the gristmill and improved the processes for making flour and meal, bought and operated wood lots, manufactured lumber, and dealt largely in wood with parties in Dover, made bricks, ground plaster, and established wool carding and cloth dressing. This latter business gave him reputation beyond the limits of his native town. The mill was esteemed the

best equipped for those times, doing the best work of any in the county, and brought custom from every town in the county, and many beyond. It was the beginning of what was to be the leading occupation of his life, and the present Gonic Mills.

About 1838 certain parties by the name of Hibbard and Carr leased the wool-carding rooms, and persuaded him to enlarge them and put in additional machinery for the manufacture of guernsey cloth, and also to become responsible for some of their wool purchases. Things went along smoothly for a while, when one night Hibbard and Carr ran away, leaving him a small lot of stock, supplies, and unfinished goods, some debts, and but a slight knowledge of the details of manufacturing. Not a whit discouraged by the unpromising outlook, he quickly took in the situation of affairs, and soon after associated himself with John Lees and Edmund E. Thompson, two practiced manufacturers, and continued the business for a few years, but soon became embarrassed again. The business was badly managed, a vexatious lawsuit growing out of the loan of the surplus revenue from the town followed, and he was again harassed. His property was attached, and complete failure again stared him in the face. Many of the older citizens of the town can yet recall the intense feeling raised by this quarrel over the "surplus revenue," which was intensified by Mr. Whitehouse's pronounced partisanship as a Whig. The town meetings, quarrels, lawsuits, discussions, and wrangles were interminable. The town sold his property at auction, his credit was gone, and his honesty and integrity impeached. In spite of all this, good was to come out of it. His energy and activity disarmed his enemies, his patience and fortitude shamed the lukewarm and indifferent, and a small circle of staunch friends stood by him through thick and thin. It showed his townsmen the kind of man they had to deal with, and that however adverse circumstances might combine to prostrate him for the time, he couldn't be kept down. No sooner was the pressure slackened than he was on his feet again. He never lost his pluck and energy. When matters looked the worst, his life-long friend, John McDuffee of Rochester, bought up the whole property, leased it to Mr. Whitehouse, and relieved him from his perplexities and embarrassments. This was about 1843, and for the next five years he had prosperous sailing. He enlarged and improved the mill

property, changing much of the old machinery and adding new, converted the mill into a woolen flannel mill, discarded some of his minor operations, and settled down to be a flannel manufacturer. Parker, Wilder & Co. of Boston were associated with Mr. Whitehouse, and the business connection formed then continued for thirty-five years, almost to the time of Mr. Whitehouse's death. This business association with Parker, Wilder & Co. has been of incalculable benefit to the town of Rochester. From it have grown the present extensive establishments at Gonic and East Rochester, and, consequently, two thriving villages. But Mr. Whitehouse's success was doomed to a fresh misfortune. It seemed as though the "fickle jade, Fortune," was determined to test his powers of endurance and fortitude, for on the night of the 20th of June, 1848, the whole property was consumed by fire—not a stick left standing, and only a small amount of unfinished goods and stock being saved. This was a severe blow, and for a few days this earnest, intrepid man seemed crushed. But his mental depression was brief. In less than a month he had made a settlement with the insurance companies, cleared away the wreck, and was cheerily preparing plans for rebuilding. The following year (1849) found a new mill built and four sets of machinery in successful operation. He continued till August, 1859, when, with Parker, Wilder & Co., he organized the present Gonic Manufacturing Company, and became its president, agent, and manager, and continued so until his final retirement from the company in 1877.

In 1861, on the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he made extensive improvements about the Gonic privilege, and during the seasons of 1863-64-65, laid the foundations and built the present large four-storied brick mill, connecting it with the mill built in 1849. The close of the war brought about a severe depression in business, and the new mill remained idle for several years. He finally closed out all interest in the corporation to Parker, Wilder & Co. of Boston in 1877, as before stated.

In 1863, in connection with Mr. John Hall, Mr. Samuel B. Rindge of Boston, and four others, he obtained the charter for the Coheco Woolen Manufacturing Company at East Rochester, and helped organize that corporation. He was elected its first president and remained such till his death. He took great interest

in the development of that fine property, and always evinced great pride in the thriving village that was growing up, and the signs of material, social, and moral prosperity that had sprung into life from the wise forethought and management of his friends, Hall and Rindge, with himself. To these three men is due very largely the credit of making East Rochester a model New England village.

In 1856 the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank was chartered, largely through his efforts, and located in Rochester village. After a few years dissensions arose in the board of directors, and in 1860, he and his friends having purchased a majority of the stock, a new board of officers was elected and the bank removed to Gonic village, he becoming its president and continuing so till his death. His son, E. F. Whitehouse, was made cashier. When the government established the national banking system this bank was merged into the Gonic National Bank, continuing under his management to the day of his death, and shortly after was wound up. The Gonic Five-Cent Savings Bank was established by him. He was one of the original directors in the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, a position he held at the time of his death.

In early life he took much interest in military affairs, and was made quartermaster sergeant of the 39th Regiment in 1826. In 1829 he was commissioned captain and adjutant in the same regiment by Gov. Benjamin Pierce, and all through life was an earnest advocate of a citizen soldiery. He was never happier than when attending gatherings where martial music was a feature. It seemed to be the very thing his enthusiastic and energetic spirit craved.

In politics Mr. Whitehouse exercised a leading influence, not only in his own town, but throughout the county and State. In his early manhood he was an Adams man, as the party was known in New Hampshire at that time, and afterwards a Henry Clay Whig, and always a staunch advocate of the American system of protection to home industries as promulgated by the great Kentucky statesman. In 1837 he, with John McDuffee, John Chapman, and a few other leading men of the town, was instrumental in wresting the political control of the town from the Democratic party, who had held it for ten years or more previously, and was elected moderator, and representative to the Legislature, that year and the next. When the Know-Nothing party sprung into

existence, in 1855, he, with other far-seeing men, saw the opportunity to wrest the control of the State from the Democrats, and, entering heartily into that campaign, was a prominent candidate before the convention for member of Congress. He did not receive that nomination, but was nominated and elected a member of the Governor's Council. The following year he was defeated, but re-elected the next year, serving under Governors Ralph Metcalf and William Haile. His keen perceptions of the peculiar situation of political affairs at this time, united with excellent judgment of men, made him an important factor in preparing the way for the Republican party, and from this time to the day of his death he was a Republican of the most pronounced type. In 1876 he was elected a member to revise the constitution of the State, the other members from Rochester being Ebenezer G. Wallace, James H. Edgerly, Franklin McDuffee, and Charles E. Jenkins. On more than one occasion he was favorably talked of for Governor of the State. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he took an active part in everything relating to raising the quota of the town, and in all things pertaining to the comfort and welfare of the soldiers and their families, and gave \$100 to the first twenty men who enlisted from Rochester. Though never connected with any church, he was always a liberal friend to all. In early life he was a constant attendant at the Congregational Church, but in 1840 he was instrumental in building the Free Baptist Church in Gonic, and ever after identified himself with that society, giving largely to its support, and for remodeling and rebuilding the same at different times. The hospitable doors of his own house were always ajar, and ministers and laymen always found a warm welcome. Many a worthy minister has enjoyed his hospitality, and, departing, been cheered with more substantial assistance. In the family he was generous, self-sacrificing, considerate, and full of the tenderest affection; in society, a genial, bright, and generous spirit. This disposition led him to seek public gatherings, and he was frequently to be seen at fairs, camp-meetings, church festivals, and other social entertainments. He was frequently called to preside at public meetings, and always acquitted himself with tact and ability. Few men have been born in Rochester who have excelled him in deeds of unostentatious charity, or who have more impressed themselves upon the community in every way

to promote the business interests of the town, or the good of society. Many a young man starting in life has been indebted to him for advice, encouragement, and money, which eventually led them to success as business men; and more than one young man owes his education to the pecuniary aid he furnished gratuitously. The pleasant village of Gonic has been almost wholly built up by the manufacturing business he created and conducted for so many years. Everything that was calculated to promote its prosperity received his enthusiastic support. His energy and courage, his public spirit and generous kindness, are worthy the emulation of every young man. He died Nov. 21, 1878, leaving a widow, who died May, 1888. Their children were as follows:

1. *Elizabeth Ann* married Henry W. Locke, of Gonic, and died 1855, leaving a daughter Fanny, wife of George Johnson, of Boston.

2. * CHARLES SIDNEY WHITEHOUSE, writer of the above sketch, was born at Gonic September 3, 1827. Attended the district school until 1840, when he went two terms to the academy at Center Strafford. In the summers of 1841 and '42, he was at the academy in Durham, and in the winters attended the academy in Rochester. In 1843 he entered Phillips Exeter Academy, where he remained two years, and then became clerk with E. & W. Andrews, of Dover. In the latter part of 1846 he went to Lowell as clerk for Benjamin T. Hardy. In January, 1848, he entered the mill of his father to learn the business. Being of an active temperament, he took earnest hold of all matters connected with the village, and as soon as he was twenty-one years old, engaged in the political affairs of the town and county. In 1854 and '55, he was energetic in the political revolution, which, resulting in the birth of the Republican party, upset the Democratic party in both town and State. When the presidential campaign of 1856 opened at Wolfeborough, September 8, he joined, with his brother Freeman, George and Smith Scates (two young men from Milton, then at work in Rochester), and William Beedle, in organizing a Fremont glee club, and sung at that gathering which was presided over by the Hon. John P. Hale. Mr. Hale was so impressed with the power and influence such singing would exert in a political campaign, that he urged them to continue in the work, and from that date till after the election in November, their services were in constant demand at mass-meetings,

* This sketch prepared by C. W. Folsom.



Chas. S. Whitehouse

flag-raising, and other political gatherings. He represented Rochester in the Legislature of 1862, and was a member of the New Hampshire Senate in 1863-64. For the next ten years he devoted himself to the factory with his father, but all the time was foremost in all matters pertaining to the general prosperity of the village of Genie, and of the whole town. In 1875 he was nominated by the Republicans of the first congressional district for member of Congress, and though he conducted his part of that campaign with vigor and credit to himself, he was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Frank Jones, of Portsmouth. Declining a renomination, which meant an election, in 1877, he devoted himself to manufacturing. In 1875, he assumed charge of the woolen mills at East Rochester, where he remained five years, and then retired from the business. In 1882 he received the appointment of United States weigher in the Boston custom-house, where he remained till he was removed by the Democratic administration in 1886. In 1882 he was appointed by Governor Charles Bell, the first State Auditor under the new law, and was reappointed for 1883. He was also a delegate to the national Republican convention, at Philadelphia, which nominated General Grant for the second term.

Since 1886 he has not been engaged in active business beyond attending to his private affairs. Few men have been more active in the politics of the town than he, and he has always been public-spirited in his acts and liberal in his views. In many ways he has served his neighbors and townsmen faithfully and well. He married Ellen Frances Foster, of Norway, Maine, Sept. 30, 1852, and has two children — Walter Barker Whitehouse, born Sept. 25, 1854, now in Chicago, Illinois, and Alice Atherton Whitehouse, born Nov. 9, 1862. The latter married W. C. Sanborn, druggist, and lives in Rochester.

Colonel Whitehouse's life has been one of ceaseless activity. His mental energy, indomitable will, tenacious memory, his habit of investigating all theories before accepting them as facts, and his diligence in studying all intellectual, as well as commercial or political questions, have marked him out as a predestined leader in society. His sharp insight into the character of the many classes of people with whom his business has brought him into contact, has enabled him to maintain a strong bond of sympathy between himself and those whom he has employed. Few men have a more

genuine regard for the common brotherhood of man than he, and to this fact much of his popularity is naturally due.

He has great local pride, and as a recognized leader, quick in thought and prompt in action, he awakens sluggish minds and even old-fogyism into useful activity. His influence induced the people to plant shade-trees and ornament their houses and grounds, till the result is a beautiful little country village. The meeting-house at Gonic was dilapidated, the services thinly attended, and the faithful few much discouraged. Becoming superintendent of the Sunday School, Mr. Whitehouse organized and led a choir, and then very materially aided in rebuilding the present beautiful church edifice. He has been interested and active in school affairs, and in the fire department of the town. To his executive ability as superintendent of the first town fair was due in a great measure its success.

His natural musical gifts have enabled him to create a healthy musical sentiment in the community. As far back as 1842 or '43, he sang in the old Congregational Church on the common. From that time till the present, there has not been an "Old Folks' Concert" or a choral union in the details of which he has not had a prominent part. His earnest work in all these public affairs has not been for notoriety, but to accomplish results for the public good.

He is a writer of no small ability, pleasing and convincing as a speaker, and generally carrying his point.

Rochester has been fortunate in having a citizen so thoroughly public-spirited, and possessed of so solid sense as *Charles Sidney Whitehouse*.

3. ENOCH FREEMAN WHITEHOUSE, born 1830, was a musical *genius*. He was one of the finest and sweetest ballad singers the country ever produced. He first traveled with "Ossian's Bards," under the leadership of the noted Ossian E. Dodge. Then he managed a company called "Whitehouse's New England Bards." After a few years at home, he started alone with his guitar, drawing large houses wherever he went. He was afterwards cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Rochester, which became the First National Bank of Gonic. He married Mary Abbie McDuffie Dec. 3, 1861, and was drowned near the Isles of Shoals Aug. 28, 1865.

His power as a singer was wonderful. Few Rochester men have been more widely known and beloved than he. The press was everywhere enthusiastic in his praise. One paper says, "He is cer-



tainly a very remarkable singer. 'The Dying Boy,' as sung by him, is one of the best things we ever heard. All seemed to hold their breath in suspense, and every heart swelled with silent and inexpressible emotion under the sad, plaintive power. To us it was wonderful." Another says, "The unostentatious gentleness of his disposition, the tenderness of his feelings, his thorough sensibility to the emotions of the heart, fitted him admirably for his work, and as a ballad singer he was without a rival in the land. It was his to sway the souls of the throngs who gathered to hear him, as the harp-strings are swayed to sweetest vibrations by the touch of a master-hand."

His personal qualities also attracted many friends. Tender-hearted and generous to the extreme, he was constantly giving away large sums to assist the unfortunate. At the time of the Pemberton Mill disaster, he sang in Salem to a "thousand-dollar house." The next day he went to Lawrence and gave every cent of it to relieve the sufferers. With such rare gifts, such tender sympathies, and such open-handed generosity, it is not strange that his sad death sent a thrill of sorrow not only throughout New England, but to many hearts throughout the land.

4. *Emily J.* married Joseph Varney, of Wolfeborough, and has a daughter Lizzie.

5. *Albert* died in childhood.

6. *Arthur* married Ida, daughter of George Pierce, of Dover, and died leaving one child.

JOHN McDUFFEE.

BY ALONZO H. QUINT, D. D.

To men of their own energetic stock, who, refusing all political preferment, have given comprehensive abilities, sterling integrity, and sagacious industry to the development of business, many New Hampshire towns owe an imperishable debt. John McDuffee's record is in the prosperity of Rochester.

The name itself suggests that strong Scotch-Irish blood which endured the siege of Londonderry, in which were Mr. McDuffee's ancestors, *John McDuffie*, and his wife, Martha, honored in tradition. John and Martha McDuffee had four sons: — *Mansfield*,

Archibald, John, and Daniel. Mansfield went to London, England; the other three came, with their parents, to America, in the emigration which gave New Hampshire the powerful stock of Derry and Londonderry. *John*, the father of these sons, settled in Rochester in 1729, on land on the east side of the Cocheco river, adjoining Gonic Lower Falls—the farm of eighty-five acres remaining without break in the family, and now owned by the subject of this sketch. The Rochester settler was, as just stated, the father of *Capt. Daniel McDuffee*, and also of *Col. John McDuffee*, a gallant officer in the old French and Revolutionary wars, lieutenant-colonel in Colonel Poor's regiment—who, never marrying, adopted his brother Daniel's son John, and eventually made him his heir. *John McDuffee*, the colonel's heir, was a farmer in good circumstances, married Abigail, daughter of Simon and Sarah (Ham) Torr, and was father of JOHN McDUFFEE, the subject of this sketch, who was born on the farm once the colonel's, about a mile and a half from Rochester village, on the Dover road, Dec. 6, 1803.

Of course, while working on the farm more or less, he had, for five or more years, the advantage of a good school, kept at the village by "Master" Henry H. Orne (D. C. 1812), of severe discipline and good scholarship, who supplemented the public school with a private one each autumn. Mr. Orne was a very successful teacher, and among the associates of John McDuffee in this school were Thomas C. Upham, Nathaniel G. Upham, John P. Hale, and Noah Tebbets. In 1818, at the age of fifteen, the boy entered Franklin Academy in Dover, the first day of its existence, Thomas E. Sawyer and Richard Kimball being among his associates, and Rev. Mr. Thayer being its principal. Here he fitted to enter college as sophomore, but returned home, and at the age of eighteen went into the store of his uncle, John Greenfield, at Rochester. It was a large country store, where everything was sold. After two years' experience, being only twenty years of age, he began the same business for himself on the same square; was successful, and, after two years, took into partnership his uncle, Jonathan H. Torr. During this period he was commissioned postmaster of Rochester, being not of age when appointed, and held the office until removed on Jackson's accession to the presidency.

In the spring of 1831 he went to Dover and began the same



John W. Drayton

business on a broader scale, first in the "Perkins block," and in the autumn, as the first tenant of the northern store in the new "Watson block," on the Landing, Ira Christie being his next southern neighbor. This locality, now at an end for such purposes, was then the place of business and offices. Steady success continued to reward his energy and industry; but in February, 1833, selling to Andrew Pierce, Jr., he returned to Rochester to settle the large estate of his wife's father, Joseph Hanson, who dying in December previous had made him executor. Mr. Hanson, whose daughter Joanna (by his marriage with Charity Dame) Mr. McDuffee had married June 21, 1829, was one of the three old and wealthy merchants of Rochester, Nathaniel Upham and Jonas C. March being the other two. The settlement of this extended estate and business was completed and the accounts settled by Mr. McDuffee's energy in seven months; and it caused his entire abandonment of trade, although he had been eminently successful.

There was no bank in Rochester. Old traders had some connection with the Strafford Bank in Dover, and the Rockingham Bank in Portsmouth. They loaned money instead of getting discounts. Mr. Hanson's safe, where he kept all his securities, was a small brick building back of his store, with a sheet-iron door fastened by a padlock. He kept some deposits, however, in Strafford Bank, and was a stockholder in that and in the Rockingham Bank. The three principal traders used to go to Boston twice a year on horseback, to buy goods. Mr. McDuffee saw that a bank was needed. He prepared the plans, secured signatures, obtained a charter from the Legislature in 1834, and the Rochester Bank was organized with ninety stockholders and a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, later increased to one hundred and twenty thousand, with one hundred and thirty stockholders. Of the original ninety, only one besides Mr. McDuffee now survives. On the organization he became cashier, his brother-in-law, Dr. James Farrington (p. 345), being president. This bank was the frontier bank, no other existing between Rochester and Canada, and it was the first bank which the counterfeiters from Canada naturally but uselessly struck. It was a favorite of the people, and was so managed that its dividends were eight or nine per cent. It is well known that the business was really left to the

probity and skill of its cashier. Cashier for twenty years, on the then renewal of its charter, Mr. McDuffee resigned the cashier-ship in favor of his son Franklin, and became president. The bank did not become a national bank until 1874, and in the six years previous he and his son formed the house of "John McDuffee & Co., private bankers," took up the old bank's business, and successfully carried it on. In 1874 they merged it in a national bank, the one being president and the other cashier, as before, and the two taking two fifths of its stock. It is an interesting fact that no bill has ever been issued by either Rochester bank without the well-known signature of John McDuffee, either as president or cashier; and he still actively administers the interests of the bank he originated in another form sixty-four years ago.

In addition to this Rochester interest, Mr. McDuffee was one of the original grantees of the Dover National Bank, and for a short time was a director; but his interest became more in the Strafford Bank at Dover, of which, under its new charter, he was the second heaviest stockholder, Daniel M. Christie being the first. He became a director in the Strafford National Bank in 1870, and still actively holds that position. The stock of this bank has recently sold at one hundred per cent above par.

The Norway Plains Savings Bank at Rochester was chartered in 1851, and Mr. McDuffee became its treasurer, being succeeded by his son Franklin in 1867, and himself becoming president—an office in which he still remains. It is worth recalling, that, although this bank was ordered in the panic to pay out only five sixths of any deposit, it subsequently petitioned for leave to pay, and did credit to every person affected, the remaining sixth.

Mr. McDuffee early saw the advantages of manufacturing to a community. By his own means and a liberal allowance of banking facilities he has greatly aided their development, the first such enterprise in Rochester, the Mechanics' Manufacturing Company, being decided to locate there by the new banking facilities. Mr. McDuffee was a director. Its business was the manufacture of blankets, and its successor is the Norway Plains Manufacturing Company. The original company Mr. McDuffee carried safely through the crisis of 1837. The mill property at Gonic Mr. McDuffee bought in 1845, to lease to N. V. Whitehouse, that

business might not be given up. He held the purchase for about ten years. The effort was successful, and the property was eventually taken by a joint stock company. Stephen Shorey, owning some facilities for manufacturing at East Rochester, came to Mr. McDuffee to see if the bank would advance means to build. Mr. McDuffee at once pledged the means, and the mills were built. A stock company afterwards purchased mills and machinery, and the thriving village of East Rochester owes its prosperity to Mr. McDuffee's liberal policy. Thus have been developed the three principal water-powers of Rochester.

Mr. McDuffee's personal interests in manufacturing were also in the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, in whose extensive business he was a director for four years; capital, one million five hundred thousand dollars. In 1862 he bought large interests in the Cocheeo Manufacturing Company at Dover, and since 1874 has been a director of that corporation. As such, he advocated the erection of the great mill, now No. 1, and the replacing of all the old buildings by new and magnificent mills, unsurpassed in the United States. The remarkable success of this company certifies alike to the sagacious boldness and the considerate policy of its directors.

The need of railroad facilities at Rochester was early apparent to Mr. McDuffee. In 1846 he entered into two enterprises—the Cocheeo road, from Dover to Alton Bay, and the Conway road, from Great Falls to Conway—each of which passed through Rochester. In each road Mr. McDuffee was the largest individual stockholder, and of each was the first treasurer. When the Conway road reached Rochester, Mr. McDuffee resigned its treasurer-ship. The other road, after various difficulties, became the Dover & Winnepesaukee, by the incorporation of the bondholders, and Mr. McDuffee continued to be a director. With "Friend" William Hill, he visited Boston more than thirty times to treat for the lease of this road to the Boston & Maine. The effort was finally successful, and the road, by itself weak, became a fine piece of property. Rochester was thus doubly accommodated: but another avenue was needed, and Mr. McDuffee took part in the Portland & Rochester, which secured a route eastward, of which road he was a director; and he invested liberally in the Rochester & Nashua, which opened a line to the West. The result has been

that Rochester is a "billing-point," and its various manufacturing interests have felt its impetus.

The beauty of McDuffee block, in Rochester, built by him in 1868, exhibits the owner's public spirit. It is an elegant brick building of four stories, containing six stores, twelve offices in the second story, a public hall in the third, and a Masonic hall, one of the finest in the State, in the fourth. In the use of the public hall the liberality of its owner to benevolent objects is well known.

As a Mason, he joined Humane Lodge on the very day he became "of lawful age." Just sixty years later, Dec. 6, 1884, the brethren gave him a commemorative reception in Masonic Hall. Interesting reminiscences, congratulatory addresses, appropriate songs, and a supper occupied the evening. He is the only survivor of the members of the lodge of 1824.

Of other real estate, besides various pieces in Rochester, including such as the Gonic farm, Mr. McDuffee owns the New Durham "powder mill" estate of nine hundred acres of land and eleven hundred acres of water; and in Barrington, two hundred acres on Isinglass river, held with a view to future manufacturing needs.

In religion, Mr. McDuffee was brought up under good old Parson Joseph Haven, and has remained a liberal supporter of the Congregational society. In politics, he was an earnest Whig. His first vote was for the electors who chose John Quincy Adams president, and his postmastership was ended by Andrew Jackson. He has always been a decided Republican.

Mr. McDuffee's great amount of labor has been possible only by the vigorous constitution which he inherited. The boy who, before he left home, "carried the forward swath" in the hayfield, made the man who now accomplishes an amount of work which would surprise many younger men. Monday is always given to the Strafford Bank at Dover; Tuesday he presides at the Rochester Bank meeting; Wednesday at the Savings Bank; and no day is idle.

Feeling the need of some relaxation from business, in the winter of 1885 he visited the Pacific coast, and spent two months in California. In the autumn of the same year he represented his native town in the Legislature, was chairman of the committee on banks, on whose recommendation many bank laws were enacted



for the interest and protection of the savings banks and their depositors.

Judged by the success of his work as the banker, as developing by a liberal and wise help every worthy manufacturing enterprise, and as foremost in the building of the various railways centering in Rochester, it is clear that Mr. McDuffee nobly comes into the list of those spoken of in our first paragraph, whose record is in the prosperity of his native town, where ability, sagacity, integrity, and kindness have united to make that record, as well as his own personal success.

Of Mr. McDuffee's happy domestic relations nothing need be said. Of his eight children, — naming them in the order of their birth: —

1. *Joseph Hanson McDuffee*, who followed the sea, remained single, and was drowned off the Isles of Shoals Aug. 29, 1865, at the age of thirty-five.

2. FRANKLIN McDUFFEE* was born at Dover, Aug. 27, 1832. When six months old he removed with his parents to Rochester. He entered Gilmanston Academy at the age of twelve years, and graduated with honor at Dartmouth College in 1853. He read law six months with Hon. Daniel M. Christie of Dover, and in May, 1854, accepted the position of cashier in the Rochester State Bank. In 1857 he went on a foot trip to the White Mountains. Owing to the wrong directions of a guide, he was lost in the forest a night and a day, almost perishing from cold and exhaustion. The first house reached was that of Dr. Bemis then absent. Acting under strict orders to admit no one, the family utterly refused to furnish him food or shelter, so that he was compelled to go six miles further, to the Notch House, before obtaining relief. This exposure weakened his constitution, impaired his hearing, and was doubtless the remote cause of his death. In 1858 his health was greatly improved by a voyage to Europe. He applied for passage home on the ill-fated *Austria*, which was burned with all her passengers, but failing to secure a satisfactory berth he escaped. Dec. 4, 1861, he married Miss Mary F. Hayes of Rochester. Their children are: 1. *John Edgar*, who was for two years a member of the class of 1883 in the Chandler Scientific Depart-

* This sketch is by the Editor.

ment of Dartmouth College, but was compelled to relinquish his studies on account of poor health. He has since developed a delicate taste and marked ability as a musician, particularly as a pianist. Having taken lessons for several years under the instruction of J. W. Hill of the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, he began regular work as a teacher in 1885. Thoroughness and exactness characterize his methods of instruction, in which he is meeting increasing and well-deserved success. Pursuing the study of Harmony under the direction of Stephen A. Emery of Boston, he has already done something as a composer, especially in song music. 2. *Willis*, a member of the class of '90 in Dartmouth College.

Franklin McDuffee was appointed treasurer of the Norway Plains Savings Bank in 1866. Two years later he joined his father in establishing a private banking institution under the name of John McDuffee & Co., bankers. In 1874 this company merged into the Rochester National Bank, of which he became cashier.

He was initiated in Humane Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Dec. 9, 1856. The next year he was chosen secretary, and after filling other offices was Master of the Lodge in 1863-64. In 1866-67 he officiated as District Deputy of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.

He served the town as selectman, and for many years as superintending school committee. He was a member of the State Legislature of 1862, and the Constitutional Convention of 1876.

He joined the Congregational Church in 1868, and four years after was chosen deacon, which office he held through the rest of his life. After a sickness of a few weeks he died at Rochester Nov. 11, 1880.

The character of Deacon McDuffee was one of rare excellence, blending many valuable traits. As a lad he was studious, thoughtful, kind, and mature beyond his years. He was well fitted for college at the age of sixteen, but delayed entering till a year later. He was thorough and exact in his studies and ranked high at graduation. One of his instructors writes: "I remember Mr. McDuffee well, as a thoughtful and exemplary student, deserving and receiving the esteem of his instructors and associates. It was always a pleasure to me to see him in the class-room." Another writes, "I recall him as a good scholar, industrious, faithful, and

honest; but very modest and retiring." Highly esteemed by all his classmates, he had but few intimates, but those few were deeply attached to him, and the ties then formed were never broken. He always loved his Alma Mater, and when, unsought by himself, his name was prominently mentioned in alumni circles as a candidate to fill a vacancy in the board of trustees, he remarked to a friend that he should regard such an appointment a greater honor than to be Governor of New Hampshire. He took deep interest in national affairs and had a clear understanding of political issues. He was no managing politician, but simply from force of character he was a leader in his party. Men irrespective of party recognized his leadership in affairs of public interest. He did not win men by flattery, nor by neutrality on important questions. All knew him for a staunch Republican, an unflinching friend of temperance and good order. He had decision, energy, and sturdy pluck, without malice or bitterness, so that even his opponents respected his conscientious integrity. He was not unfrequently able to carry a vote against a current already strongly set the other way, simply by his strong, honest, clear way of stating the case. Men always listened when he rose to speak, knowing his words would be sincere and to the point. He never attempted to speak when he had nothing to say. He studied no graces of oratory. He indulged in no flowers of rhetoric. He drove like a rifle-ball straight for the mark, which he never failed to hit. Hence he was recognized as one of the best and most entertaining lecturers in Strafford county. He took a deep interest in education, and was zealous and untiring in efforts to elevate the schools of Rochester. To no one more than to him the high school owes its standing and success.

From his well-known ability and interest in historical research he was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. In 1865 he began a series of historical sketches in the "Rochester Courier" which were models of simplicity, conciseness, and accuracy. It was his intention to re-write and enlarge these sketches into a complete history of Rochester, but his premature death left the work unfinished. He had, however, collected with great labor much material for this purpose, out of which has grown this present volume.

Mr. McDuffee's mind was essentially mathematical, with keen powers of analytic thought. Flowers of rhetoric could not cover false logic from his eyes, which detected shams at a glance. His power of methodical analysis was well illustrated in his mountain adventure. When he found that he was lost, he realized not only the danger from unseen precipices, but that the attempt to go on would certainly add to his perplexity. Having no means of kindling a fire, he could ward off a fatal chill only by continued exercise. He therefore chose a level spot between two trees and paced back and forth from one tree to the other all night. While thus walking he went over in careful thought the whole day's journey, studying step by step to find his error. In this way he came to a definite conclusion as to just where he had left the true road, and just what course to pursue in the morning. The theory proved true in every particular, and brought him out in safety. This quality of mind turned to mechanics might have made him distinguished as an inventor. In 1876 he invented and patented a valuable "Improvement in Combination and Chronometer Locks," which he sold to a lock manufacturing company for \$500. This invention secures two principal advantages: First, that any accidental stopping of the clock-work will not prevent the opening of the lock. Second, that it can be opened between the hours for which it is set, only by assembling too many persons for a burglar's safety. His methodical mind fitted him especially for business, in which he was a model of diligence, exactness, and integrity. No crookedness or obscurity ever darkened his financial transactions.

His partial loss of hearing, added to his retiring nature, withdrew him somewhat from social life, and his quiet, unobtrusive ways left others of far less merit to be more widely known than he. But his neighbors and townsmen highly appreciated his sterling worth, and his intimates prized his friendship as of one of the sincerest and most lovable of men.

He was pre-eminently meek under abuse. When a temporary cloud came upon the Savings Bank, conscious of integrity he was calm and quiet under vituperation. He would patiently answer questions and explain affairs again and again to every interested party, but when, leaving inquiry, any began to rage and revile, he would turn quietly to his books, as if not hearing a word.

Quick in sympathy, he was nobly generous in every worthy cause. The poor were among his sincerest mourners. Unostentatious in his gifts, many a needy one was relieved, only suspecting whence the favor came.

His firm and generous character was beautified and crowned by the graces of a Christian life. His religion, like every other part of his character, was genuine. No affected holiness, no pious driveling marred its excellent simplicity. Shrinking and sensitive, his religion avoided all boastful display. It was, nevertheless, all-pervading, shining in and through his life, leaving a light behind to still guide others to the heavenward path. He was long distrustful and doubting in regard to his own experience, but when he once decided to identify himself with the church of Christ it was a transaction forever. His daily life exemplified the truths he believed. He was emphatically a pillar in the church, an active supporter of every good, a model church officer, the friend and helper of every pastor. One pastor says: "That noble man of God, Frank McDuffee. He was the prince of deacons. We are all better for having known him."

His death was a severe loss, not only to family and church, but to town and State as well. Few worthier or more valuable men ever claimed the Granite State for their home than *Deacon Franklin McDuffee*.

"The memory of the just is blessed."

3. *John Randolph McDuffee*, born in Rochester Sept. 5, 1834, graduated from the Chandler Scientific School at Dartmouth College in 1857, and opened an office in Rochester as civil engineer. In 1858 he went with his brother Franklin on a voyage to Europe. On his return he immediately fell into a decline, and died May 14, 1859.

4. *Anna M. McDuffee* married Frank S. Brown of the firm Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn., and has one son and two daughters.

5. *Mary Abbie McDuffee* married, first, E. Freeman Whitehouse (p. 366); second, Charles K. Chase (see sketch), and survives him with one daughter.

6. *Sarah Frances McDuffee* died unmarried at the age of thirty-three. She was of sensible, well-balanced mind, quiet and unob-

trusive in manner, affectionate and self-sacrificing among her friends, and exceptionally lovely in her whole character.

7. *George McDuffee* has been engaged in extensive grain and lumber business in Rochester. He married, first, Lizzie Hanson, who died leaving a son; second, Nellie, daughter of Dr. James Farrington of Rochester, her father being nephew of Dr. James Farrington, M. C.

8. *Oliver McDuffee* died in infancy.

ADAMS.

ISAAC ADAMS was born in 1803, at Adams Corner, in a house still standing on the right going towards East Rochester. He was well known as an inventor, and "his peculiarities gained for him an extensive notoriety among strangers as well as those who knew him best." In boyhood he was employed in factory work, but at the age of eighteen went to Sandwich, where he learned the trade of cabinet-making. After a few years he went to Dover, where he worked at his trade till 1824, when he found work in a machine shop in Boston, Mass. In 1827 he invented the famous printing-press bearing his name and which soon came into almost universal use, having even now no superior for fine book-work. When he left Sandwich he said he would not return till he had money enough to buy the whole town, and sure enough, when he retired from business he had from one to two millions. He bought up many farms and planted them to white pines. The stone wall around a part of his grounds in Sandwich "has considerable local fame, being broad enough to drive a horse and buggy on top." He died in Sandwich July 19, 1883, where he was buried, several tons of stone being put upon his grave by his direction.

SETH ADAMS, brother of Isaac, was associated with him in the manufacture of printing-presses, and also acquired great wealth. He founded a nerve hospital in Boston, and contributed generously to various charities. He also bequeathed a fund of ten thousand dollars, the interest of which is to be divided among widows and maiden ladies of Rochester. He lies buried in the new cemetery at Rochester, where a beautiful granite monument has been erected bearing his portrait in a finely finished *bas-relief*.



Jos. W. Smith

DR. JOSEPH HAVEN SMITH.

Elias Smith was born in Epping, but removed in early life to Moultonborough, where the poverty and sacrifices incident to the settlement of a new country served to develop patience, perseverance, and energy of character. In a time of great scarcity of provision he went on foot to Exeter, where he procured *half a bushel of Indian corn* and bore it home on his shoulder, a distance of nearly seventy miles through a dense and almost pathless wilderness.

His son, *John Smith*, was born in Moultonborough and brought up to a mechanical calling. He married Betsey Roberts of the same place and removed to Rochester about 1796, where he reared six sons and three daughters. He was through life an industrious, hard-working mechanic, of strong mental powers, ready for every emergency. Proverbially an honest man, he was endowed with a keen, intuitive sagacity, and manifested great independence of mind in the choice and maintenance of both religious and political principles. He had the confidence of the whole community, and those who knew him the most intimately, yielded him the largest homage and respect. Of an inquiring spirit, and gifted with happy conversational powers, his society was much sought, and he was always listened to with interest and profit. His opinions, formed only after due investigation, became incorporated into his very life. His wife was remarkable for her domestic and stern republican virtues. Caring always for her household with true maternal tenderness, she cherished to the last a most sacred regard for the memory of the patriots of the Revolution. Remotely of blood kin to the immortal Warren, she partook largely of those strong and sterling qualities which characterized the women as well as the men of the Revolutionary era.

JOSEPH HAVEN SMITH, the youngest of the six sons of these parents, was born in Rochester Nov. 17, 1805. His early life was characterized by a thirst for knowledge, which increased with his advancing years. Many discouragements were in his path, and greatly to his regret he was compelled to relinquish the hope of a collegiate education. His parents did all in their power for his help and encouragement. His eldest sister, Arabella Smith, who early began teaching, and was for many years principal of the

"Ontario Female Seminary," at Canandaigua, N. Y., rendered him much assistance. The village school at Rochester was at that time far in advance of any public school in this part of the State, employing liberally educated teachers, and fitting those who wished to enter college. Making the very best improvement of all the means afforded by the "poor boys' college," he began teaching a district school at the age of eighteen. A year later he commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of James Farrington, M. D., of his own village, and graduated at the Medical College in Brunswick, Me., in 1829. He also followed his vocation of schoolmaster during the whole five years of his medical studies.

After his graduation he practiced for three years in his native town, and in 1832 removed to Dover. A Democrat, who inherited his political ideas from a Democratic father, he early took an active interest in the politics of the town and State. He was a speaker of convincing power, and his abilities were not slow to receive recognition. In 1837 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and in 1848 and 1855 his name appeared on the list of State senators. In 1848 he was chosen a presidential elector, and cast one vote for Lewis Cass. He was appointed by President Pierce inspector of drugs in the custom house at Boston. He was a member of the gubernatorial councils of 1851 and 1852. In 1848 he delivered the annual address at the commencement exercises at Dartmouth, and for many years was president of the Dover bank. He was for several years a member of the school board, and it was through his unceasing efforts that the district system was broken up and the high school erected. He was a member of the district and state medical societies, and during his active political career never relinquished his enthusiastic love of his profession. He was largely instrumental in the erection of the Pierce Memorial Church, of which he was a member.

In 1867 Dr. Smith removed to Lowell, Mass., and for a time devoted his whole attention to the practice of his profession. The exigencies of the Grant and Greeley campaign, 1872, however, aroused the old political fire, and he entered vigorously into the contest. Recognizing the fact that the local Democracy was without an organ, he started the "Middlesex Democrat," of which he was proprietor and editor. Eleven months later he merged the organ into the "Morning Times," which he soon afterwards



John C. Hule.

sold out to the Hunt Brothers. In 1876, during the Hayes and Tilden campaign, he resumed the responsibilities of editor and manager of the "Times," his assistants being D. W. O'Brien and Frank Wood. In 1880 he sold out to Messrs. Campbell & Hanscom, the present proprietors. He was a member of the school board at Lowell for one term, and was connected with Monomake Encampment, I. O. O. F. He was a man of unimpeachable character and inherent attractions, whose word was a guaranty of good faith, and whose friendship was a privilege worthy the highest appreciation. His disposition was of the kindest nature. He was scrupulous in his adherence to truth, and never countenanced or gave currency to any statement, however favorable it might be to the party he advocated, unless he was first satisfied of its truth.

Dr. Smith married, first, Meribah Hanson, and, second, Mrs. Wiggin of Dover. He died, in a good old age, at Lowell, Mass., Feb. 25, 1886, leaving a widow and three children:—Dr. H. J. Smith of Lowell, Mass., and Mrs. Edwin Hills and Miss Lizzie Smith of Washington, D. C.

HON. JOHN P. HALE.

BY HON. JACOB H. ELA.

JOHN PARKER HALE was born in Rochester, N. H., March 31, 1806. His father, John P. Hale, was a lawyer of much ability and influence, and of great personal popularity, who died in 1819, at the age of forty-two years, leaving a large family in limited circumstances, the subject of this sketch being then but thirteen years old. As a boy he was popular among his fellows—active, fond of sport, quick to learn, courageous, kind, and free from vindictiveness—qualities which adhered to him through life, making him very popular in the community in which he lived, and in the counties where he practiced at the bar, and commanding the good will and respect of the men whom his convictions led him to oppose. From the public schools of his native village he went to Phillips Academy at Exeter, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1827.

Mr. Hale, on leaving college, entered upon the study of the law

in the office of J. H. Woodman, Esq., in Rochester, and completed his studies with Daniel M. Christie, Esq., of Dover, where he had the advantage of the instruction of one of the ablest lawyers ever at the bar in the State. He began to practice in Dover in 1830, and for about forty years was the nearest neighbor of his old instructor, who was always one of his warmest friends, although the two were generally pitted against each other in all the leading cases in court, and differed much of the time politically. They finally came together, however, the one from the standpoint of an anti-slavery Whig, and the other from that of a Democrat with anti-slavery tendencies.

Mr. Hale at once took high rank at the bar, and was noted for his tact and skill in handling witnesses, and his great power with a jury. Of all the advocates who practiced at the bar of the old county of Strafford, Ichabod Bartlett of Portsmouth is the only one remembered who equaled him in skill with witnesses, or possessed that wit and humor, burning indignation, and touching pathos which were often brought out in his appeals to the jury. His practice rapidly extended outside his own county into Belknap, Carroll, and Rockingham. In 1834 Mr. Hale was appointed United States District Attorney by General Jackson, and was re-appointed by President Van Buren.

In all his ideas Mr. Hale was democratic, and jealous of every encroachment upon popular rights. As a lawyer he contended for the right of the jury to be judges of the law, as well as of the facts, and protested against their being instructed by the judges how they must construe and apply the law, leaving them only to find a verdict on the facts. He won reputation as a lawyer outside the bar of New Hampshire, in the Supreme Court at Washington, and in the celebrated Fugitive Slave rescue cases in Boston. When Shadrach was rescued in 1851 from the court house in Boston by Lewis Hayden and others, and sent to Canada, great excitement arose over the country, and especially in Washington, where the President issued a proclamation commanding "all officers, civil and military, and all well-disposed citizens in the vicinity of the outrage to assist in capturing the rescuers and quelling all similar combinations." The Senate took up the matter on a resolution of Mr. Clay's calling on the President for information, and a special message was received in answer, with the facts and

assurance that the law should be executed. The debate that followed was fierce and exciting, many senators participating. Mr. Hale said he thought "the President felt pretty sure he had made the administration ridiculous by his proclamation, and had sent a labored essay to vindicate what could not be vindicated." Hayden and Scott, the leaders in the rescue, were indicted and tried, but the jury failed to agree, notwithstanding the character of the testimony and the strong charge of the judge. Mr. Hale, who was leading counsel for the defense, made one of the most noted efforts of the times, addressed to the jury and the country. When the case of Anthony Burns came up in Boston, three years later, there was a still greater excitement. Theodore Parker, accidentally hearing of the arrest, with difficulty got access to the man, and with the aid of counsel procured a continuance that Burns might make defense. An immense meeting was held in Faneuil Hall to consider what the crisis required. A party who were too impatient to wait for the slower plans of the Anti-man-hunting League, battered down with a stick of timber the outer doors where Burns was confined. The garrison inside made a stand in the breach, and one of the marshal's assistants, James Batchelder, was killed. The noise drew the police to the scene, and a military company marching into the court-area as they were returning from target practice, being accidentally mistaken for a company of marines coming to strengthen the garrison, the attacking party did not feel strong enough to follow up their first success, and the rescue failed. The President ordered the Adjutant-General of the army to Boston, and the troops in New York were kept under orders to march upon call, in addition to other preparations to prevent a rescue.

Indictments were found against Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Martin Stowell, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and others—some for murder, and others for assault and riot—mainly for the speeches they made at Faneuil Hall meeting. Mr. Hale was again secured as leading counsel for the defense, assisted by Charles M. Ellis, William L. Burt, John A. Andrew, and Henry F. Durant. The indictments broke down, and the parties were never brought to trial. Theodore Parker afterwards published the "Defense" he had prepared, and dedicated it to his lawyer, John P. Hale.

From the time of his graduation Mr. Hale took great interest in political matters, and in 1832, two years after commencing the practice of law in Dover, was elected to the Legislature, at the age of twenty-six. Having identified himself with the Democratic party, he became one of its most able and eloquent supporters, and in 1843 was elected a representative to Congress on a general ticket with Edmund Burke, Moses Norris, Jr., James H. Johnson, and John R. Reding. On the assembling of Congress in December, an exciting debate arose on the report made by John Quincy Adams, chairman of the committee on rules, which left out the famous twenty-first rule, known as the Gag rule, that had been adopted in 1838 by a resolution introduced by Mr. Atherton of New Hampshire, which required that "every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching, or relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery or the abolition thereof, shall, on presentation, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table, without being debated, printed, or referred." During the debate Mr. Hale, with Hamlin of Maine, and a few other Democrats, avowed their opposition to the longer suppression of the right of petition. The report was laid on the table, and the rule continued by a small majority. It had originally been adopted by a vote of about two to one. This was the beginning of Mr. Hale's anti-slavery action in Congress, which was destined to bring him so conspicuously before the country.

In the presidential campaign of 1844, Mr. Hale took an active part. He distinguished himself as a political speaker, and contributed much to the success of his party. The question of the annexation of Texas had exercised a controlling interest in the South, from the necessity of obtaining more slave territory, if they would maintain their power, in view of the growing anti-slavery sentiment in the North, which was beginning to affect the action of Democrats. Mr. Clay had lost the State of New York, and with it the election, in consequence of his hesitating position of opposition to the measure, which sent enough Whig anti-slavery votes to Birney to have elected him. Mr. Hale was known to be opposed to annexation, as were many other New Hampshire Democrats; but no opposition was made to his re-nomination to Congress, as fealty to that measure had not yet become a shiboleth of the party, as it did soon after. On the assembling of Congress

in December, 1844, the advocates of annexation at once entered upon the work for its consummation. President Tyler in his message called for immediate action, and during that month several schemes for annexation were submitted. In part to show the pro-slavery character of the movement, and to fix a western limit beyond which slavery should not go, Mr. Hale, on the 10th of January, moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a proposition to divide Texas into two parts by a line beginning at a point on the Gulf of Mexico, midway between the northern and southern boundaries, and running in a northwesterly direction. In the territory south and west of that line, it was provided that there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude; and that the provision was to remain forever an inviolable contract. The motion had a majority of eleven, but failed to receive the requisite two thirds. The necessities of the South now made it necessary to suppress all opposition to the scheme of annexation. The election had put the control of the government in the hands of its friends, and all its patronage was to be wielded to secure that result. The Legislature of New Hampshire was in session, as was then the custom every winter of the presidential year, to provide electors in case of failure to elect by the people, and resolutions were at once introduced and pushed through, favoring annexation, and instructing the delegation in Congress from the State to sustain it. "Obey or resign" had long been a Democratic doctrine in the State; and while most of the members might not have so understood it, the leaders were aiming at Mr. Hale, who had favored that doctrine. He met these resolutions with defiance. He stood by the record he had made against any further strengthening of the slave power, while mortified to see so many of his associates going down before it, among them the editor of the Democratic paper in his own town, who had expressed the desire that an impassable gulf might forever exist to prevent annexation, while another leading Democratic editor declared the whole scheme "black as ink, and bitter as hell." It was a great step to take, and a less daring spirit would not have ventured it. Poor in property, with a family to support—the most popular man in his party—with power to command and ability to adorn any position his ambition might seek, on the one side—with alienation of social and political friends, ostracism in business and politics

by a party which for sixteen years had held unbroken sway and remorselessly cut down every man who dared to oppose its declared will, on the other — were the alternatives. Few men have shown such greatness of soul and loyalty to convictions under such temptations. While most men would have yielded, Mr. Hale did not falter, but at once wrote his celebrated letter to the people of New Hampshire against the action of the Legislature in its resolutions, in which, after setting forth the aims and purposes of annexation, and the reasons given by the advocates and supporters of the measure, he declared them to be “eminently calculated to provoke the scorn of earth and the judgment of heaven.” He said he would never consent by any agency of his to place the country in the attitude of annexing a foreign nation for the avowed purpose of sustaining and perpetuating human slavery; and if they were favorable to such a measure, they must choose another representative to carry out their wishes.

The Democratic State Committee immediately issued a call for the re-assembling of the Democratic Convention at Concord on the 12th of February, 1845, and every Democratic paper which could be prevailed upon to do so, opened its battery of denunciation, calling upon the convention to rebuke and silence Mr. Hale. To show what efforts were made to crush him, it need only be said that such leaders of the party as Franklin Pierce, who had been his warm friend ever since they were fellow students in college, went forth over the State to organize the opposition. At Dover he called in the leaders of the party, and the editor of the “Dover Gazette,” who had taken such strong grounds against annexation, and under their influence the “Gazette” changed sides and went over to Mr. Hale’s enemies. He then went to Portsmouth and brought over the leaders there, with the exception of John L. Hayes, then clerk of the United States Court. The same result followed at Exeter, with the exception of Hon. Amos Tuck. In this way the convention was prepared to throw overboard Mr. Hale and put another name on the ticket in place of his. Expecting no other fate when he wrote his letter, Mr. Hale remained at his post in Congress and only assisted his friends from that point, making arrangements at the same time to enter upon the practice of law in New York city upon the close of his term. But resolute friends, who believed with him, rose up in all

parts of the State to defeat the election of John Woodbury, who had been nominated in place of Mr. Hale. Prominent among these, in addition to those named above, were Nathaniel D. Wetmore of Rochester, John Dow of Epping, George G. Fogg, then of Gilmanton, James M. Gates of Claremont, James Peverly of Concord, John Brown of Ossipee, George W. Stevens of Meredith, John A. Rollins of Moultonborough, James W. James of Deerfield, N. P. Cram of Hampton Falls, and Samuel B. Parsons of Colebrook, with others of like stamp, who organized the first successful revolt against the demands of the slave power, which, until then, had been invincible. Through their efforts, Woodbury, the nominee of the convention, failed to secure the majority over all others needed to elect him, and another election was called to fill the vacancy. Great excitement pervaded the State during the canvass, into which Mr. Hale entered with spirit, giving full play to all those characteristics which made him the foremost orator of the State before the people, as he had been before juries.

The canvass opened in Concord in June, on the week for the assembling of the Legislature, in the old North Church. To break the force and effect of Mr. Hale's speech there, the Democratic leaders determined that it should be answered upon the spot, and selected Franklin Pierce for the work. On his way up to the church, Mr. Hale saw no people in the streets, and he began to fear there might be a failure in the expected numbers in attendance, as there had been once before in the same place in 1840, when he and other leaders of the party were to address a mass meeting, but when he reached the old church he saw why the streets were vacant; the people had all gone early to be sure of getting in, and the house was full to overflowing. Aware that he was addressing not only the citizens of Concord and adjoining towns, and members of the Legislature, but the religious, benevolent, and other organizations which always met in Concord on election week, he spoke with more than his usual calmness and dignity. He created a profound impression, and made all feel, whether agreeing with him or not, that he had acted from a high sense of public duty and conviction.

Mr. Pierce, who had few equals as a speaker, saw the marked effect of Mr. Hale's address, and spoke under great excitement. He was bitter and sarcastic in tone and matter, and domineering

and arrogant in his manner, if not personally insulting. The convention was wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement when Mr. Hale rose to reply. He spoke briefly, but effectively, and closed by saying:—

“I expected to be called ambitious, to have my name cast out as evil, to be traduced and misrepresented. I have not been disappointed. But if things have come to this condition, that conscience and a sacred regard for truth and duty are to be publicly held up to ridicule, and scouted without rebuke, as has just been done here, it matters little whether we are annexed to Texas, or Texas is annexed to us. I may be permitted to say that the measure of my ambition will be full, if when my earthly career shall be finished, and my bones be laid beneath the soil of New Hampshire, when my wife and children shall repair to my grave to drop the tear of affection to my memory, they may read on my tombstone, ‘He who lies beneath surrendered office, place, and power, rather than bow down and worship slavery.’”

The scene which followed can be imagined, but not described, as round after round of applause greeted this close. At the end of the canvass in September, with three candidates in the field, there was again no election. A second effort in November ended with a like result. No other attempt was made until the annual March election of 1846, when full tickets were placed in the field by the Democrats, Whigs, Free-Soilers, and Independent Democrats. The issue of no more slave territory was distinctly made, and a canvass such as the State had never known before, in which Mr. Hale took the leading part, resulted in a triumphant vindication of his course, and the complete overthrow of the Democratic party, which was beaten at all points. Mr. Hale was elected to the House from Dover, on the Independent ticket, and on the opening of the session was made Speaker of the House of Representatives, and during the session was elected United States senator for the full term of six years. It was on this occasion that John G. Whittier wrote that very gem of political squibs, beginning, “’Tis over, Moses!—all is lost!” During this session of the Legislature an incident took place which exhibited the independent spirit of the man. Dr. Low, a member from Dover, introduced resolutions upon the tariff, slavery, and annexation, taking the ultra-Whig view of the tariff question, and intended to

bring Mr. Hale and his friends to their support as the condition upon which he could have the vote of a considerable portion of the Whig party. But instead of yielding his convictions for the consideration of their support, he and his friends declared they would submit to no shackles; they had fought successfully against the tyranny of one political organization, and no allurements of a senatorship should stifle their convictions and bind their judgment to the dictations of another. Much excitement followed, but the counsels of the liberal Whigs prevailed. The resolutions were not called up until after the senatorial election, when Mr. Hale left the speaker's chair, and offered amendments, which were adopted after a strong speech by him in their favor. He was supported by his old friend and instructor, Daniel M. Christie of Dover, also a member of the House, who had done much to quiet the opposition and induce it to vote for Mr. Hale.

The hearts of the friends of liberty all over the country were filled with joy at the auspicious result of this first victory over the slave power after repeated, prolonged, and excited struggles both before the people and at the polls. Mr. Hale entered the Senate in 1847, and for two years stood alone, with unfaltering courage, battling the aggressive measures of the slave power with surpassing eloquence, keen wit, unfailing good humor, and boundless resources for any and every emergency. He drew the attention of the country, during this session, by the telling blows he struck for the great cause of human freedom, to which he dedicated all the noblest powers of his mature manhood. He stood fearless against every threat and all combinations. It was of his debates during his first senatorial term, after his return from Spain, broken in health, that Charles Sumner said to the writer:—"Poor Hale! It is sad to see his manly form crippled and shrunken. He stood up bravely and alone before the rest of us got there to aid him, and said things on the spur of the moment, that will last and be remembered when the labored efforts of the rest of us are forgotten." Chase of Ohio, a sturdy son of New Hampshire, came to the Senate in 1849 to stand beside him, and two years later, in 1851, Sumner of Massachusetts. They constituted a trio of great ability, but were treated as interlopers and refused positions on the committees of the Senate for the reason, as alleged by

Bright of Indiana, that "they belonged to no healthy organization known to the country."

One of the first debates in which Mr. Hale distinguished himself, after entering the Senate, was on the admission of Oregon, when he proposed to add the ordinance of 1787, excluding slavery, which drew on a fierce debate. When accused of provoking a "useless and pestiferous discussion," he told them with his accustomed good nature, that he was "willing to stand where the word of God and his conscience placed him, and there bid defiance to consequences."

Early in April, 1848, the year of popular upheavings and revolutions in Europe, President Polk sent a message to Congress announcing, in glowing terms, the uprising of the French people—the peaceful overthrow of the monarchy, and the establishment of a republic. Resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives, tendering their warmest sympathy with the struggling patriots, and expressing the hope "that down-trodden humanity may succeed in breaking down all forms of tyranny and oppression." Similar resolutions were introduced in the Senate. Speaking on the question in a sad strain Mr. Hale said:—

"I have sometimes thought, in dwelling upon the history of this republic, that I have seen indications, fearful and fatal, that we were departing from the faith of our fathers; that instead of living true to the first principles of human liberty which we have proclaimed, we were cutting loose from them; that the illustration we were about to give of the capability of man for self-government was to be the same as that of all other nations that have gone before us; and that after our failure the hope of freedom would indeed be extinguished forever. But in the dawning of this revolution in France I behold the sun of hope again arise, his beams of golden light streaming along the eastern horizon. I am now inspired by the hope that even if we fail here, if liberty should be driven from this, her chosen asylum, the divine principle would still live and would find a sanctuary among the people of another land; and when our history shall have been written, and our tale told, with its sad moral of our faithlessness to liberty,—boasting of our love of freedom, while we listened unmoved to the clanking of chains and the wail of the bondmen,—even then, in a con-

tinent of the old world, light would be seen breaking out of darkness, life out of death, and hope out of despair."

There was a municipal celebration of this event in Washington, with torchlight procession and other out-door demonstrations, the houses of the President and heads of the departments being illuminated. During these demonstrations the schooner *Pearl* came to Washington loaded with wood, and when she left took away seventy-seven slaves. Such an exodus caused great commotion, and an armed steamer was sent in hot pursuit, which overtook the schooner at the mouth of the Potomac and brought her back with her ill-fated company. The greatest excitement prevailed, and out of it came a mob, which, after partially exhausting its fury, started for the office of the "*National Era*" to destroy it, but were frustrated in their purpose. In Congress the excitement was as fierce and intense as outside. In the House the debate was especially bitter. In the Senate Mr. Hale offered a resolution, copied from the laws of Maryland, providing that any property destroyed by riotous assemblages should "be paid for by any town or county in the district where it occurs." Mr. Calhoun was "amazed that even the senator from New Hampshire should have so little regard for the constitution of the country as to introduce such a bill as this without including in it the severest penalties against the atrocious act which had occasioned this excitement," and said he "would just as soon argue with a maniac from Bedlam, as with the senator from New Hampshire on the subject." Foote of Mississippi denounced the bill "as obviously intended to cover and protect negro stealing." Turning to Mr. Hale he said:—"I invite him to visit Mississippi, and will tell him beforehand, in all honesty, that he could not go ten miles into the interior before he would grace one of the tallest trees of the forest with a rope around his neck, with the approbation of every honest and patriotic citizen; and that, if necessary, I should myself assist in the operation." Jefferson Davis, and Butler of South Carolina, joined in the attack upon him in the same strain, while he stood alone. Mr. Hale explained his purpose in introducing the resolution, and in replying to the assaults said:—"The notes of congratulation sent across the Atlantic to the people of France on their deliverance from thralldom have hardly ceased when the supremacy of law and the freedom of

the press are threatened in the capital of the nation." Referring to Foote's threatened reception in Mississippi, he invited the senator to visit "the dark corners of New Hampshire, where the people in that benighted region will be very happy to listen to his arguments and engage in the intellectual conflict with him in which the truth would be elicited." Turning to Calhoun, he said:—"It has long been held by you that your peculiar institution is incompatible with the right of speech; but if it is also incompatible with the safeguards of the constitution being thrown around the property of the American citizen, let the country know it. If that is to be the principle of your action, let it be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, that there is an institution so omnipotent, so almighty, that even the sacred rights of life and property must bow down before it. There could not be a better occasion than this to appeal to the country. Let the tocsin sound; let the word go forth." He further told Calhoun that it was "a novel mode of terminating a controversy by charitably throwing the mantle of a maniac irresponsibility upon one's antagonist." Adjournment closed the discussion, and the Senate refused to take it up afterwards.

In December, 1850, Mr. Foote of Mississippi introduced a resolution declaring it to be the duty of Congress to provide territorial government for California, Deseret, and New Mexico. Mr. Hale offered an amendment, that the ordinance of 1787 should be applied. It was during the debate which followed that Mr. Webster made his 7th of March speech. During the discussion Mr. Hale occupied two days in an argument vindicating the measures and acts of the anti-slavery men. Replying to Mr. Webster, he said:—"Yet the senator declares he would not re-enact the laws of God. Well, sir, I would. When he tells me that the law of God is against slavery, it is a most potent argument why we should incorporate it in a territorial bill."

In closing he said:—"And firmly believing in the providence of God, we trust the day will dawn in this country when the word 'slavery' shall be a word without a meaning, when any section of the Union will join hands with another in spreading abroad the principles of humanity, philosophy, and Christianity, which shall elevate every son and daughter of the human race to that liberty for which they were created, and for which they were

destined by God. These opinions, sir, we entertain, and these hopes we cherish; and we do not fear to avow them, here, now, always, and forever."

Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Hale presented petitions for the repeal of the fugitive slave act, one of which was referred to the judiciary committee. A debate sprang up on a motion for reconsideration, which gave rise to a spirited controversy. Butler of South Carolina declared he "was tired of casting impediments in the stream of anti-slavery agitation; they might as well attempt to put a maniac asleep by lullabies." Mr. Hale, in reply, said "agitation was the great element of life. It gave birth to the revolution and the constitution, and none but those who hug fatal errors have anything to fear from that life-giving element, which will impart its healing as did the waters at the beautiful gate of the temple, when the angel had gone down and stirred them. As for myself, I glory in the name of agitator."

The period of greatest interest in Mr. Hale's senatorial career centers around his first term, when he stood alone, or almost alone, in the thick of the conflict, undaunted, and dealing blows to the oppressor on every side. There were no weak places in his armor, and neither threats, attacks, nor allurements could shake his constancy. When this term expired, the Democratic party had obtained control in New Hampshire; but two years later, in 1855, they lost it, and Mr. Hale was again elected for four years, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Charles G. Atherton. He was again re-elected for a full term in 1858. He was conspicuous in this term for his integrity and fearless independence in exposing the mal-administration and extravagance of the navy department, while acting as chairman of the naval committee of the Senate.

Mr. Hale was nominated as the Free-Soil candidate for the presidency in 1847, but declined after the nomination of Mr. Van Buren at the Buffalo convention in 1848. He was again nominated for president by the Free-Soil convention in 1852, with George W. Julian for vice-president, and received at the November election 155,850 votes.

At the close of his senatorial career in 1865 Mr. Hale was appointed Minister to Spain by President Lincoln, and was absent five years, much of the time in ill health. He came home with

a broken constitution. His health, which had always been perfect up to the time of the well-remembered National Hotel sickness, was never so good afterwards.

He lived to see the full triumph of his efforts to rid the land of slavery, and the freedmen, with the ballot, placed as citizens under the protection of the constitution, and died November 19, 1873, bearing with him the blessings of millions who had been raised from the sorrow and degradation of human servitude, and of millions more who had admired his unselfish fidelity to the cause he had espoused, and his unwavering integrity.

DOMINICUS HANSON.

DOMINICUS HANSON, son of Joseph and Charity (Dame) Hanson, was born Aug. 23, 1813, in the same house in Rochester where he now (1888) resides.

His father was born in Dover Dec. 18, 1764, and died at Rochester Dec. 19, 1832. He married Charity Dame March 4, 1798. She was born in Rochester Sept. 1, 1775, and died Feb. 3, 1833. They had ten children. 1. *Humphrey*, deceased, a druggist. 2. *Mary D.*, deceased, wife of Dr. James Farrington, deceased, of Rochester, a distinguished physician and member of Congress from New Hampshire (p. 345). 3. *Hannah*, died in infancy. 4. *Joseph S.*, died at twenty-five; was a druggist. 5. *Meribah*, deceased, wife of Dr. Joseph H. Smith, late of Lowell, Mass. (p. 300). 6. *Joanna*, deceased, wife of John McDuffee of Rochester (p. 380). 7. An infant, not named. 8. *Hester Ann*, deceased, wife of Daniel M. Mooney. 9. DOMINICUS, the subject of this sketch. 10. *Asa P.*, a corn and flour dealer in Newton City, Iowa.

Joseph Hanson came to Rochester from Dover when a young man, and immediately engaged in the general grocery and mercantile business, which he successfully followed till within a few years of his death. He was a man of excellent judgment, good common sense, shrewd, cautious, industrious, and economical. He built the first brick store ever erected in Strafford county, probably about 1810 or 1812. The roof, doors, and window-shutters were of tin. At a very early day he made a brick vault for the safe deposit of his papers, etc. He inaugurated many useful schemes which have had a tendency for good, and his name is



Dominicus Thomson

held in grateful remembrance by those who knew him. He was justly considered one of the best business men of his day, and the ample fortune left to his family fully attests this estimate of him. He was a Whig in politics, but was averse to holding any office, preferring to attend to his own private matters, hence his great success for one of those days.

Mrs. Hanson was a member of the Methodist Church, and he was an attendant and supporter of the various churches, though not a member of any, rather leaning towards Universalism.

DOMINICUS HANSON received the advantages of a common-school education until he was some fifteen years of age, and this was supplemented by an academic education at Rochester Academy, Parsonsfield Seminary, Me., and Hopkinton and Pembroke, N. H. In 1830 he commenced the drug business as an apprentice to his brother-in-law, Dr. Smith, and served him two years, when in 1832 he bought Dr. Smith's interest, and continued in the business till the fire of December, 1880, except some two or three years when away at school. Immediately after the fire he built on the same spot a fine store now occupied by Burnham.

As an evidence of the confidence reposed in Mr. Hanson as an honest and trustworthy gentleman, we may mention that at the earnest solicitation of the business men of his native town, he issued scrip of the respective denominations — 10 cts., 25 cts., and 50 cts., — to the amount of \$8,000, which reads as follows: —

“STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, Rochester, Sept. 27, 1862.

“For value received, I promise to pay ——— on demand, in current Bank Bills, in sums of one dollar and upwards, at my place of business.

“DOMINICUS HANSON.”

This scrip was issued when there was a scarcity of circulating money during the great civil war, and before the general government had issued any money. Circulating throughout New England, it was never refused, and was promptly redeemed when the general government made its issue. “Honest Dominicus,” as he has been known by his friends for long years! Who ever saw the goodly village of Norway Plains but recalls his prim, pressed-brick two-story apothecary store, with its circular front, once the most stylish store in the whole State of New Hampshire? its long-remembered and excellent brick sidewalk in front, dating back

to time immemorial, before this prospective city knew the luxury of sidewalks? its broad stone steps, always a delight to the innumerable patrons of this popular resort, who climbed them with the assurance of safe foothold and excellent reception beyond?

If Noah could by any means be compelled to refit and re-arrange the ark, and take in all that he considered necessary to stock a new world, he couldn't collect the six or eight million invaluable articles which were here gathered together from the four corners of the earth (or "coming the next day") unless he had the nearly miraculous experience of our subject, and to acquire such an experience would cost a frightful expenditure of both time and money.

Mr. Hanson is now (1888) seventy-five years of age, a little less than six feet in height, stands erect, possesses rather a commanding figure, moves quickly like an active young man of twenty-five. His hair, always inclined to brown, is silvered with age. He is of a markedly nervous organization, his thin-cut face bearing its certain evidence. Nothing about his face or general appearance is strongly marked above many other men you may meet in the course of a day's ride in any portion of Yankee land; by that sign you can judge the man.

If ever wit and drollery overflowed in one person, here it is. I know of no two faces in the country that so nearly resemble each other as that of "Honest Dominicus" and the happy countenance of America's humorist, "Mark Twain." The general impression left by the two faces is the same,—the same mysterious gleam, sure token of the mental flash, occurs in each, and the wit and humor of each are fully recognized among his friends. The parallel holds good still further: in neither case can the purpose or intent be solved. A matter of the lightest import may be treated with ponderous gravity befitting a funeral oration, and while either of the two is discoursing with lengthened face upon the topic, the bystanders are convulsed with laughter. On the contrary, many things which bewilder the brains of common people are heartily laughed at by them. Like all puzzling human enigmas both these worthies have become idealized in the affectionate regard of many friends. But Mr. Hanson is a study. In him lie the gentle graces, geniality, cute Yankee sense, and the subtle and evanescent essence of fun. In him dwells a constant gleam of drollery, always welcome as sunshine in winter, or flowers in May. The mirth

which overflows in his happy moments is all the more welcome because of the uncertainty of its aim. It may be gentle invective of society's shams; perhaps a tinge of sarcasm wittily said lightens his efforts.

In politics he has been a life-long Democrat of the old school. He was an earnest supporter of General Jackson for the presidency for the second term, though not old enough to vote. He cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, and has voted at every election since. Without his knowledge he was appointed postmaster of his native village by President Jackson, ere his majority, and he continued to hold the same position under Van Buren's and Harrison's administrations. He has been director of the Norway Plains Savings Bank for many years.

He married Betsey S., daughter of Simon Chase, a prominent merchant in Rochester, Sept. 19, 1839. She was born in Milton, August 4, 1814. Of this union two sons have been born,—Charles A. C., born in Rochester, August 18, 1844, and George W., born July 6, 1854, and died January 6, 1856.

JAMES HERVEY EDGERLY.

BY HON. C. W. FOLSOM.

The character and prosperity of every community depend largely upon a few leading minds that to a great extent form and mold public opinion. Rochester has been specially fortunate in developing men illustrious for their energy, industry, and integrity. Prominent among these stands JAMES HERVEY EDGERLY, who for half a century has been thoroughly identified with every step of progress pertaining to the best interests of the town of his adoption. His good sense and wise counsels have had much to do in shaping the destinies of Rochester, in whose activities and advancement he has always borne an honorable and conspicuous part.

JAMES H. EDGERLY was born in Farmington, Jan. 28, 1814, of the seventh generation from *Thomas Edgerly*, an Englishman, who settled in Durham in 1665. On his maternal side his ancestry in the Roberts line contained a mixture of Scotch-Irish blood. At the age of ten years he removed with his parents to Great Falls, where they remained nine years, and then returned to Farmington.

Having acquired a good common school education he satisfied his higher aspirations by attending the academies at Wolfeborough and Rochester, and the Institute at New Hampton, supplementing a thoroughly practical education by teaching school winters. His father intended him for the law, but his tastes were for mechanics, and he was apprenticed to his uncle, the late Hon. Josiah B. Edgerly, a carriage manufacturer at Farmington. In January, 1835, he went to Great Falls, where he worked at his trade for one year. The next year he was a journeyman in Boston at good wages. Then came the financial crash of 1837, when business was at a stand-still, and workmen all over the country were thrown out of employment. The young man from the granite hills with indomitable will and laudable ambition took up his march to the westward, and found employment in St. Louis, Mo. After about a year he again migrated to Burlington, Iowa. After a few months' labor he was attacked with fever and ague, and, as the only chance of recovery, was finally obliged to return home in the fall of 1838. In September, 1839, he came to Rochester, where he opened a carriage shop, and began also the business of an undertaker. Here for nearly fifty years he has honored an honorable employment by a life of industry and usefulness. In all his business relations, as well as in the various positions of trust to which he has been called, he has been guided by that noblest of virtues, *fidelity*. Lacking neither the information nor the courage to maintain his principles, his sphere of usefulness may have been greater than as if he had been a lawyer.

Possessed of a military spirit even from boyhood, in 1834 he was commissioned captain, in 1840 adjutant of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, and three years later was appointed brigade inspector. In 1849 he was unanimously chosen captain of the "Rochester Phalanx," an independent company composed of many of the first young men of the town, and continued in command till the military system of the State was changed in 1856.

He held the office of deputy sheriff from 1844 to 1847, and acted as guard at the execution of Andrew Howard (p. 312). He had been selected by Sheriff Hoyt to assist in the execution, but another deputy asked Mr. Edgerly to change places with him. "Certainly," said Mr. Edgerly; "while I would not shirk my duty, I have no wish to be particularly prominent in swinging a poor wretch into eternity."

In 1844 Mr. Edgerly was appointed justice of the peace, and acted as such forty years, declining to again qualify in 1884. In 1853 he was made an associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and remained a sound adviser until the system of courts was changed.

Mr. Edgerly was made a Mason Nov. 16, 1850; was Master of Humane Lodge from 1854 to 1858, and again in 1861; was treasurer from 1873 to 1884; and D. D. G. Master in 1858-59. He was a charter member of Temple Chapter of R. A. M., and is a Knight Templar.

In politics Mr. Edgerly was originally a Democrat, but dissented from his party in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, the Dred Scott Decision, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. After its repeal, believing that "squatter sovereignty" applied to Kansas, he became a "Douglas Democrat." But when rebellion arose he laid aside all party affiliations, and to the full extent of his power and influence supported the administration in its suppression, and advocated the second election of Abraham Lincoln. The preservation of the Union, with its flag floating over the whole country, was to him the paramount principle, and no man in the town of Rochester is held in higher esteem by the soldiers of the Grand Army than he. They remember him as one who stood by them and their families, and in word and deed proved himself the patriot-citizen, the friend who fought for them at home while they were fighting for freedom at the front.

In 1866 he was appointed judge of probate for Strafford county, and held the office till removed for political reasons by the Democratic State administration in 1874.

The life of Judge Edgerly has been long and eventful, full of interesting incidents which illustrated the character of the man. Just after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, a slave fleeing to Canada came one night to the house of the late Hon. J. H. Ela. The United States officers were in close pursuit, and as Mr. Ela was a noted abolitionist, he feared they would find their victim without fail if he kept him in hiding at his own house. So he went to Mr. Edgerly, who being a well-known Democrat would be unsuspected, and stated the case: how the poor fellow had been hunted from the rice swamps of Carolina, chased by bloodhounds, and traveling by night with the North star for his guide,

resting in the woods by day, had now so nearly reached the land of freedom, and what a death blow to his hopes it would be now to be captured and sent back to slavery. Mr. Edgerly had been walking the room with rapid strides, his great heart filled with indignation against the law, and with no hesitation became "a conductor on the underground railroad." By his aid, advice, and money the slave escaped to Canada. This is only one of many incidents showing that his heart was always in the right place, and by which he won a firm hold on the love and respect of his fellow townsmen.

The writer of this hasty sketch remembers him best when, as a member of the school committee, he made frequent visits to the schools, and became almost a father to hundreds of boys and girls who are now men and women. Though the silver threads are mixed with the dark ones of our heads, and many have left the old home for other States, yet none of those who attended the Main-street school in those days will ever forget honest-hearted, free-spoken, bluff, good-natured Judge Edgerly, who made all their interests his interests.

SAMUEL JAMESON VARNEY.

SAMUEL J. VARNEY, son of *Capt. Phineas Varney*, was born at Gonic in 1814. His father sailed in command of the privateer brig *Mars* from Portsmouth, and was never heard from. Mr. Varney left home in 1831, and served an apprenticeship in the "Dover Gazette" office, with John T. Gibbs. In 1835 he purchased "The Iris," at Methuen, Mass., and changed it to the "Methuen Falls Gazette." After four years he sold out, and having spent a short time in the West, he bought the "Vox Populi" at Lowell, Mass., which he published from 1841 to 1850, when he bought the "Lowell Courier and Journal." In 1855 he bought back the "Vox Populi" and published it till his decease, Nov. 11, 1859. In 1836 he married Mary Jane, daughter of Stephen Place of Rochester. She died in 1850 leaving five children. In 1851 he married Ruth Stewart, who survived him with two children. In 1850-51 he was a member of the common council, and of the board of aldermen in 1852 and 1859. The printers of Lowell and other citizens in large numbers attended his funeral. An obituary



Rev Ezekiel True

notice says:—"All works of benevolence and philanthropy were sure of his co-operation. In social life he was unusually happy and considerate of the comfort of others. The needy never came to him in vain, and the sick and suffering never lacked his tenderest care. His place is not easily filled. The good he did will long survive him, and there are many of our citizens who will till life's end consecrate a warm corner of their hearts to his memory."

REV. EZEKIEL TRUE.

Henry True came from England and settled in Salem, Mass., where he married a daughter of Capt. Robert Pike and had two sons, the elder of whom was *Capt. Henry True*. He married Jane Bradbury and had four children, among whom was *Dea. John True*, who married Martha Morrell and had five children. Their second son, *Ezekiel*, married Mary Morrell and settled at Salisbury Plain, Mass. Among their ten children was *Jacob*, who settled in Salisbury, N. H., and married Lydia Dow. The fourth of their six children was *Ezekiel*, born at Salisbury, Feb. 6, 1780. He married Nancy Nutting, daughter of one of the first settlers of Corinth, Vt., and had eight children. He owned a farm but was a house carpenter by trade, and his four boys did most of the farm work.

EZEKIEL TRUE, the youngest of the four, was born at Corinth, Vt., June 5, 1814. In his boyhood he had a great liking for books and study, and farming was to him a tiresome drudgery. From twelve years of age he cherished an intense purpose to obtain education enough to teach a common school. His school privileges were limited to about two months each winter, and yet by his persevering energy he passed the examination, obtaining a teacher's certificate at the age of seventeen, and taught a two-months' school with commendable success, receiving eight dollars a month and board. For the next four years he worked on the farm in the summer, attended the Academy at Bradford, Vt., in the fall, and taught school in the winter.

From a very early age he was seriously inclined, and deeply anxious in regard to personal religion. He was converted in 1828, and joined the Free Will Baptist Church in Corinth, March 20, 1830. Impressed with the conviction that the ministry must be his life work, he preached his first sermon July 5, 1835, from

Matthew 16:26. He continued to preach through the summer, and in the winter traveled, holding meetings in various places through Northern Vermont, but with no marked success. Feeling the need of a better education he went to North Parsonsfield Seminary in Maine, the only academy then belonging to his denomination. His father gave him twenty dollars, and by the aid of teaching winters, he acquired a common academic education. After leaving school he held meetings in Cornish, Me., resulting in sixty or seventy conversions.

He was ordained at Corinth, Vt., June 22, 1837, and in January, 1838, became pastor of the Free Will Baptist Church in Portsmouth, where he remained three years, adding the labors of a city missionary to the regular pastoral work. During this time about one hundred were added to the church. For thirty-five years he preached without the loss of a single Sabbath, and was in labors abundant for nearly ten years more. Having been pastor in Wells, South Berwick, and Saco, Me., and in Portsmouth, Ashland, Pittsfield, Lake Village, Alton, Gilford, and Farmington, N. H., he spent his last years in Rochester, where he founded the Rochester Village Free Will Baptist Church, and where he died Feb. 18, 1883 (p. 283-5).

In November, 1839, he married Sylvia M. Hobbs of Wells, Me., whose natural abilities, education, and rare spiritual gifts qualified her to be a most efficient helpmeet in all his work. She died April 30, 1881. In June, 1882, he married Mrs. Clara D. Smith, who survives him.

Mr. True was a man of untiring energy, wholly devoted to his work. He served on the school board in most of the towns where he resided. He preached not less than four thousand and five hundred sermons, attended about five hundred funerals, married three hundred and fifty couples, and baptized about three hundred persons. His genial, social disposition won him many friends who still hold his name in affectionate remembrance.

DR. JASPER H. YORK.

JASPER HAZEN YORK was born in Lee, Feb. 27, 1816, and died in Dover, April 7, 1874. When he was two years of age his parents moved from Lee to Rochester, which place remained his

home till he made one for himself in South Boston. He was the third son of *John* and *Rebecca York*. His father was a successful farmer, retiring in his disposition, but widely known and respected for his honesty, integrity, and good common sense. His mother was a woman of great strength of character and wonderfully successful in impressing her own superior mental power upon her children.

In early boyhood he was noted for his love of books and studious habits. As he grew older the passion for an education took complete possession of him, and nothing short of a profession would satisfy his ambition. His father used every inducement to have him remain on the farm, but when he became convinced that this was utterly repugnant to the boy's desires, he reluctantly gave his consent that this son should choose his own life work.

After leaving the public schools he continued his studies at Phillips Exeter Academy. Then for several years he taught school in Kittery, Me., Dover, N. H., and other places. As a teacher he was wonderfully successful, not only in the public schools but in after years when he had a continuous succession of medical students in his office. He always took great interest in educational affairs, serving with signal success on the school committee in Boston for many years, proving himself one of the most efficient men that board ever had.

He graduated from Harvard Medical College with honor in the year 1845. He soon settled in South Boston and immediately acquired a good practice. He was early noted for his surgical skill—in fact he had nearly all the surgery in South Boston—and also for his skill in diagnosis, seeming to arrive at correct conclusions almost intuitively. In every way he proved himself an able, skillful physician, winning the confidence of his patients and the respect of other medical men. Soon after he settled in South Boston he entered heartily into the anti-slavery movement, using freely his influence and his money to advance the interest of the cause, and ardently supporting Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, and Theodore Parker in their warfare upon the great evil of slavery.

His parents were Free Will Baptists and he had been brought up in that faith, but about this time his religious thought under-

went a change, so that he connected himself with the society over which Theodore Parker was pastor.

When the Know-Nothing party sprang into its ephemeral existence, and the Roman Catholics of Boston and elsewhere endeavored to put it down, Dr. York took strong sides with that party, because he believed in free thought, free speech, and absolutely free government, and did not believe in uneducated, irresponsible men from other countries dominating and ruling native-born citizens. For the active part he took in this he came near being mobbed by the Catholics. He was fearless to the highest degree, a man of decided convictions, and always ready to defend them, with his life if necessary.

A large number of medical students graduated from his office with honor both to themselves and to him, among whom may be mentioned his nephew, Dr. John Colby York, Dr. W. H. Page of Rochester, Dr. William Sprague, Dr. J. F. Frisbie of Rochester, Dr. S. C. Whittier, Dr. W. H. Westcott, and others.

When the civil war broke out he was intensely loyal, believing the end of slavery would result. Having offered his services to the United States government, he was stationed at Fairfax Seminary Hospital, Va., and Armory Square Hospital in Washington, D. C.

In 1865, following a too close application to his professional work, he was prostrated with disease of the stomach from which he never recovered. Several times he relinquished practice and partly regained his health, but his active disposition would not long allow him to rest, and a return to his work brought back the disease, and after a lingering and painful illness he died in Dover. He had removed to that city several years before, where he purchased a small farm, hoping the out-door life might prove beneficial. For a short time his difficulty to some extent abated, but the disease proved too deeply seated to be easily eradicated. In 1860 he married Mary Elsie Watts, daughter of Charles S. Watts, Esq., of South Boston, who, with one daughter, survives him.

FRANCIS ORR.

FRANCIS ORR was born in Topsham, Me., in 1816. At the age of fourteen he went to Boston to obtain a commercial education,



Charles Main.

and found employment in a dry goods jobbing house. He showed an aptitude for business and soon became an excellent accountant. While book-keeper at the factories in Dudley, Mass., he married the daughter of Col. John Eddy. After this he was clerk and paymaster of the mills at Barre, Mass., and came to Rochester in December, 1847, to take the position of clerk and book-keeper for the Norway Plains Company. Here he continued for just thirty years, when he was stricken with paralysis which confined him to the house. After an illness of more than six years he died Nov. 16, 1883, leaving a wife and two children.

Notwithstanding the constant pressure of his counting-room duties, he was an active man in the interests of the community. For many years he was an engineer in the fire department, and always took a deep interest in the welfare of the fire companies. He was a director in the old Mechanics' Bank, and afterwards a corporator and director in the Rochester Savings Bank. He was a member of the Legislature in 1871 and 1873. The latter term he was chairman of the committee on incorporations and one of the most valuable members, speaking rarely but always to the point. Mr. Orr was thoroughly identified with the business of Rochester for many years, and was well known as a progressive and energetic business man.

CHARLES MAIN.

CHARLES MAIN, son of David and Esther (Norwood) Main, and great-great-grandson of Rev. Amos Main (p. 83), was born in 1817, orphaned at an early age, and apprenticed to learn the saddlers' trade at Dover, when fifteen years old. He showed at once an ambition to master every detail of the business. With only an ordinary English education, this thoroughness in whatever he undertook was the foundation of his subsequent success. At the age of twenty-one he went to Pittsburg, Penn., and soon after to Nashua, where he worked for several years at his trade. In 1845 he formed a partnership with M. S. Mayo in the manufacture of carriages and harnesses at Boston. While in the height of business success, he was seized with the gold fever, and joined a company of one hundred young men, who purchased the ship *Leonora*, laded her with merchandise, and started for California, Feb. 4, 1849.

Sailing around Cape Horn they landed at San Francisco, July 5, where they made a handsome profit on the cargo. After one week he went to Benicia, where he built the steamer *New England*, the parts of which they had brought in their ship. This was the first side-wheel steamer on the Sacramento. After boating provisions and supplies to settlements along the river for a short time, Mr. Main sold the steamer and went to mining with fair success. He, however, preferred a business life and formed a partnership with E. H. Winchester of Fall River, Mass., which has continued from 1850 to the present time. Both were active, industrious, closely attentive, and courteous to all customers, and were soon compelled to enlarge their business. Their trade embraces the wholesale and retail business of everything pertaining to saddlery wares, and they carry the heaviest stock of any in America. Thorough workmanship, excellence of material, promptitude, and absolute truthfulness have achieved success and carried their goods to every part of the known world.

Mr. Main married Feb. 8, 1847, Mary A. Norton of Providence, R. I. In 1874 he traveled in Europe. He was several years president, and always director of the Central Railroad Company of San Francisco; also president of the wire-rope Railroad Company; and a founder and one of the first directors of the California Insurance Company. He is an attendant and supporter of the Unitarian Church, and was conspicuous for his liberality to the Christian Commission in the time of war. He is widely known as a public-spirited citizen, identified with the best interests of California, and active in all enterprises for the public good. He now stands among the very first of the manufacturers and importing merchants of San Francisco.

DR. ISAAC W. LOUGEE.

John Lougee, born in the island of Jersey in 1695, came to this country in 1713. He settled in that part of Exeter which is now Newmarket, where he married a Gilman. Their grandson, *Joseph Lougee*, with his wife and eight children lived to an average age of eighty-three years and three months. The oldest of their eight children, *John F.*, was born at Exeter, and died in Rochester Jan.



J. W. Lougee M.D.

16, 1880, aged ninety-three years. He settled on a farm at Gilmanton, where he married a daughter of Dr. William Smith, who had settled there as the first physician in 1767. Dr. Smith was a man of sterling principle and did much for the educational, moral, and religious interests of the town in its early history. He lived to the age of ninety-three years and six months. He had ten sons and seven daughters, who, with the exception of four who died in childhood, lived to an average of eighty-four years, and were all members of the Congregational Church. *John F. Lougee* had four children: — *Joseph*, who died at twenty-five; *ISAAC W.*; *William S.*, who died at twenty-nine; and *Elizabeth M.*, wife of L. S. Nute of Alton.

ISAAC W. LOUGEE, the second son, was born at Gilmanton Aug. 1, 1818. Having received a common school education, he attended select schools taught by Rev. C. G. Safford and Hon. George G. Fogg, and also the Gilmanton Academy. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Otis French of Gilmanton, and attended lectures at Hanover and at Woodstock, Vt. He graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1845, and the following November began the practice of medicine at New Durham. In 1847 he located in Alton, where he continued for twenty-one years, and then bought out Dr. James Farrington of Rochester. Subsequently they formed a partnership, and were in practice together for ten years under the firm name of Farrington & Lougee.

Dr. Lougee is a member of the Strafford District Medical Society, of which he has been president, besides holding minor offices. He is also a member of the State Medical Society, in which he has held responsible positions. In 1862 he was appointed examining surgeon for Belknap county. As a physician Dr. Lougee excels both in diagnosis and the selection of suitable remedies. By close observation he has been able early to learn the type, and successfully to treat epidemics of a severe character.

He is a Republican in politics. Very early in life he espoused the cause of freedom, and was always bitterly opposed to the extension of slavery. He was postmaster at Alton during the administration of Presidents Taylor and Fillmore. In 1863 and 1867 he represented Alton in the State Legislature, during which time he had the satisfaction of voting for the fourteenth amendment of the United States Constitution. In 1877 and 1878 he

represented Rochester in the Legislature, the last year serving as chairman of the Committee on Asylums for the Insane. In 1885 he purchased the "Rochester Courier," which is still (1888) under his management. He is also one of the directors of the Norway Plains Savings Bank.

He has been twice married,—first to Julia A., daughter of Thomas Ross of Gilmanton. Of this union one child, Mary A., was born, who died at Rochester Jan. 8, 1883. Mrs. Lougee died Aug. 8, 1865, and he married for his second wife, Ellen, daughter of Hazen Wheeler of Barnstead. Their children are William W. and Arthur J. The elder graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of '88, and the younger graduated from the high school in Rochester, June, 1888.

EL A.

BY MRS. MARY H. ELA.

The first mention of the name of Ela in America occurs in the town records of Haverhill, Mass., under date of Oct. 19, 1658, as follows:—"It is voted and granted by the town, that Daniel Ela shall have four and one half acres of land north of Abraham Tyler's land, next to the little pond, in the way of exchange for Abra. Tyler's land, which he, Ela, hath bought by Samuel Geald at the pond meadow."

The name of Daniel Ela occurs frequently in the town records from this time, he having been elected many times to offices of trust by his fellow citizens. *Daniel Ela* and Elizabeth Baxter were married in Haverhill, Aug. 28, 1698.

That *Daniel Ela* was the father of *Israel Ela*, and the progenitor of the Ela family in this country, seems almost certain, as he is the only person of that name mentioned in the records until Israel is made a freeman in 1677. The descendants of Israel were for several generations in possession of lands originally granted to Daniel. From these ancestors can be traced a numerous family, reaching down to the present time, in one branch of which we find *Enoch Ela* of Rochester, N. H., who in 1813 married Mary Hart of Rochester. One son was born of this union whose life is the subject of the following biographical sketch, for much of which we are indebted to excellent and appreciative obituary

notices which appeared in many of the New Hampshire weekly papers.

JACOB HART ELA was born in Rochester on the 18th of July, 1820. The house in which his parents lived during his infancy, stood on what is now known as the John Roberts place, at the south end of the town. Many of his townsmen can remember the large-hearted, good-natured boy, who was a favorite with his companions at the village school, where he made the most of the few advantages afforded for an education. One says "he was not a brilliant scholar; but all that he knew he knew thoroughly, and he wanted to argue with his teacher about everything that was debatable." His parents were poor, and he had to struggle for the little education he obtained. When only fourteen years old he was apprenticed to a woolen manufacturer, and worked in a factory until he was seventeen, when he went to Concord to learn the printers' trade with his cousin George W. Ela, who then owned and published the "Statesman." Though but a boy in years, he was then a man in stature, with a mind that was broadening day by day, and a heart always warm with generous impulses. He inherited from his mother not only his large frame and sound mind, but a love for the eternal principles of right, and the strong will which could carry these convictions into effect. He belonged to a juvenile anti-slavery society at this time, and by its earnest debates was making ready for the more serious warfare into which he entered later. The first address he ever wrote he delivered before this society at its annual meeting in the Methodist Church at Concord in the year 1839. That interest in politics which was so strong throughout his life was shown at this early age, when in 1840, with John H. George, Lewis Downing, Jr., Daniel J. Abbott, and other young men of Concord, he was active in forming a "Young Men's Tippecanoe Club," which was of some account in its day. On attaining his majority, he became for a time one of the publishers of the "Statesman," but sold out his interest when it changed hands in 1844. In a letter to N. P. Rogers, published in the "Herald of Freedom," Dec. 6, 1844, he says:—"I have belonged to anti-slavery societies for the last nine or ten years, and have been a member of one with you, I think, for the last five years, and for six years have attended and taken part in the meetings of the State society." This shows his interest

in anti-slavery to date back to the year 1835, a year memorable for its pro-slavery mobs and attacks upon free speech, when the young advocate for freedom, burning with sympathy for the enslaved, must have longed to be a man that he might take an active part in the brave work of the Abolitionists. In 1844 he was chosen recording secretary of the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, and was also one of the executive committee and secretary of the board of managers. In December of that year he became the publishing agent of the "Herald of Freedom," and held that position until the paper suspended publication July 3, 1846, and the society ceased to exist. In later years, in speaking of his work with the Abolitionists, Mr. Ela said:—"I owe everything to it. A man never fights for great principles without gaining more good for himself than he can give to the cause."

May 10, 1845, while living in Concord, he married Mrs. Abigail M. Kelley, who had then three children, who were warmly welcomed to his heart and home. In 1847 he returned with his family to Rochester, and here three sons were born:—*Frederic Parker*, May 30, 1848; *Wendell Phillips*, August 20, 1849; and *Charles Sumner*, May 2, 1853. Mrs. Ela was a woman of rare excellence, and of strong character and intellect. She sympathized heartily with her husband in every philanthropic work, being especially interested in the cause of anti-slavery.

In the last years of his life, while living in Washington, Mr. Ela was the friend of the freedmen, as he had formerly been the friend of the slaves. They came to him for aid in every enterprise, and the assistance he freely gave was always accompanied with kind words of sympathy and encouragement. Probably no other department office could show upon its roll the names of so many colored men and women as did his; and he would point with pride and pleasure to some of them as among his best clerks.

Mr. Ela was not only interested in the moral phase of the anti-slavery movement, but he also took an active interest in its political influence. When John P. Hale was dropped by the Democratic party as a candidate for Congress because of his opposition to the annexation of Texas as a slave State, Mr. Ela was one of his most ardent supporters; and it was largely due to his efforts in printing and circulating votes throughout the State that the Democratic candidate nominated in place of Mr. Hale was thrice defeated at

the polls, and that political revolution took place in New Hampshire which resulted in sending Mr. Hale to the United States Senate instead of to the House of Representatives. Mr. Ela visited several parts of the State in the interest of the movement, and when he reached his old home he was made glad by finding that some of his townsmen had issued the celebrated "Hale Call" for a meeting, and were already organized and aggressive. In his last visit to Rochester he recounted these scenes, and said it had always afforded him the greatest pleasure to remember those men of Rochester who stood up so squarely against the encroachments of the slave power. Mr. Ela had printed a prospectus for a campaign paper to be called "The Hale-Storm," in the editorials of which Moses A. Cartland and others had promised assistance; but before the new enterprise was fairly begun the "Independent Democrat" was removed from Manchester to Concord, and it was deemed wiser to abandon the project, and join in strengthening that by making it the campaign paper. Mr. Ela became a partner in its publication, and organized the combination which united with it "The Granite Freeman" and "The New Hampshire Courier." He was engaged in this work when it became necessary for him to return to Rochester in 1847. After this, while engaged to some extent in farming, he was employed as station agent on the railroad.

In 1855 Mr. Ela was appointed State Bank Commissioner, and was one of the selectmen of Rochester in 1856. He represented the town in the Legislature of 1857-58, and was chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, and also of the Committee on Elections. One who was in the Legislature with him says: "Mr. Ela took a very advanced position on the Northern side of the great national questions which were then prominent, and was from the first a conspicuous leader in the advance guard of the Republicans. I remember well his bold and forcible speeches, which did much to form and sustain measures in opposition to the dominant National party." In common with all other Abolitionists, Mr. Ela's indignation was greatly excited by the Dred Scott Decision, which, if enforced, would oblige every State to countenance slavery by protecting the slave-holder, and the following resolutions from the Journal of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1858, introduced by him while a member of the Dred Scott com-

mittee, are interesting, as they recall the moral warfare, now almost forgotten, which was raging thirty years ago:—

“Whereas, Every person born and living within this State and owing allegiance to no other government, is a citizen of the State, and by the National Constitution a citizen of the United States, therefore

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened,— That the action of the State Department of the United States in refusing to grant passports to persons of African descent contrary to previous practice; and of the Treasury Department in refusing to grant them registers for their own vessels, with the right to navigate them as masters; and of the Interior Department in refusing them the right of entry upon the public domain to become purchasers, is an unjust and illegal denial and an invasion of the rights of citizens of New Hampshire.

“Resolved — That we are compelled to believe that these invasions of the rights of our citizens, are the result of the Dred Scott decision, coupled with a desire on the part of the National Administration to favor and strengthen the slaveholding interest, which will be continued so long as slavery remains a ruling element in the government of the country.

“Resolved, That these and other aggressions of the slave power make the prohibition of the future extension of slavery a necessity, and its abolition, where we have the power, a duty.

“Resolved, That the State Government, so far as it has the power, should secure by its own authority those rights which are denied them by the General Government.

“Resolved — That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives requested to use all proper efforts to procure such legislation by Congress as shall secure to every citizen of the State the full enjoyment of his rights.”

Mr. Ela made an able speech in support of these resolutions. He also drew up the National resolutions which were adopted by the Legislature of that year.

In 1861 Mr. Ela was appointed by President Lincoln United States Marshal for New Hampshire, and held the office until he was removed by Andrew Johnson in 1866. The duty of transporting prisoners of war from one fortress to another was a trying one to his sympathetic nature; he saw and heard much of the suffering in both armies, and his heart was stirred with pity for the brave Confederates, as well as for our own boys in blue.

The glorious Proclamation of Emancipation, by which on the 1st of January, 1863, President Lincoln gave immediate liberty to four million slaves, was the end for which Abolitionists in the North had suffered, and hoped, and striven so long; but it came in the midst of the horrors of civil war, when their joy was tempered by sympathy with mourning hearts and the sight of homes made desolate; and it was not until the smoke of battle had cleared away, and they could look back with quiet hearts to the

triumph achieved, that any real satisfaction was felt. Mr. Ela lived to hear the South rejoice in its freedom from the institution which had put chains upon the souls of the masters as heavy as those they had forged for the slave; to see good schools established for the children of freedmen, and many of them coming forward, with good education, to fill places of usefulness. He was always patient with their faults, and charitable in his judgment of even the vicious among them, remembering that the moral nature which had been so strained and dwarfed by the vice and degradation of generations of servitude must be developed slowly.

Mr. Ela was nominated for Congress in the district which then comprised the counties of Rockingham, Strafford, Belknap, and Carroll, by the Republican convention at Dover, in 1867, having a majority of but one vote. When he learned how close the vote had been, he turned with a smile to a friend and said, "It has always been so in my life; I have had just enough, and nothing to spare." He received a majority of one thousand votes over Daniel Marcy, and was re-elected in 1869 over Ellery A. Hebbard by a majority of seventeen hundred. After his first election his friends from Portsmouth and adjoining towns gave him a complimentary banquet at the hotel in Rochester. Addresses were made by prominent men of Rockingham county, and Mr. Ela often referred to it in later years as one of the pleasantest events of his life. While in Congress he served on several committees, and took part in some important debates. He was an economist, and his blameless life, sound judgment, and good sense made him respected by all his associates there.

In January, 1872, Mr. Ela was appointed Fifth Auditor of the Treasury at Washington, and held that position until the summer of 1881 when, during the Star-Route trial, President Garfield requested him to take the place of Sixth Auditor, or Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department. Although loth to exchange light duties for heavy ones, and old friends for new, Mr. Ela cheerfully accepted the burden of increased responsibility and hard work imposed upon him by this change, and here he labored faithfully during the remainder of his life, never sparing himself, and finding little time for rest or recreation.

A great sorrow came to Mr. and Mrs. Ela in the spring of 1873. Their eldest son, Frederic, a young man of great promise,—sunny-

hearted, affectionate, and brave, — had gone to Japan on his first voyage as Lieutenant in the Navy. While there a serious illness had attacked him, caused, it was believed, by the effect of the climate and the water of the country. Hoping to save his life, his physicians ordered his return, and he had sailed from Hong Kong for San Francisco ; but he was destined never to reach that harbor. The voyage for him was to the port of Heaven.

In September, 1879, Mrs. Ela, who had been an invalid for many years, entered into the rest for which she had waited long and patiently.

In his religion Mr. Ela was not sectarian. Early in life, when he saw churches either upholding slavery, or keeping silence when they should have denounced it, he turned from them and espoused a better and a nobler faith than any he saw there — the religion of Humanity. That high authority which said “pure religion and undefiled is to visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world,” would have found no fault with his. His sympathies were generous and world-wide ; he was independent in all his views, and maintained them with the courage of clear conviction. His only creed was the simple one of “love to God and love to man,” and this he lived up to in every hour of his life. His modest charities were bestowed willingly and unceasingly. He was so simple and retiring that the full beauty of his character was revealed only to those who knew him most intimately. He was the children’s friend ; his winning smile and the kindly glance of his blue eyes from beneath the overhanging eyebrows gained their confidence at once ; and no wonder, for at heart he was always a child himself. His nature was too large to harbor any petty feelings of jealousy or revenge. If an offence or slight was intended, he never seemed to see it. And yet beneath his habitual serenity there burned a fire which could on a sudden leap to the surface and blaze hotly for a moment ; but these rare surprises only served to deepen one’s admiration for his usual self-control. His conscience was quick to administer its own rebuke, and his self-judgments were searching and just. He rarely sought to defend himself if the honesty of his motives was questioned, or any slur was cast upon his character, as will sometimes happen to every man in public life. “They hurt themselves more than they can hurt me,” he said,

when urged to do so; "a man who has done nothing wrong has nothing to fear." Truly,

"His armor was his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill!"

Mr. Ela believed in total abstinence, and many will remember how hard he strove to keep the town free from the scourge of intemperance when he lived in Rochester. He was deeply attached to his native town and, in all the years of his enforced absence, would call no other place home. He had the best interests of the town always at heart, and many improvements in and around the village were made through his persistent efforts. One of his fellow townsmen said of him:—"The people of Rochester knew Mr. Ela well. He had been an active man all his days; his neighbors knew him and believed in him, and respected him for his whole-heartedness. His friends were found in the common walks of life; they were men who had known him all his life, and they loved to tell of his success." Mr. Ela had faith in the principles of the Republican party. He took an active part in every political campaign in New Hampshire for more than thirty years, and often assisted in those of other States. He had not the gift of eloquence, but he seemed always to know upon what points his hearers most needed to be enlightened, and his ripe experience, sound sense, and a simple directness of speech, to which his evident sincerity gave dignity and power, made him a popular and influential speaker. The workingmen always saw in him a true friend who had their best interests at heart, for he had fought their battles and helped to secure the passage of the law which reduced the day's work from twelve hours to ten. When the North was electrified by the first call for volunteers to march against the Rebels, it was he who wrote the call for Rochester's first war meeting and carried it to other citizens for signatures (p. 196). He drew up the patriotic resolutions which were adopted, including a call for a town meeting to encourage volunteers by providing for their families in their absence.

Mr. Ela used to recall with pleasure the fact that he secured the services of Anna Dickinson at the outset of her public career, and made arrangements for the first ten political speeches ever made by her. They were made in his own Congressional District

in 1863. The eloquence which a little later gained the admiration of the country, arousing the patriotism and thrilling the hearts of all who heard her, was a revelation of the power of woman which will never be forgotten.

In the last years of his life Mr. Ela made the right relations between labor and capital a constant study. He deplored the injustice of monopolies and the greed of capitalists, and longed to see laws enacted which should help the workingman.

The instinctive love of liberty and of justice he showed in other things made him a friend to the cause of woman's suffrage. He believed that the natural and inalienable rights of man and woman were the same, and that she could decide for herself whether her happiness and welfare would be helped or hindered by the ballot.

In each office where Mr. Ela was auditor, he seemed more like a father among his children than like a chief with his subordinates. If any were in trouble, he listened patiently to their griefs and gave them good advice. If a man was in debt, with a family to support, he lent him money, and tried to see that he used it wisely. With infinite patience he strove to reform the intemperate, forgiving offences again and again for the sake of the wife and children who would suffer if the man should lose his position. Often, in such a case, he would oblige the delinquent to allow his wife to come to the office and take his salary when it was due. Such an office is a community in itself, and there was hardly a man or woman there who did not feel sure of a firm friend in the good auditor, and try to serve him well. One who was associated with him there expressed this feeling in a letter written soon after Mr. Ela's death, as follows: — "From the first day of his coming here I have been attached to him, and my regard has grown with the passing months and years. I early learned to respect his exact justice to all, and to love him for his childlike simplicity, and his tenderness to those in trouble and distress. He was the kindest and best of men, and loved to go out of his way to do good whether appreciated or not. Until forced to do so, he never believed evil of any one. I wish all the world knew his real sterling worth, his purity, honesty, simplicity, and love of right and justice, as I knew it. How patient and long-suffering he was! And yet with all his loving-kindness, tenderness, and gentleness, he was possessed of a rare discriminating business tact, decision, judgment, and power

of mind given to but very few men. He came to the duties of this office unacquainted with its details, precedents, and usages, and yet his decisions of vexed questions stand confirmed and sustained by high authority in almost every instance."

Mr. Ela loved all animals. He was a judge of horses, and liked to own a good one. In the last years of his life he kept one in Washington, which he had raised himself, and a pleasant drive was the recreation of every day. He enjoyed "a good brush" on the road, and was not often beaten in a race. As he flew along the road, he would seem to feel the excitement of it in every nerve, and his fine face would glow with pleasure. He loved the beautiful in everything. He knew every drive for miles around the city, and no fine view or picturesque point escaped his notice. He knew, too, where the wild flowers grew, each in its season, and took pleasure in gathering them for his friends. No enjoyment of any kind was ever complete to him unless he could share it with some one. In one of the last weeks of his life, when I think he knew the shadow of another world had fallen upon him, he said: "The greatest happiness I have had in life has come from doing good to others." He seemed to walk by a clearer light than is given to most of us, and he was at all times "a tower of strength" to those about him.

In October, 1880, Mr. Ela married Miss Mary Handerson of Keene, N. H., youngest daughter of Hon. Phineas Handerson, who, many years ago, was a distinguished member of the Cheshire bar. In the winter of 1882-83 Charles S. Ela went to Colorado on some business for his father, and in the hope that the change of climate might also benefit his health, which had for some time been delicate. He gained in health so fast for a time that he wished to live in Colorado for a few years. He became interested in cattle raising, and induced his father to form a company for that business, of which he was to be superintendent. In the summer of 1883 Mr. Ela went to Colorado to visit his son and see for himself how matters looked there. He was a good deal worn by his official work when he started, and the journey was taken too hurriedly. It was many years since he had been much on horseback, and the rough ride of thirty or forty miles from Grand Junction to the cattle-range was too hard for him. He was so ill in the little cabin on the mountain that he feared he should not

live to see home again. He did return, but he was never well again, for just as he was beginning to seem more like his old self news came that his son was very ill in Denver, and was followed soon by the terrible tidings of his death. From this time Mr. Ela lost much of his courage and his interest in life. The daily work of his office was more than he was equal to, and with the faithfulness to every duty and the disregard of self which characterized his life, he took no rest,—postponing the summer's vacation until the overtaxed system could not resist the insidious disease, facial erysipelas, which at last attacked him. He was at his desk for the last time on the 13th of August, 1884, and on the morning of the 21st the brave soul, for which death had no terrors, passed peacefully away into another life.

From a brief memorial which accompanied resolutions adopted by his brother officers of the Treasury Department after Mr. Ela's death, we copy the following:—

"Mr. Ela was appointed Fifth Auditor of the Treasury in January, 1872, and held that office until June 2, 1881, when he was appointed Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department. He brought to these positions a ripe experience in public affairs, both State and National; and throughout his continuance in the Treasury service, extended far beyond the average term allotted to the Head of a Bureau, his conduct of these offices commends him as a conscientious and faithful official. In some respects he was a man of marked characteristics. His modest demeanor, his honesty of purpose, and his official integrity won for him the confidence of all; while his kindness of manner secured their high regard. His relations with those immediately connected with and subordinate to him were especially happy. Affable in his intercourse, just in his methods, and quick in his sympathies and appreciation, he was esteemed the friend of each, and none to-day mourn with us his loss more sincerely."

One of the resolutions adopted by the sorrowing friends in his own office reads as follows:—

"That we esteem it a privilege, individually and collectively, to have known and been associated with an official of such marked ability, sympathetic nature, and purity of character; and while we feel that his death is in a peculiar sense our personal loss, we realize that the public service has been deprived of one of its ablest and best servants, whose long service has been distinguished by great simplicity and purity of life."

The good words which were written and spoken of Mr. Ela in sincerest grief and appreciation by many warm personal friends might fill a volume, but the limits of this sketch will not permit us to print them.

The news of Mr. Ela's death was heard in Rochester with heart-

felt sorrow. Her citizens gathered in Hayes Hall on the evening of the 23d and adopted resolutions expressing their affection and respect, the first of which we give here:—

“Resolved, That it is with deep sorrow we learn of the sudden death of our beloved townsman; and while in this dispensation we acknowledge the hand of a wise and overruling Providence, we feel that we have lost a kind neighbor, a true friend, and a fellow citizen ever faithful to his convictions of right, and one who has spent the years of an active life with no selfish purpose, but with a paramount desire to relieve the burdens of others, as at all times manifested by his acts in behalf of struggling humanity.”

On the 25th places of business were closed from 12 to 5 o'clock P. M., and at the funeral services the old Congregational Church was filled with mourning friends from Rochester and the neighboring towns. Rev. Mr. Mellen of Dover preached an impressive sermon from the simple text “A good man,” and a long procession, escorted by the Sampson Post, G. A. R., which had asked the privilege of thus showing its respect, moved slowly and sadly to the cemetery.

“Alike are life and death
When life in death survives,
And the uninterrupted breath
Inspires a thousand lives.

Were a star quenched on high,
For ages would its light,
Still traveling downward from the sky,
Shine on our mortal sight.

So, when a good man dies,
For years beyond our ken
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men.”

GREENFIELD.

John Torr, the oldest son of Simon and Sarah (Ham) Torr (p. 428), born in 1781 on the old Torr farm in Rochester, had his name changed to *John Greenfield*, because soon after he began business in Rochester his brother, Jonathan Torr, opened a store in the same place, and their goods would get badly mixed. He was reared as a tanner, shoemaker, and farmer, and very early showed signs of great foresight. About 1812 to 1813, he com-

menced trading in Rochester, and for nearly or quite fifty years was one of the most successful business men in town. He was full of energy, and possessing a sound judgment was always able to make good investments. He was somewhat advanced in years when he married Phebe Wentworth and had four children:—CHARLES; *Sarah E.*, wife of E. G. Wallace of Rochester; *Ella G.*, Mrs. Daniel J. Parsons, who died November, 1886; and *George*, who married Mary F., daughter of John Parshley of Strafford, had five children, and died September, 1871. *John Greenfield* died at seventy-five years of age, Jan. 13, 1863, leaving his family an ample fortune, and what is much better, a good name. Some of his children are among the most highly educated people of Rochester, and all are good, worthy citizens.

CHARLES GREENFIELD was born in Rochester Feb. 18, 1826, and received a common school and academic education till he was fourteen, when he commenced farming, which has been his principal employment since. Upon the death of his father in 1863 he received his proportion of his father's estate, and this has accumulated till now (1888) he is considered one of the wealthy men of the town. He possesses quick perception, clear judgment, and sound reason. He has seldom, if ever, made a financial mistake, and his word is as good as his bond. He owns several hundred acres in Rochester, and though nominally a farmer, yet he makes his money otherwise. In politics he is a Republican. He is a director of the Rochester National Bank, trustee in the Norway Plains Savings Bank, and stockholder in various railroad and manufacturing interests. He married Aroline B., daughter of Gershom and Sally P. Downs of Rochester, July 5, 1846. She was born in Rochester May 17, 1826. Their children are:—1. *Millie A.*, wife of Horace L. Worcester, a newsdealer in Rochester. 2. *John*, who fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, and entered Dartmouth in 1868. In 1876 he was elected a member of the board of selectmen, and has since been four times re-elected. He has also served the town as tax collector and as chief engineer of the fire department. In 1879 he was elected high sheriff of the county, and was twice re-elected. 3. *Ella S.*, wife of Justin M. Leavitt of Buxton, Me., who is now register of deeds for York county, Maine. 4. *Sarah E.*, wife of George W. Young of Lowell, Mass., an officer in the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord, Mass.



Charles Greenfield



Geo E Lottrop

5. *Hattie A.* 6. *Frank*, now in business at the West. 7. A son, who died in infancy. Mrs. Greenfield is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Greenfield is very reticent in all matters, modest, not given to show or ostentation, intelligent and prudent, and commands the esteem of all.

LOTHROP.

From the parish of Lowthorpe, Yorkshire, England, came *Mark Lothrop*, the grandson of John Lowthorpe, and settled in Salem, Mass., about 1643. His grandson of the same name married Hannah Alden, great-granddaughter of John and Priscilla. Their great-grandson, *Daniel Lothrop*, settled in Rochester, where he married Sophia, daughter of Dea. Jeremiah Horne. She was a beautiful woman of lofty thoughts and noble aspirations. Her influence had great power in molding and directing the character of her sons. He was loved and respected for his many excellent traits of character, and repeatedly represented the town in the Legislature. His wise, practical sense did good service in defending the rights of liberty for all men. The home on Haven's Hill was in many respects an ideal one, a center of moral and religious influence, and of general intelligence.

JAMES ELBRIDGE LOTHROP, the oldest son of Daniel and Sophia, was born in Rochester Nov. 30, 1826. The father, adding the trade of a mason to his care of the farm, was frequently absent, consequently James, as the eldest son, had much responsibility and care at an early age. He attended school winters, and did a man's work on the farm summers. At ten years of age he would take a load of wood to Dover and sell it before seven o'clock in the morning. Sturdy and self-reliant, at nine years of age he walked to Dover and returned bringing a large Latin lexicon for his own use. From the district school he went to the academies at Rochester and Strafford. At sixteen years of age he taught the winter school in the upper district in Rochester, following with a private school in the same place. He was then fitted to enter college a year in advance. By the advice of his uncle, Dr. Jeremiah Horne of Fall River, Mass., he began the study of medicine in his office, where he also learned the drug business. After two years he returned home with fifteen dollars in his

pocket. Borrowing three hundred dollars from his father he opened a drug store at Dover in the fall of 1845. From that simple beginning at nineteen years of age, has grown a business of nearly a million dollars annually. The Lothrop clothing house now occupies the spot where this drug store then stood. For more than a year he conducted the business entirely alone, doing all the regular work by day, and distributing his own advertisements by night to the houses of the citizens. Such energetic industry of course commanded success, and he soon repaid the borrowed money. Desiring to complete the study of medicine, he invited his younger brother *Daniel* to take charge of his drug business, holding out the inducement of an equal share in the profits, and that the firm should be known as "D. Lothrop & Co."

Having attended lectures at Bowdoin Medical College he went also to Philadelphia, where he graduated with the degree of M. D. from the Jefferson Medical College in 1848. Returning to Dover his business increased so rapidly that he gave up all thought of medical practice. It was decided that *Daniel* should open a drug store at Newmarket under the same firm name, and another brother, *John C. Lothrop*, was received into equal partnership. The drug store at Dover still continues under the name "Lothrops & Pinkham." For forty years these brothers have presented a remarkable instance of family union. There has been an absolute unity of interests, though established in different cities, each having direction of the business best suited to his own tastes and ability. Other stores were subsequently opened at Meredith Bridge, now Laconia, Amesbury Mills, Mass., and at Great Falls, where *John C.* still remains, who is prominent in church and Sabbath school work, and influential in all matters of public interest.

About 1855, their father desiring to enter trade, they opened a clothing house in Dover as "D. Lothrop & Sons," and soon established branches at Rochester and Great Falls. It is not necessary to follow minutely all the changes in their widely extended business. Another brother, *M. Henry Lothrop*, who has been president of the common council of Dover, after a service of eight years as salesman took a half interest in the clothing store at Dover. In 1880 he was transferred to the Boston department, and the Dover clothing business is now conducted under the name of "Lothrops, Farnham & Co."

In 1873 there was added to the Dover business a musical department, which is now the largest of its kind in the State, and perhaps in New England.

JAMES E. LOTHROP, being the senior partner, has always retained a general financial leadership in all the departments of the firm. His business capacity is remarkable, even in these days of merchant millionaires. Never disturbed, never hurried, never ruffled in temper, fertile in plans, ready for all emergencies, he never seems in the least burdened with his multiplied cares. He has been constantly sought for to fill places of responsibility, where integrity and business capacity were needed. He has been director in the Cochecho National Bank from 1858, and its president since 1876. In 1871 he became a director in the Cochecho Aqueduct Association, and its president since 1875. He has also been a director in the Portsmouth & Dover Railroad, in the Eliot Bridge Company, and in the Dover Horse Railroad, and president of the Dover Board of Trade.

In 1872 *Dr. Lothrop* was chosen to the Legislature. In 1883 he was elected Mayor of Dover. His uniform business success, due to organization, forethought, energy, and integrity, eminently fitted him for the position. He managed the city affairs precisely as he would his own business, and with such success as to win the highest regard and confidence of the citizens, irrespective of party, who re-elected him with an increased majority. His inflexible determination that the city should not be imposed upon won the victory in the noted valve case, which was tried at Dover preparatory to an attack on Boston. The most important measure of his administration as mayor was the establishment of a free public library. He brought forward the subject in his inaugural address, and with determined energy pressed the matter to final success. His name will always be identified with this most valuable public institution. "Foster's Democrat," an intensely partisan sheet, nevertheless spoke of Mayor Lothrop in these words: — "He does not agree with us in politics, but Dover never had a better mayor, in our judgment. A good, practical, energetic, and successful business man, a man of public spirit and enterprise, a man who knows the principles of true economy and how to practice them without being penurious, a man of honor and integrity, who can safely be trusted with the control of all city improvements and

enterprises without being continually suspected of having a 'job' to feather his own nest, a man who can be trusted in private affairs and is known to be good for his word of honor every time, — a good, fair, and square representative of the intelligence and business of our honorable business people. We know him in a business way like a book, and a squarer and more honorable man does not exist." Dr. Lothrop married Mary E., the daughter of Joseph Morrill of Dover. In politics he is a Republican, in religion a Methodist, and has been a teacher in the Sunday School for more than forty years.

DANIEL LOTHROP, son of Daniel and Sophia, was born in Rochester Aug. 11, 1831. As a boy he was studious and unusually successful in acquiring knowledge. He had a quick and retentive memory and a remarkable mathematical intuition. He had a natural taste for trade, and when only five years of age played the man of business, having the sign "D. Lothrop & Co." nailed on the door of his playhouse, little dreaming of the renown that coming years would bring to that very name. Fitted for college at the age of fourteen, his somewhat slender physique led his friends to advise him to remain out of college a year. His brother *James* at this time invited him to take his drug store at Dover, offering the firm name of his boyhood as an inducement. Here his knowledge of Latin was a great help, and from this time began his distinguished business career. To the varied experience gained in the several drug stores which he conducted, was now added that of a new business. In 1850 a large stock of books was purchased, and thus began the great book trade by which the firm is most extensively known. Enterprise, energy, sound judgment, and unwavering integrity characterized all his dealings from the first. In 1856 *Daniel Lothrop* visited the West. He decided to locate at St. Peter, in Minnesota. Here he established a banking house which proved a great success, his uncle, Jeremiah Horne, being the cashier, and a book and drug store in which he gave one of his former clerks an interest. The opening of his store at this place was an illustration of his characteristic energy in the execution of his plans. The early freezing of the Mississippi prevented the arrival of his goods at the time expected. Having contracted with the St. Peter Company to erect a building and open his store on the first of December, he went several hun-



Very truly yours,
W. L. Thompson

dred miles down the river to the various landings searching for his goods. Not finding them, he bought out the entire stock of a drug store at St. Paul, and with several large teams started for St. Peter. A fearful snow storm prolonged the trip of two days to five. Within a mile of their destination it was necessary to cross the Minnesota river on the ice, which was thought to be too thin to bear the heavy teams. Consequently they were all unloaded and the goods transported on light sledges, and *the drug store was opened on the very day agreed upon.* The financial crisis of 1857-58, together with an Indian raid, and the change of the capital from St. Peter to St. Paul, caused the failure of many firms which had represented millions. Great loss came to Mr. Lothrop, but he met every liability in full. On his annual business visit to New England, allowing himself no rest, he was prostrated with congestion of the lungs. A consultation of physicians gave no hope of his recovery. The celebrated Dr. Bowditch having been called, with no knowledge of his patient's history, said, on examination, "He has been doing twenty years' work in ten." He, however, gave encouragement, and under his treatment Mr. Lothrop so far recovered as to be able to take a trip to Florida, where the needed rest restored his health.

From this time his energies were more and more concentrated upon the book business, to which his mind had long been attracted. This must be regarded as really his life work. Into this he has put the matured forces of his manhood. For this work he was peculiarly fitted by natural abilities, by the foundation of a classical education giving him judgment and literary taste, by his business tact and energy, and a practical experience of the markets and the popular tastes. He entered upon this great work of a publishing house not hastily, but first laying carefully the foundations. His aim was not merely financial success, but with broader purpose to help mankind. At the start he laid down as a principle from which there should be no swerving, "*Never to publish a work purely sensational, no matter what chances of money it has in it, and to publish books that will make true, steadfast growth in right living.*" From this principle he has never departed. He has bent the energies of his mind to this one object, to put good wholesome literature into the hands of the people. Turning naturally to the young as those through whom he could best influence

society, his publications have been largely of Sunday school books. The Sunday school library was a channel through which he could reach the largest audiences of the young. The family and household library was another practical channel of paramount importance. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Lothrop selected three men, whose judgment he deemed worthy of trust, and laid before them his plans and purposes, — Rev. George T. Day, D. D., Prof. Heman Lincoln, D. D., and Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D. While they frankly told him the undertaking was very difficult, his intentions met their cordial approval, and every book since published has been first read and approved by one or more of these men. Establishing his business on Cornhill, the first book published was "Andy Luttrell," which proved a great success. It was well said, "The series of which this is the initiatory volume marks a new era in Sunday school literature." To establish a new publishing house in competition with old and long-known firms, besides new ones ready to contest every inch of ground, required pluck and energy beyond that of most men; but Mr. Lothrop had no thought of failure. He began with a courage that could face the utmost, and a determination that had already won the battle. He had a remarkable instinct to discern real ability in a new writer, and great enthusiasm, which proved a stimulus and encouragement to timid beginners. He had a hopeful word for every applicant, and knew how to bring out the best of every one's talent. His before unprecedented offer of \$1,000 and \$500 prizes for manuscripts seemed a wild experiment to many; but it proved eminently successful. It would be a surprise to many to read a list of authors, now noted, who brought their first manuscripts to Mr. Lothrop with fear and trembling.

The great fire of 1872 brought him severe loss. A large quantity of paper intended for the first edition of the sixteen \$1,000 prize books was replaced within two weeks, when it was again lost by another fire; but a third lot was procured and the printing went on with but little delay. It was well remarked in the newspapers that "Mr. Lothrop seems *warmed* up to his work."

We cannot here attempt to give any impression of the number and variety of his publications in history, biography, and general literature. The names of the most distinguished authors are in his catalogue. Visiting Europe he made the acquaintance of

George MacDonald, who arranged with him that he should publish the manuscripts of his latest novels before they were issued in England. Thus Mr. Lothrop has published the entire series of his novels. The number of books printed in a single year is upwards of a million and a half. About 1885 "The Interstate Publishing Company" was incorporated in Illinois, with headquarters at Chicago, and a branch in Boston. The object is educational, especially to supply for schools first-class literature supplementary to regular school work. Of this company Mr. Lothrop is president, and to it he has transferred some of his best educational books.

One of his most important enterprises was the establishment in 1874 of the popular magazine for young people, "Wide Awake." After this came "Babyland," a marvel of attractive beauty for the little ones. Then followed "Our Little Men and Women," "The Pansy," for Sunday Schools, and "The Chautauqua Young Folks' Journal." All these are full of pure and noble thought, yielding great pleasure and amusement, with excellent instruction. They mark a most valuable new departure in the periodical world.

Hard, unflinching devotion to work, and determination to excel in all that is best, a steady perseverance through discouragement and loss, have brought him well-earned renown and success.

Daniel Lothrop's first wife was Ellen J., daughter of Joseph Morrill of Dover. She died in 1880 and he afterwards married Harriet Mulford, daughter of Sidney Mason Stone of New Haven, Conn. She is widely known and beloved under her pseudonym, "Margaret Sidney." The author of "Five Little Peppers" will always be a favorite. "The Pettibone Name," "A New Departure for Girls," and many other stories indicate the unusual versatility and attractive power of her genius. She has also written some fine poetry, and is justly ranked among the very best writers of juvenile literature. She is well known also for her interest and activity in all church and missionary work, and is a prominent contributor to "Life and Light."

The summer home of Daniel Lothrop is the well-known "Way-side," at Concord, Mass., forever fragrant with tender memories of the gentle Hawthorne, whose "study in the tower" is certainly a fitting workshop for "Margaret Sidney." It is worthy of mention that the first child born in this house within a century is

their little daughter, Margaret Lothrop. Here "host and hostess dispense a wide hospitality, for the genial, sunny nature, and warm, responsive friendliness of heart and manner, so marked in each, creates an atmosphere both attractive and wholesome, one that both the new friend and the old are glad to tarry in."

T O R R.

Vincent Torr came from England and settled in Dover, on the farm still owned by one of his descendants. His son *Simon* settled in Rochester in 1775 on the farm still owned by his grandson. A part of the house then built is still standing, and the same old clock which he brought is still in use there. He married Sarah Ham and had four daughters and three sons. The oldest son, *John*, became John Greenfield (p. 419). The youngest son, *Jonathan H.*, married Sally McDuffee, purchased the Jabez Dame store, where he carried on the dry goods business with Simon Chase and afterwards John McDuffee as partners. He subsequently traded in Dover and in Portsmouth, and then returned to Rochester, where he died Jan. 25, 1881, at the age of eighty-seven. He remembered being taken by his father and mother on horseback to Dover, and thence by boat to Portsmouth, to see General Washington, who smiled and patted his head. The second son, *Simon Torr, Jr.*, followed farming and tanning, as did his father before him. He married Betsey, daughter of Thomas Davis, and had four children: — *Charles* and *Simon A.*, both of whom died young; *JOHN F.*; and *Sarah E.*, who married Lewis E. Hanson.

JOHN F. TORR, whose portrait is here given, was born in Rochester April 8, 1829, and still occupies the old homestead. With very limited advantages for education, yet inheriting many of the qualities of his ancestors, he is highly respected for his energy, financial ability, and business success. He is a Republican in politics, and though never an office seeker has served the town as selectman. March 17, 1868, he married Mary C. Downes of Farmington. Their children are *Charles C.*, *Simon A.*, and *George A.*



John F. Torr

CHASE.

Rev. John Chase was a settled minister at Spruce Creek, Kittery, Me., and had four sons:—Josiah, *John*, Thomas, and Bradstreet. Josiah settled at York, Me., *Thomas* and Bradstreet remained on the old homestead, *John* married Harriet Dennett of Kittery and moved to Berwick, Me., which at that time was a wilderness. He had six sons and two daughters:—Sally, Betsey, Thomas, John, Josiah, *Simon*, Mark, and Abraham.

Thomas and John remained at home, Josiah settled at Limington, Me., Mark at Newfield, Me., and *Simon* at the age of thirteen was bound out to Reuben Tabor, a hatter, where he remained four years. He then went to Portsmouth and worked with a Mr. Kelley as a journeyman hatter. In the winter of 1805 he attended Berwick Academy, and in the spring of 1806 went to Rochester, being recommended to Joseph Hanson by Joshua Meader, and entered Hanson's store as a clerk, receiving ninety-six dollars the first year. He remained with Mr. Hanson four years, and in 1810 went into business for himself at Milton.

Simon Chase was born Sept. 30, 1786, and married Sarah Wingate, daughter of Enoch Wingate of Milton, Oct. 28, 1813. He removed to Rochester in 1822, and went into business in company with Jonathan Torr. In 1825 he bought Torr's interest in the business, and built a new brick store. The same year he bought the house on Central Square which was his home until his death, which occurred January 31, 1878. His wife died June 14, 1870. Together with Charles Dennett and James C. Cole he was instrumental in building the first Methodist Church in Rochester, of which he was an active member (p. 263). He had ten children:—Betsey E., Wingate, George W., John D., Mary Y., Harriet L., *Charles K.*, Sarah F., Maria Josephine, and one who died in infancy.

CHARLES K. CHASE was born in Rochester March 17, 1830. At the age of seventeen he left Warren Academy at Woburn, Mass., and entered his father's store as clerk, and at the end of four years bought the store and business. In April, 1855, he married Ellen M. Burleigh, youngest daughter of John and Phebe Burleigh of Sandwich. He had five children:—Charles S., Grace M. J., Nellie, Jessie, who died in infancy, and Harry W. Dec. 26, 1876,

he married Mrs. Abbie McD. Whitehouse, daughter of John McDuffee (p. 367), and had two children, Sarah McD., who died in childhood, and Maud H.

During the first year of the war he was elected one of the committee to pay out the funds due the families of soldiers who had enlisted in the service of the United States. He took a decided and unflinching stand for temperance, rumshops and rum drinking having increased to an alarming extent as one of the results of the war. He was appointed by the town one of a committee of five to prosecute all violations of the prohibitory law (p. 315). They were in a great measure successful in their work, having closed all the liquor saloons in town. The credit, however, was not due to the committee alone, but to the temperance part of the community, backed by the strong arm of the law and the sympathy of the court, especially Hon. Joshua G. Hall, county solicitor, and Judge Doe. They were threatened many times with violence, and Mr. Chase's store was damaged one Saturday night by being fired into with a gun in the hands of some person employed to do it. The shot went the entire length of the store, which did not take fire, as was probably the intention. A reward of two hundred dollars was offered by the selectmen of the town for the conviction of the person who did it, but without success. The friends of temperance made up the loss to Mr. Chase. At the call of the first State Temperance Convention Mr. Chase was present in sympathy with the movement. Believing in the ballot box as well as the law to suppress the evil, he voted with that party as long as he lived.

In August, 1878, the old brick store built by his father was fired by an incendiary and destroyed with its contents. The loss to Mr. Chase was very heavy, but he was not discouraged. As soon as possible the ruins were cleared away, and October 1, 1878, the foundation was laid for a fine new block. The work was pushed rapidly, and the new store was opened with a new stock of dry goods April 29, 1879.

Mr. Chase soon after retired from business with failing health, and died after a long illness, Feb. 13, 1887. As a trader he excelled in his fine taste in selecting goods, and was widely known for his honest dealing. Many of his customers could never be induced to trade elsewhere.

In politics he was originally a staunch Whig, casting his first



Charles K. Chase

vote for James Bell for governor, and while his father and brothers voted with the Free-soilers he continued to vote the Whig ticket till the advent of the Republican party, of which he became an active member. He served the town as clerk, and was elected to the Legislature.

He was a member of Humane Lodge of Masons, and also of the Royal Arch Chapter. He was for fifteen years an earnest and efficient member of the Methodist Church, to whom his death was a great loss.

PLACE.

John Place came from Devonshire, England, and settled in Newington, N. H., about 1688. About 1700 he removed to Rochester, and built a log house not far from the old burying ground on Haven's Hill, where he died at a great age. *Richard Place*, son of John, is supposed to have come from England with his father. He was a man of great strength and athletic proportions, weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds, and over six feet two inches in height. He was a terror to the Indians for miles around, and was much respected by his townsmen. He lived to the age of one hundred and five years. A daughter of Richard Place married Noah Thompson of Berwick, Me. *John Place*, son of Richard, settled on the Barrington road, where an old cellar can still be seen near the corner on the Roberts homestead where the old road from Rochester abruptly turns to the west. He was born about 1716, and died in his seventy-first year, leaving five children: — *David*, Samuel, John, Betty, and Susannah. Samuel went to Newburyport, Mass., and afterwards to Portsmouth, and served his country in the battle of Bunker Hill. John settled in the west part of Rochester, and the Rev. Enoch Place (p. 343), Noah, and Moses Place were among his descendants. Betty married Ephraim Ham, grandson of Eleazer, and lived on the old homestead near Gonic. Susannah married the Rev. Jeremiah Wise of Sanford, Me. *David Place*, known as captain, and afterwards colonel, served as captain in the Revolution (p. 59). He was born February, 1741, and married about 1762 his cousin Susannah, daughter of Noah Thompson of Berwick, Me. He settled on a farm of three hundred acres given him by his father, now known as the "Wentworth farm," on the north side of the old road from Gonic to

Norway Plains, and then including the "Chesley farm" on Hussey Hill. He died May, 1821, and was buried in the old graveyard just below Rochester village. On this farm his seven children were born and reared:—Mary, James, David, *Stephen*, Mehitable, Elizabeth, and Isaac. Mary married Barnabas Palmer and removed to Athens, Me. James and David died at the ages of sixteen and six respectively. Mehitable never married, but lived on the homestead with her brother Isaac. Elizabeth married a Mr. Evans and lived at Gonic. They had five children,—three daughters, and two sons, Rufus and John. The latter was in trade in Rochester for several years. Rufus settled in Macon, Georgia, and married and raised a family there. His posterity still reside there. Isaac, who was given the homestead by his father, Captain Place, married and raised a family of four sons and a daughter. His eldest son's name was David, who settled in Dover, and left two sons,—Delmore and Henry. The latter is now teller in the Franklin Savings Bank in Boston, Mass.

Stephen Place was born March 26, 1770, and married in 1799 Elizabeth Chesley, whose father, James Chesley, lived to over one hundred years of age. His father gave him the "Chesley farm," where his children were born. He afterwards built a house in Gonic, where he died April 9, 1858. He and his wife lie buried in the graveyard at Gonic. They had seven children:—Eliza F. married William S. Ricker of Rochester; Susan A. married N. V. Whitehouse (p. 355); *Charles*; James H. married Lydia A. Chesley of Rochester; Isaac married Abigail Willey of Durham; David married Caroline Crockett of Dover; and Mary Jane married Samuel J. Varney (p. 400). *Charles Place* married Maria G., daughter of James Willey of Durham, and had eight children, the third of whom,

JAMES FRANKLIN PLACE, was born at Gonic Jan. 16, 1837. Attending the village school at Gonic till fourteen years of age, he then removed with his father to Lawrence, Mass., where he completed a course of study in the Oliver High School. He then went to Boston and was employed four years in the grocery store of I. S. Trafton on Harvard street, in whose family he lived. Mr. Trafton was deacon in the Christian Church on Kneeland street, a member of the City Government, and a very prominent and active anti-slavery Republican. Young Place here received his strongest

political impressions, and as an editor years after made use with telling effect of many points remembered from the earnest political discussions in Trafton's store.

In 1860 Mr. Place returned to Lawrence and formed a co-partnership with C. A. Dockham in the publication of the "Daily Journal" of that city. This business venture lasted till just before he established the "Rochester Courier" in 1864 (p. 186). In the meantime he spent a year in the army in Louisiana, being assigned to clerical duty in the Brigade Quartermaster's Department of the Third Division under General Banks (p. 227). This position gave him special opportunities for his constant newspaper correspondence. While before Port Hudson he was captured by a raid of Confederate Cavalry, but was soon released. He was among the very first to enter Port Hudson after its surrender, and sent early details of the capture to his paper.

The "Rochester Courier," which he established on returning from the army, he soon placed on a paying basis, and took an independent and active part in local and State politics. In 1866 he was appointed postmaster at Rochester, but resigned in about a year, having purchased a half interest in the "Journal" at Biddeford, Me.

In 1868 Mr. Place removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he entered upon a career of great business prosperity, as a member of the firm of "Berry & Place," and afterwards of the house of "Treadwell & Co.," extensive dealers in machinery and agricultural implements. After fifteen years, his partners having died, he disposed of his business and returned to New York City, where he has since been engaged in superintending the manufacture and sale of machinery of his own invention.

While publishing the "Rochester Courier" Mr. Place married Miss Sara Potter, a graduate of the same school he attended, and daughter of George W. Potter. They have two children, a daughter Laura, born in Rochester Sept. 2, 1866, and a son Clarence, born in Oakland, California, Nov. 2, 1872. Two other children, Ethel, the second child, aged three and a half years, and the youngest, an infant girl, lie buried in "Mountain View" Cemetery at Oakland.

Mr. Place is a Republican of the old school, and intensely American in all his views,—a cardinal principle of his being never to

buy anything not made in his own country; a believer in a strong federal government, — a Nation, and a State subordinate thereto; a tariff for protection *only*, a one-term presidency, and an educated ballot. He still frequently contributes to the press, but close application to his private business prevents his taking that prominent part in public affairs for which he is eminently qualified.

OSMAN B. WARREN.

OSMAN B. WARREN is the present quartermaster of Sampson Post, G. A. R. He was born in Rochester, Sept. 15, 1845. His parents were James and Lydia Warren. His father was well known as a Methodist minister, both in this section and in Maine. As soon as Mr. Warren became old enough he attended the public schools, where he remained until 1860. He then went to work for George Johnson & Co., one of the first of Rochester's shoe firms, who then manufactured in Dodge's building, at the lower end of the village. He afterwards left this firm and went into the employ of E. G. & E. Wallace, the well-known shoe manufacturers, where he remained until August 1, 1862, when he enlisted as a private for three years in the Ninth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Concord, August 11. He left the State August 25th and arrived in Washington the 27th. The regiment encamped on the estate of General Lee, which is situated on Arlington Heights, on the Virginia side of the Potomac river. September 1st the Ninth Regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps. September 14, 1862, Mr. Warren took part in the battle of South Mountain, Md., and on the 17th in the terrible slaughter at Antietam. Later on he was in two skirmishes, once at Wheatland and once at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia. He participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. In March, 1863, he went down the Potomac to Fortress Monroe and camped at Newport News, on the James river. From there the regiment was ordered to Covington, Ky. Then they went down on the Kentucky Central Railroad to Lexington and Nicholasville, and drove the famous rebel general, John Morgan, and his raiders from the State of Kentucky. In June, 1863, the Ninth Corps was ordered to re-enforce General Grant at Vicksburg. They landed at Haines's Bluff, twelve miles

in the rear of Vicksburg, facing that part of the Confederate army commanded by General Johnson. Mr. Warren was present at the surrender of Vicksburg July 3, 1863. The Union army then followed Johnson to Big Black river, where a battle took place in which Mr. Warren participated, and he was also present in the battle of Jackson, Miss. In the middle of July they were again ordered to Kentucky, and from thence to Eastern Tennessee for the purpose of relieving General Burnside. At Knoxville Mr. Warren was promoted to orderly sergeant. In the spring of 1864 they were ordered to join General Grant's command at Washington. On May 5th and 6th they took part in the terrible battle of the Wilderness, one of the fiercest of the war, in which thirty thousand men were sacrificed. In this battle they were on the left of the line under command of General Burnside. On May 12, 1864, at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Mr. Warren was taken prisoner in a charge upon the enemy's intrenchments. He was marched from the battlefield to Gordonsville, Va., where he took the cars to Lynchburg, and from thence he was taken to Danville, Va. At the last named place he, in company with twelve hundred prisoners, was confined in an old tobacco warehouse until May 24. He was taken to Andersonville, Ga., the worst prison pen of ancient or modern times, a name to be remembered throughout all time with the utmost horror. The sufferings he endured during these long months, and saw others endure, are too horrible to relate. Here he remained until the latter part of September, when he was taken to Charleston, S. C., and, in company with other Union prisoners, was confined in the city under fire of the guns from Morris Island. He was kept at Charleston until the latter part of October, when he was removed to the famous Florence prison, South Carolina, remaining here until February, 1865, when he was sent into the Union lines at Wilmington, N. C., under parole. Mr. Warren was then sent to parole camp, Annapolis, Md. Here he was furloughed and sent home in the latter part of March, 1865. He was discharged from the United States service at Concord, N. H., in June, 1865, and came home with a war record which few men are able to excel.

Mr. Warren was a charter member of Sampson Post No. 22, and was its first quartermaster. He has been commander three terms. He was a delegate from the Department encampment to

the National encampment when it met at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1881. He was elected representative to the Legislature from this town in 1875 and 1876. He served on the committee on military affairs. He was appointed postmaster of Rochester by President Hayes March 25, 1878, and was reappointed by President Arthur March 31, 1882. In this position he served faithfully until Sept. 1, 1886, when, under the administration of President Cleveland, he was ordered to "step down and out."

Mr. Warren is a member of Kennedy Lodge No. 57, I. O. O. F., and also belongs to Norway Plains Encampment. He has filled the principal chairs in both orders. He is Master of Humane Lodge No. 21, of Masons, and is also a member of Temple Royal Arch Chapter. He is now proprietor of Warren's Rochester, Dover & Boston Express. Mr. Warren has always been one of the old standbys of Sampson Post, and has long been active in the different orders which have been named.

CLERGYMEN.

The following lists of professional men and college graduates, though necessarily incomplete, are intended to include not only natives of Rochester but those also who for any considerable period resided in Rochester. For pastors see the history of the several churches.

DANIEL WENTWORTH was born at Rochester in 1783; was admitted to the New England Conference in 1809; ordained elder in the M. E. Church by Bishops Asbury and McKendree at Salem, Conn., June 27, 1813; served on various appointments in Maine; and died at Skowhegan, Me., Oct. 20, 1869. He married, in 1814, Elizabeth Holt of Hampden, Me., who died April 7, 1887.

JOHN WALKER, son of Robert, was born at Rochester in 1785; began preaching about 1806, and labored in Alton, Tuftonborough, and neighboring towns for more than twenty years. In 1827 he was ordained by several Free Will Baptist elders at Ossipee, where he was pastor from 1833 till his death, June 1, 1870. He married Betsey Piper in 1807 and Betsey Healey in 1820.

ENOCH PLACE. (p. 343.)

JOHN MEADER married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Huldah (Case) Hoag of Charlotte, Vt. (p. 258.)

LUKE WALDRON was born at Rochester in 1799; ordained in 1837; preached in Sanford, Me., and vicinity from 1837 to 1840, when he became pastor of the Second Free Will Baptist Church in Providence, R. I. He afterwards became a Methodist, and died at Newport, R. I., Jan. 10, 1858.

JESSE MEADER, son of Lemuel and Mary (Kimball) Meader, was born in Rochester Dec. 12, 1802; was ordained as a Free Will Baptist minister at Barnstead, May, 1830; labored in Candia and various parts of New Hampshire and Maine till 1858, when he retired to Dover, where he died July 11, 1881. He married Hannah D. York, Oct. 8, 1832.

JOHN C. HOLMES, son of Joshua and Polly (Carter) Holmes, was born in Rochester Oct. 1, 1804; ordained a Free Will Baptist evangelist at Hiram, Me., Dec. 24, 1840; labored in that vicinity several years, when he removed to Wakefield, and preached in many New Hampshire towns during the remainder of his life. Revivals followed his labors in many places. He died at Nottingham, Sept. 13, 1866, and his wife, Hannah F., died there May 23, the following year.

HIRAM HOLMES, brother of the preceding, was born in Rochester, Oct. 3, 1806; ordained at Strafford Feb. 8, 1831; preached in various parts of New Hampshire; was clerk of Wolfeborough Free Will Baptist Quarterly Meeting four years; was delegate to three general conferences; married Susanna, daughter of Josiah and Lydia (Newton) Brown of Weare, Oct. 19, 1837; and died at Bradford, May 1, 1863.

GEORGE WASHINGTON DAME, son of Jabez and Elizabeth Hanson (Cushing) Dame, was born in Rochester July 27, 1812; graduated at Hampden Sidney College, 1829, where he remained as tutor and professor till 1840, when he took charge of the Female Academy at Danville, Va. He entered the Medical School and received a diploma, but never practiced. Through his agency an Episcopal Church was organized in Camden Parish, of which he has been rector since 1840, having been ordained as deacon by Bishop R. C. Moore, Jan. 15, 1840, and as priest, Aug. 10, 1841. He was superintendent of schools for Pittsylvania county, Va., 1870-82. He married, July 22, 1835, Mary Maria, daughter of Maj. Carter and Lucy (Nelson) Page of Cumberland county, Va.

JOHN HANSON TWOMBLY, son of Tobias and Lois (Wentworth)

Twombly, was born in Rochester July 19, 1814; was a member of Dartmouth College in 1839-40; graduated at Wesleyan University, 1843; was teacher in Wilbraham Academy three years; was ordained elder in the M. E. Church April 9, 1848; has been stationed in many of the larger places of Massachusetts; is now (1888) at Brookline, Mass.; was president of Wisconsin State University, 1871-74; chaplain of Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1857-58; superintendent of schools at Charlestown, Mass., 1866-69; received the degree of D. D. from Wesleyan University in 1871; married Betsey, daughter of Rev. John G. and Betsey (Lane) Dow of Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 26, 1844.

CHARLES MUNGER, son of Rev. Philip and Zipporah Munger, was born in Rochester Oct. 29, 1818. After studying several years at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary he was admitted to the Maine M. E. Conference in 1841; was ordained elder by Bishop Janes, at Portland, Me., July 20, 1845; has served on various appointments from 1841; is now (1888) stationed at Cornish, Me. He visited England in 1848; has twice been delegate to the General Conference; and received the honorary degree of A. M. from Bowdoin College in 1868. He married, Aug. 8, 1841, Celia J. Anderson of Fayette, Me., who died July 1, 1885.

ELIHU HAYES LEGRO. (p. 223.)

GEORGE S. WENTWORTH, son of Luther, was born at Milton in 1836. While preparing for college he enlisted in the service of his country (p. 232). Was in every battle in which his regiment engaged, and refused a pension. After the war he entered Wesleyan University, where he graduated in 1871; was admitted to the New Hampshire Conference in 1873; was ordained elder in the M. E. Church by Bishop Peck, at Dover, in 1877. After filling several appointments in New Hampshire, he located in 1880; graduated from the Boston School of Oratory June, 1888; and stumped New York State in the presidential campaign of that year in behalf of a protective tariff.

EDWIN S. CHASE, son of William and Harriet Chase, was born in Rochester November, 1838. He is very earnest and enthusiastic in the work of the ministry, and has been instrumental in the establishment of several Methodist churches. (p. 274.)

HERBERT MORTON SCRUTON, son of Hiram W. and Rachel (Roberts) Scruton, was born in Rochester Oct. 17, 1846; graduated at

Andover Theological Seminary, 1878; was ordained an evangelist in the Congregational Church at Deansville, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1878; was acting pastor there for two years, and at Copenhagen, N. Y., from 1880 till his death, March 14, 1883. He married, Feb. 26, 1877, Susie A., daughter of Francis and Elizabeth A. Turner of Stoneham, Mass.

SAMUEL HENRY ANDERSON, eldest son of James and Laura A. Anderson, was born in Rochester April 26, 1847; graduated from Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1866; engaged with his father in manufacturing for a time; having fitted for college, attended the University of Rochester, N. Y., about two years; graduated from Rochester Theological Seminary May 17, 1876; was ordained at Fairfax, Vt., Feb. 28, 1877, and in the following month became pastor of the Baptist Church in East Washington, N. H., where he remained two years. He was subsequently pastor or acting pastor of churches in Middlebury, Montgomery, and East Hardwick, Vt. In 1882 he left the pastorate with somewhat impaired health, and is now residing in Newport, Vt., occasionally supplying churches in the vicinity. He married, June 18, 1877, Miss Josephine Stacy Goodwin, born in North Berwick, Me., April 22, 1858, daughter of Daniel L. and Elizabeth A. Stacy, and adopted daughter of Samuel and Sarah A. Goodwin. Their children are *Gertrude Laura*, born at East Washington, April 30, 1878, and *Ethel Daisy*, born in Craftsbury, Vt., March 24, 1883.

ARTHUR DORMAN KIMBALL, son of Joseph P. and Lucy M. Kimball, was born in Marlborough, Mass., Jan. 31, 1862. His parents died when he was an infant, and he was adopted by his great-uncle, Dr. Dorman (who had adopted and brought up his mother and her two sisters), with whom he removed to Rochester about 1865. He graduated from Tufts Divinity School in 1885, and during that summer supplied the pulpit of the Universalist Church at Marlow, where he died Aug. 13, 1885.

PHYSICIANS.

In the earliest days the ministers were usually the physicians also, and the people seem to have been well satisfied with their medical skill. (p. 85.)

SAMUEL MERROW, son of Henry, was born in Reading, Mass., Oct. 9, 1670; was a practicing physician at Oyster River Parish,

now Durham, in 1720; removed to Rochester about 1734, where he died about 1740.

JAMES JACKSON in 1768 inserted in the "New Hampshire Gazette" the first business advertisement from this town, as follows:—

"The Public is hereby informed that James Jackson, Physician, late of Connecticut, now of Rochester, in this Province, has for a number of Years with great Success, and Ease to the Patient, Killed and drawn out Wens, tho' ever so large, and Cancers, by the Use of a Plaister. Also cures Persons of the Colic &c. &c. Any Person inclining to apply to him in Season, may doubtless have relief."

This Dr. Jackson asked the town to give him a house lot behind the meeting house to encourage his remaining, but they refused. So he turned his back on their "wens and cancers" and returned to Connecticut.

JAMES HOWE. (p. 121.)

SAMUEL PRAY was born at South Berwick, Me., July 3, 1769; studied medicine with Dr. Jacob Kittredge of Dover three years, and settled in practice at Rochester September, 1792, where he died in 1854. He was one of the original members of the Strafford County Medical Society in 1811, of which he was secretary for several years; was elected Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1816; in 1821 an honorary member of the Dartmouth College Medical Society. In 1797 he married Frances B. Farnham of Boston, Mass., who died in 1847, leaving six children.

JACOB MAINE, son of Josiah, and grandson of Rev. Amos Main (p. 83), was born in Rochester; graduated from Harvard College in 1800; studied medicine with Dr. Ammi R. Cutter of Portsmouth, whose daughter, Sarah Ann, he married; began practice in Dover in 1803, where he kept an apothecary store; died at Dover in 1807.

TIMOTHY FARRAR PRESTON, son of Dr. John and Rebecca (Farrar) Preston, was born at New Ipswich June 2, 1780. He had ten brothers and sisters, among them a twin brother. He was named for his uncle, Judge Timothy Farrar of the Supreme bench, who lived to his 102d year. Dr. Preston probably studied medicine with his father, practiced in various places, and came to Rochester in 1807. After a short stay he returned to New Ipswich, where he died Dec. 4, 1857.

JOHN PERKINS was a native of Jaffrey; studied medicine at Haverhill, Mass.; came to Rochester in 1807, and after eight years

returned to Jaffrey. He married Susanna Kelley of Methuen, Mass., and died in Slatersville, R. I., leaving a son, Roderick R. Perkins, M. D., and two daughters.

JAMES FARRINGTON 1st. (p. 345.)

ASA PERKINS, son of William, was born in Dover April 5, 1793; read medicine with Dr. Jabez Dow of Dover; began practice in Rochester in 1816; returned to Dover in 1818; relinquished practice in 1830 on account of poor health, and died in Dover May 3, 1850. He was a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and a member of the Strafford County Medical Society.

SAMUEL PRAY, JR., was born in Rochester March 4, 1799, and died there Aug. 18, 1874.

MOSES R. WARREN was born at Alton in 1804. While securing his education he had to struggle through hardships common to boys of New Hampshire farms. Attending medical lectures at Dartmouth and Bowdoin, he graduated at the latter in 1832, and soon after settled in practice at Middleton. In 1851 he removed to Wolfeborough, and after ten years came to Rochester, where he remained in active practice for the rest of his life. He was a member of the Strafford County Medical Society and maintained a lively interest in its meetings. "No man in his sphere of life had more or truer friends than Dr. Warren. He was a man of sterling worth and integrity, appreciated not only as a good physician, but as a society man interested in everything that would make the community better." Dr. Warren married Hannah Scates, a teacher of some note, and died in Rochester June 26, 1881, leaving two children, *Susan M.* and *John Sidney*. The latter graduated at Dartmouth College in 1862, also at Jefferson Medical College in 1866. He stands high in his profession in New York City, where he has regular hospital work, in addition to a good general practice.

JOSEPH HAVEN SMITH. (p. 379.)

CALVIN CUTTER, son of John and Mary (Bachelder) Cutter, was born in Jaffrey May 1, 1807; studied medicine with Dr. Nehemiah Cutter of Pepperell, Mass.; attended lectures at Bowdoin, Harvard, and Dartmouth Medical Colleges; received his degree from the latter in 1832, and immediately began practice in Rochester. The next year he went to New York University, where he became the private pupil of Dr. Valentine Mott. After practicing a few years at Nashua, he pursued his studies still further with Dr. McClellan of

Philadelphia. After a few years' practice in Dover, he began lecturing on physiology for about twelve years in all parts of the United States. In 1847 he published a text-book on physiology, which was extensively used in public schools in this and other countries. He became prominent in the Kansas struggle, emigrating thither with a coffin filled with rifles. In 1861 he became surgeon of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, and afterwards brigade surgeon of the Ninth Army Corps; was wounded at Bull Run and at Fredericksburg. "He was a man of enterprise and skill, who delighted in a life of well-doing." While at Nashua he became personally responsible for building a house of worship for the Baptist Church, of which he was a member, and was thereby reduced to poverty. He married, first, in 1834, Caroline, daughter of Nathan and Ruth (Waterman) Hall of Milford, a woman of "beautiful character," who died in 1842, aged thirty-three. He wrote a very remarkable epitaph, still to be seen in the old cemetery at Milford, stating that she was "murdered" by the church to which she belonged in Nashua. They had two children: *Eliza* died in infancy; *Caroline Eliza*, born July 29, 1842, died March 24, 1862, while accompanying her father on the Burnside expedition to North Carolina,—"young, talented, cultured, patriotic." Dr. Cutter married, second, Dec. 10, 1843, Eunice N., daughter of Chester and Eunice (Hadjkell) Powers of Warren, Mass., and had *John Clarence*, born July 10, 1851, a physician highly distinguished for his services to the Empire of Japan, receiving from the Mikado the "Fourth Order of the Rising Sun," and for his revised edition of his father's *Physiologies*; and *Walter Powers*, born April 28, 1857, died Aug. 1, 1871. He died at Warren, Mass., June 20, 1872.

THEODORE WELLS was a practicing physician in Rochester in 1832-33.

——— TURNER, a physician from Massachusetts, came to Rochester in 1832, and remained about a year.

ALFRED UPHAM. (p. 328.)

ALBERT GALLATIN UPHAM. (p. 328.)

TIMOTHY UPHAM. (p. 328.)

JOHN M. BERRY advertised in March, 1836, that he had *again* taken an office at Rochester with Dr. A. Upham. In the latter part of 1837 he was a dentist at Dover, and in January, 1838, advertised particular attention to spinal curvature, with use of machinery, etc.

ENOCH C. DOW was born in Wakefield in 1813; read medicine with Dr. Jeremiah F. Hall of Wolfeborough; attended seven courses of medical lectures at Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Philadelphia, and Harvard; came to Rochester in 1859; and was United States examining surgeon for Strafford county during the war. His second wife was Lucy Tebbets of Rochester. Dr. Dow was one of the old type of "family physicians" who by years of sympathetic practice in the same families, presiding over the advent of the younger generations, and the departure of the old, won his way into many hearts, and was the confidential friend of his employers. At his death, in 1876, many tears were shed, and his place was hard to fill.

PAUL AUGUSTINE STACKPOLE was born in Rochester Feb. 12, 1814; graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1842; settled in Dover; has been president of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and also of the Strafford District Medical Society; is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He was a delegate from the New Hampshire Medical Society to examine the graduating class of Dartmouth Medical School in 1858, and to deliver the address to the same; served on the Dover school board for several years; was also an editor of the "State Press," and a member of the New Hampshire Press Association. He married, July 9, 1845, Elizabeth Hills, of Haverhill, Mass.

JOHN W. PRAY, son of Dr. Samuel Pray (p. 440), was born in Rochester, August, 1814; studied medicine with his father; attended lectures at Dartmouth, and began practice at Barrington in 1840. In 1843 he returned to Rochester, where he was in partnership with his father for eleven years. He removed to Alexandria in 1861, but afterwards returned to East Rochester, where he died April, 1871. He married Lizzie, daughter of Stephen Mathes, and had four children.

JEREMIAH CAVERNO GARLAND, son of Nathaniel, was born at Strafford Sept. 23, 1814. Studied medicine with Drs. Kittredge of Newmarket, Haynes, Chadbourn, and Buck of Concord. Attended two courses of medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College and College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, graduating from the latter in 1844; commenced the practice of medicine at Rochester in August, 1844, and remained there over five years. Was at Nashua six and a half years; at Plymouth six years, and again in Nashua

since 1868; is a member of the Northern District and New Hampshire Medical Societies, having been president of the former society; has been examining surgeon for pensions, city physician of Nashua, assistant surgeon United States army, councilman, alderman, and member of board of health of Nashua. He married Harriet C. Woodman of Rochester, Dec. 5, 1849, and had five children: — *Celia Turner, Willard Parker, George Lincoln, Theodore Woodman, and Claudius Webster.*

RUFUS K. PEARL was born in Farmington Feb. 6, 1815; attended lectures at Bowdoin and Dartmouth, and studied medicine with Dr. Wright of Gilmanton. In 1840 he began practice at Rochester, but left his profession on account of ill health and went into trade in this village, where he died.

JEREMIAH HORNE, JR., was born in Rochester Jan. 29, 1816; read medicine with Dr. Richard Russell of Great Falls, and Dr. Winslow Lewis of Boston, Mass.; graduated from Bowdoin Medical College in 1840; began practice in Lowell, Mass.; removed to Dover in 1846, where he has been alderman, member of the State Legislature, and city physician for many years; is a member of the Massachusetts and the New Hampshire Medical Societies, and of the Strafford District Medical Society; is now at Melrose, Mass.

JASPER HAZEN YORK. (p. 402.)

RICHARD RUSSELL resided in Concord a short time prior to 1824; was in practice at Rochester about 1841–44, but spent most of his life in Wakefield and Great Falls, and died at the latter place May 22, 1855, aged about seventy.

ISAAC W. LOUGEE. (p. 406.)

HIRAM GOVE was the first homeopathic physician in Rochester, about 1846. He removed about 1862, and was afterwards in Salem, Lynn, and East Boston, Mass.

EBENEZER JENNESS followed Dr. Gove as the second homeopathic physician in Rochester. He went from here to Great Falls.

CHARLES TRAFTON came to Rochester from Newfield, Me., and after a short but successful practice died of diphtheria in 1877.

THOMAS J. SWEATT, of French ancestry, was born in that part of Gilmanton which is now Belmont, in 1819. He was remarkably studious as a boy, and grew up highly respected. Having fitted for college at Gilmanton Academy, he entered Dartmouth in 1840, where he remained two years. He studied medicine with Dr. Enos

Hoyt of Northfield, whose daughter he married, and commenced practice in Canterbury, but after a few years removed to Sandwich, where he became second to no man in his profession in Carroll county. He was a prominent Odd Fellow, a leader of the Free-Soil party in his section of the State, and in all respects a man of great influence. A man of strong faith in the gospel, his prayers accompanied his medicines, and he filled the pulpit of the Free Will Baptist Church at Effingham very creditably for six months. His home was the abode of peace and plenty, where people of culture and refinement delighted to spend an evening in congenial society. He was always dignified, though mirthful, and of a sanguine temperament, which made him a favorite with all classes. One morning bidding his usual good-by to his wife and little son, he went to visit a patient. He returned to look on the bloody form of his lovely boy, shot dead by a half-foolish street vagrant. From that sad hour a great change passed over him. His friends feared the loss of reason. He lost his hopeful, joyous nature, and became subject to fits of the deepest melancholy. Under this blow he began to indulge in drink, till the habit gained complete mastery over him, and he was never more than a wreck of his former self. His wife having died, he remarried, and came to Rochester in 1872. He at once secured a large practice, and ranked high in his profession. He died in Rochester Jan. 11, 1884, leaving a widow and several children.

ABNER HAM, son of Benjamin of Farmington, N. H., was born in 1821; graduated in 1844 from Bowdoin College; graduated in 1847 from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York; settled in practice in Rochester, where he was for a time in partnership with Dr. Farrington, 2d; removed to Dover in 1854, practicing there three or four years; moved to Cambridge, Mass., where he died in 1866. He was a member of the Strafford District Medical Society, and a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

JAMES FARRINGTON, 2D. (p. 346.)

EDWIN FOLSOM HURD, son of Joseph D., obtained his medical education in Boston, Mass., and settled in Gilmanton, where he died in 1856, "greatly lamented."

GEORGE O. SMITH, brother of Jacob D. Smith, was a physician at Gonic for a year or two about 1861; went West and died there.

JAMES E. LOTHROP. (p. 421.)

BETTON W. SARGENT was born at Thornton Jan. 3, 1827. His father, Jacob Sargent, was a prominent Democrat of much influence in that part of the State. Dr. Sargent's mother died when he was ten years of age, and his father soon after lost his property. Left mainly to his own exertions he obtained his education by persistent, self-denying industry. From the age of nineteen to twenty-three he pursued his studies at the academy in Franklin, at the same time studying medicine with Dr. Knight of that place. He attended lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, where he received his degree. Having settled in practice at Barnstead, he married, Sept. 16, 1852, Mary, daughter of Dr. James Farrington of Rochester. In 1854 he came to Rochester and practiced with his father-in-law about four years. In the early part of the war he was in St. Louis, Mo., where he enlisted in the Twentieth Missouri Regiment, and served with distinction as medical director on the staff of Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, with whom he was a special favorite. After the war he was for two years engaged in raising cotton in Mississippi. About 1866 he resumed his profession in Rochester, where he died July 21, 1880, having a high reputation for professional ability among his associates in the Strafford Medical Society, of which he was for a time president.

WILLIAM H. PAGE, son of Benjamin and Huldah, was born in Rochester May 28, 1827, attended Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated at Harvard Medical School in 1853. After a year's hospital experience in Boston, he spent several years in medical studies abroad. He was a volunteer surgeon in the War of the Rebellion, and was taken prisoner. After the war he returned to Boston, where he was for a time city physician. In 1881 he went to Los Vegas, N. M., for his health, where he was president of the New Mexico Medical Society. His health still failing, he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., in 1885, where he died August 22, 1888, leaving five children. His wife was Nancy Jenkins of Boston, who died in 1869. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and of nearly every medical and scientific society in Boston.

DAVID FOSS practiced homeopathy at Gonic about two years, removing to Newburyport, Mass., in the summer of 1866.

JAMES BONAPARTE FARRINGTON, son of Dr. James Farrington,

the elder (p. 345), was born at Rochester, in 1831; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1854, and from Rush Medical College at Chicago in 1862; enlisted as a private in a Wisconsin regiment, and afterwards served as assistant surgeon. He practiced medicine at Jefferson, Wis., and Santa Rita, Cal., where he died March 23, 1883.

S. E. Root was born at Royalston, Vt., Oct. 1, 1834; graduated at Hillsdale College, Mich., where he received the degree of A. M., in 1872; was in the army of the Cumberland a year and a half at the close of the war; graduated from the Medical College at Burlington, Vt., in 1875; studied for a time at Harvard; settled in practice at Saccarappa, Me., in 1876; removed to Lewiston, Me., in 1880, and to Rochester in 1885.

HENRY RUST PARKER, son of John Tappan Parker, was born at Wolfeborough Jan. 24, 1836; studied with Dr. Pattee of Manchester and Dr. King of Wolfeborough; graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1865; practiced in Wolfeborough several years, and came from there to Rochester in April, 1880, where he was in partnership with Dr. Farrington for about a year, when he removed to Dover; is a member of the Strafford County Medical Society; married in 1866 Ella M. Thompson, and has several children.

ARTHUR C. NEWELL, son of William H., was born at Barnstead in 1839; entered Dartmouth College in 1860, where he remained two years; studied medicine with Dr. John Wheeler of Barnstead, and attended lectures at Hanover. He enlisted as a private in the Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment; was employed principally on detached service in the medical department for two years, when he was appointed medical cadet in the regular army; was assistant surgeon in the Eighteenth Ohio Regiment for about a year, during which time he attended medical lectures at Cincinnati; was afterwards post surgeon at headquarters of the department of Georgia and Florida. Having been with the army about four years, and his health being somewhat impaired, he settled in practice at Gonic in September, 1866, married Jennie Hayes of that place, and removed to Farmington in July, 1869; went West and died there.

CHARLES BLAZO was born in Parsonsfield, Me., August 3, 1842; attended lectures at Dartmouth, Long Island, and Bowdoin Medical College, where he graduated in 1871; settled in practice at East Rochester; removed to Rochester Village in 1882; was representative to the Legislature in 1877-78-79.

ALONZO STUART WALLACE, son of David, Jr., and Margaret, was born at Bristol, Me., Feb. 17, 1847; commenced the study of medicine in 1870, with Dr. S. H. Durgin and Prof. C. P. Frost; attended two courses of medical lectures at Bowdoin and Dartmouth Medical Colleges, graduating from the latter June 24, 1874; commenced the practice of medicine in the Northampton Lunatic Asylum in 1874, remaining six months; he was then appointed assistant port physician of Boston, and in September, 1875, port physician, retaining that position until April, 1879, when he entered into private practice in Brookline, N. H.; removed to Rochester in 1888; is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the Congregational Church. He married Mary F. Maynard of Lowell, Mass., Nov. 2, 1876, and has three children: — *Arthur Lowell*, *Edith Maynard*, and *Edna June*.

FRANK PIERCE VIRGIN was born at Rumford, Me., Oct. 15, 1850; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1875; received medical degree from Detroit Medical College; settled in practice at Rochester in 1877; removed to Weymouth, Mass., in 1888; married Carrie Caverly, and has *Harry L.* and *Charles Lester*.

EUGENE FRENCH GAGE, son of Thomas U., was born at Bedford, Dec. 15, 1850; studied with Dr. Currier of Nashua; attended lectures at Bowdoin and Dartmouth Medical Colleges, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City; settled in practice at Rochester, and died in Nashua, March 20, 1885.

JOHN SHERMAN DANIELS, son of Albert H., was born at Barrington, Oct. 12, 1851; studied medicine with Dr. George W. Jenks of Woodstock, R. I.; attended medical lectures at Harvard and Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he graduated June 25, 1875; settled in practice at Barrington, where he was superintendent of schools and representative to the Legislature; removed to Rochester in 1885; is a member of the Strafford District Medical Society, an officer in Humane Lodge and Temple Chapter, F. & A. M.; was the first Sachem of Runnaawitt Tribe of Red Men, and is Great Senior Sagamore of the Great Council of New Hampshire.

FRANK EUGENE WHITNEY, son of Nathan, was born at Westminister, Mass., June 9, 1853; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1878; studied medicine with Dr. I. G. Anthoine of Antrim; at-

tended one course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and two at the University of New York, where he graduated in March, 1881; settled in practice at Rochester, where he has been town physician four years. He is a Chapter Mason, and member of the Congregational Church. Married Grace M. Chase Nov. 27, 1883.

EDWIN THOMAS HUBBARD, son of Thomas L., was born at Hiram, Me., Jan. 13, 1854; studied medicine with Drs. W. H. Smith and B. B. Foster; attended four courses of medical lectures at the University of Michigan; graduated from Dartmouth Medical College Oct. 30, 1877; commenced the practice of medicine January 17, 1878, at Madison, N. H., remaining there six months; practiced in Tamworth, N. H., eighteen months, then returned to Madison, but soon after located in Rochester. In 1886 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Health to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Carl H. Horsch.

STEPHEN YOUNG was born in Strafford Oct. 22, 1854; entered Dartmouth College in 1875; entered Medical department in 1877; studied medicine with Drs. Sargent and Gage; after two courses of lectures at Dartmouth entered Long Island College Hospital and received degree there in June, 1881; settled in practice at East Rochester; is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society. He married March 1, 1882, Fannie F. Stoddard.

HERBERT YOUNG, son of John F., was born in Rochester; graduated from Bates College in 1876; is a practicing physician in Amesbury, Massachusetts.

FRED GUSTAVUS COFFIN, son of William P., was born at Deering, Me., Nov. 3, 1855; studied medicine with Dr. Charles A. Cochran; graduated from the Medical Department of Boston University March 6, 1878; practiced two years at West Waterville, Me.; removed to Gonic in 1880, and to Great Falls in 1882.

FREDERICK E. WILCOX, son of Chester P., was born at Pomfret, Conn., May 11, 1860; graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital March 1, 1884; married March 26, 1884, Etta M. Kelley of Putnam, Conn., and located at once in Rochester, where he remained till November, 1888.

STEPHEN W. FORD, son of Stephen, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 19, 1864; graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1888; began practice in company with Dr. Wallace January 1, 1889.

ROBERT V. SWEET was born at Port Byron, N. Y., April 25, 1865; graduated from Cornell University in 1885; was principal of Rose High School for one year; graduated from New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1888; settled in partnership with Dr. Wilcox, who left him the practice in November, 1888.

LA WYERS.*

JOSEPH CLARK, son of Simeon and Lydia (Mosely) Clark, was born at Columbia, Conn., March 9, 1759; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1785; studied law with John Sullivan, Esq., of Durham; began practice at Rochester in 1788; returned to his native town about 1813, and afterwards removed to East Hartford, Conn., where he died Dec. 21, 1828. He married Anna H. Burleigh of Newmarket, and left daughters. He served in the Revolution, was taken prisoner and carried to Halifax and to England. He delivered a Fourth of July oration at Rochester in 1794, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1798 and 1801.

THOMAS BANCROFT, son of Dea. Nathaniel and Mary (Taylor) Bancroft, was born at Lynnfield, Mass., Nov. 14, 1765; graduated at Harvard College 1788; began practice at Rochester about 1794; after a year or two removed to Salem, Mass., where he was master of a grammar school; was afterwards clerk of court, then supercargo on ship Hercules. He married Elizabeth Ives of Beverly, Mass., and died at Canton, China, Nov. 15, 1807, leaving two children.

MOSES LEAVITT NEAL, son of John, was born at Hampton in 1767; entered Dartmouth College at the age of fourteen, and after two years went to Harvard, where he graduated 1785; studied law with John Prentiss, Esq., of Londonderry; was admitted to the bar in 1793; practiced at Londonderry about three years; removed to Rochester about 1796, and to Dover in 1806. He was clerk of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1809, and was re-elected seventeen times; was register of deeds in Strafford county from 1816 till his death. He married, first, Ruth, the daughter of John Prentiss, about 1793, and, second, Sarah Furbush about 1820, and died Nov. 25, 1829, leaving a large family of children. He was a man of pleasing manners, a

* The material for these sketches has been mostly furnished by Henry Kimball, Esq.

finished scholar, rather unobtrusive and easy-going, but firm to his principles and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

JOSEPH TILTON was born at East Kingston August, 1774; graduated at Harvard College 1797; studied law with Hon. Jeremiah Smith of Exeter; commenced practice at Wakefield soon after 1800; removed to Rochester about 1805; in 1809 returned to Exeter, which town he represented in the Legislature from 1815 to 1823. He married a daughter of Col. Samuel Folsom of Exeter, and died March 28, 1856, leaving no family. "A good office lawyer, of good judgment."

JOHN PARKER HALE, son of Samuel, was born at Portsmouth Feb. 19, 1775. With only a common school education he studied law with his kinsman, John Hale, Esq., and was admitted to the bar 1796 or 1797. After practicing a year or two in Portsmouth and a short time in Barrington, he came to Rochester about 1801. He married Lydia Clarkson, only child of William O'Brien of Machias, Me., and died at Rochester Oct. 15, 1819, leaving thirteen children, among whom was the Hon. John P. Hale of Dover (p. 381). Mr. Hale was short, thick, with ruddy countenance, quick of apprehension, affable in manners, and popular with his townsmen.

RICHARD KIMBALL, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Horne) Kimball, was born at North Berwick, Me., March 1, 1798; fitted at Phillips Exeter Academy and entered Harvard College, but without completing the academic course there, began the study of law with Hon. Asa Freeman of Dover in 1824. After attending the law schools of Cambridge and Northampton, he was admitted to Strafford County Bar in February, 1829, and settled in practice at Great Falls. In 1836 he removed to Rochester, where, after being for a short time agent of the Mechanics' Manufacturing Company, he resumed the practice of law. In 1848 he removed to Dover, where he added farming to his legal pursuits, retiring from business about 1874. He was elected representative from Somersworth in 1833, but did not take his seat, probably because it was decided that the town was not entitled to a second representative. He represented Rochester in the Legislatures of 1846 and 1847. He was judge of the police court in Dover from 1857 to 1868. He was the first editor of the "Enquirer" for four months in 1828, and was for many years a member of the Dover school board. He

married, first, Oct. 4, 1832, Margaret Jane Pendexter of Dover; second, November, 1843, Elizabeth Hale of Rochester; third, Nov. 23, 1846, Elizabeth White Hale of Portland, Me., and died at Dover, March 2, 1881, leaving five children.

Mr. Kimball was a thorough student, a conscientious and earnest seeker after truth. He was a social, companionable man, of strong attachments; a reverent Christian believer, and an untiring student of the Bible.

WILLIAM GORDON WEBSTER, son of William and Sarah (Gordon) Webster, was born at Plymouth Aug. 20, 1800; graduated at Dartmouth College 1822; read law with Samuel Fletcher of Concord; settled in practice at Rochester in 1827; removed to New Hampton about 1830, and afterwards to East Concord. He married June 8, 1829, Susan, daughter of Stephen Ambrose of Concord, and died at Plymouth June 14, 1839.

JOHN HARVEY SMITH, son of John and Betsey Smith, was born at Rochester about 1802; after a common school education read law with Judge Jeremiah H. Woodman of Rochester, and Hon. James Bartlett of Dover. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1824; commenced practice at Center Harbor; soon went to Conway; from there returned to Rochester about 1827; and in 1837 removed to Dover. He represented Rochester in the Legislatures of 1832-34; was clerk of court for Strafford county from 1841 till his death. He died unmarried, having been killed in a railroad accident at Meredith Bridge, Oct. 7, 1852. "He was a man of noble and generous heart, incapable of a mean or dishonorable action."

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS KIMBALL, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Horne) Kimball, was born at Shapleigh, Me., Sept. 12, 1813; educated at Exeter Academy mainly by his own exertions; studied law with his brother, Hon. Increase S. Kimball of Lebanon, Me., and Hon. Daniel M. Christie of Dover; was admitted to the York County Bar September, 1839; began practice at Milton Mills; removed to Sandwich in 1842, and to Rochester in 1847, where he still resides; sold his practice to C. K. Sanborn in 1854, and has since been engaged in farming, occasionally teaching the village school; served eighteen years as superintending school committee. He married Oct. 24, 1841, Nancy H. Nutter, and has had three children: — *John W.*, *Elizabeth H.* died unmarried, and *Mary E.*, now

Mrs. John F. Springfield, who graduated from the academical course of Boston University in 1879.

CYRUS K. SANBORN was born at Brookfield, Mass., in 1818; after a common school education he studied law with Josiah H. Hobbs; graduated from the Cambridge Law School; was bank commissioner in 1860-61; representative to the Legislature in 1867-68; was director and president of Rochester Savings Bank, and colonel in the militia. In 1851 he married Sarah, daughter of Josiah H. Hobbs, who died leaving three children. In 1881 he married the widow of Dr. Sargent (p. 446), and died at Rochester Oct. 11, 1886. He was a kind friend and neighbor, always public-spirited and ready to sacrifice time and money to further the interests of the town. He joined the Congregational Church a short time before his death.

SANBORN BLAKE CARTER, son of Daniel and Betsey Brown (Blake) Carter, was born in Rochester Feb. 20, 1819; after attending the academy at Alfred, Me., he read law with Hon. John T. Paine of Sanford, Me., and Hon. Charles W. Woodman of Dover; was admitted to York County Bar May, 1841; and settled in practice at Ossipee. He was a prominent man, and highly esteemed, as is shown by the positions he held. He represented Ossipee in the Legislature in 1850-51-69-70; was delegate to the Constitutional Conventions of 1850 and 1876; was solicitor for Carroll county from 1846 to 1851; register of probate from 1851 to 1856; register of deeds from 1873 till his death; county school commissioner from 1850 to 1854; was town clerk for several years; was moderator of town meetings for twelve or fifteen years; was postmaster eight or twelve years. He died at Ossipee July 8, 1881, and was buried under Masonic honors. His practice was extensive, especially before the probate court, and as solicitor of pensions and bounty claims. He was one of five who established the Episcopal Church at Dover.

HENRY TROWBRIDGE WISWELL, son of Thomas and Sarah (Trowbridge) Wiswell, was born at Exeter April 26, 1820; graduated at Yale College in 1847; studied law with Hon. Daniel M. Christie; was admitted to the bar January, 1850; began practice in Rochester with William A. Kimball; after about nine months he removed to Dover, where he was city clerk from 1856 to 1864, and city solicitor from 1857 to 1862. He then removed to Wash-

ington, D. C., as paymaster's clerk, where he has since resided. He married, first, Nov. 28, 1850, Lucretia Perkins of Dover, who died leaving a son; second, Mrs. Elizabeth Garland (Ayer) Clapp of Washington, who has two daughters.

DANIEL JACOB PARSONS, son of Josiah and Judith (Badger) Parsons, was born at Gilmanton April 15, 1821; after attending Gilmanton Academy he read law with Hon. Ira H. Eastman of that place; was admitted to the bar about 1842; commenced practice in Rochester the next year; has served the town many years on the school board, and as representative to the Legislature in 1850; married, 1852, Ella Greenfield of Rochester. Since August, 1887, he has been disabled by paralysis.

ELIJAH MARTIN HUSSEY, son of Col. Jonathan, was born at Rochester in 1826; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1852; was principal of Lebanon Academy, Me.; was a lawyer in New York City, where he died January, 1887; married Fannie Woodward of Hanover.

JOSEPH HILLIARD WORCESTER, son of Isaac and Julia (Hilliard) Worcester, was born at Milton Dec. 31, 1830; fitted at Pembroke Academy, and entered the class of '54 in Brown University, but left on account of ill health in the middle of his Senior year. After teaching several years he began studying law with C. K. Sanborn in 1861; was admitted to Strafford County Bar in 1864; commenced practice at once in Rochester, and in 1871 formed a partnership with C. B. Gafney, Esq., which still has a successful and extensive business. Mr. Worcester was for ten years a member of the school board; judge of the Rochester police court from March, 1869, to May, 1875; town clerk in 1865 and 1866; and for some ten months postmaster, commencing April, 1867. "No better-read lawyer practices at Strafford Bar."

KINGMAN FOGG PAGE, son of Benjamin and Huldah, was born at Rochester Oct. 10, 1831; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1853; read law with Caleb Cushing, in Washington, D. C.; was appointed solicitor in the department of the interior by President Pierce. After 1869 he went to New York, where he became a prominent member of the "County Democracy." He married Grace Marshall of Washington, D. C., and died in New York April 22, 1885.

GEORGE LAFAYETTE HAYES, son of Watson and Joanna (Winkley) Hayes, was born in Barnstead Dec. 5, 1831; came with his parents

to Rochester when he was about three years old; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1851; was private tutor in the family of Hon. James F. Robinson at Georgetown, Ky.; then professor of mathematics in Russellville, Ky., where he also read law, and was admitted to the bar a few weeks before his death, which occurred July 23, 1854. He was a fine scholar, of excellent character, beloved by all who knew him.

HIRAM MOORE SANBORN, son of Solomon and Lepha Sanborn, was born in Tamworth April 11, 1833. He managed to secure an education by working on the farm summers and teaching winters, and entered Dartmouth College in the class of 1859, but did not graduate. After leaving college he taught the High School in Rochester, studying law at the same time in the office of C. K. Sanborn. Having nearly finished his law studies he taught school one year at Hoboken, N. Y. He then accepted the principalship of a grammar school in New York City at a salary of three thousand dollars, and retained the position till his death. He meanwhile continued his law studies, graduating from Columbia Law School about 1873. His residence was in Jersey City, where he was a member of the board of education. He was a devoted and successful teacher, securing thorough discipline by moral rather than physical force. He died at Tamworth Aug. 8, 1877, leaving one son, J. L. Sanborn, M. D., of New Marlboro', Mass.

HENRY KIMBALL, son of Daniel Smith and Lovey (Wilson) Kimball, was born at Shapleigh, Me., Dec. 14, 1833; graduated at Bowdoin College 1863; studied law with Hon. Increase S. Kimball of Sanford, Me.; was admitted to York County Bar June, 1866; has been in practice at Rochester since 1869; has been connected with the supervision of the public schools of Rochester for more than fifteen years. (pp. 169, 170.)

CHARLES BENJAMIN GAFNEY, son of John and Sarah (Abbott) Gafney, was born at Ossipee Sept. 17, 1843. His parents died when he was but four years of age, but by the advice and assistance of his guardian, Sanborn B. Carter, Esq., of Ossipee, he obtained his education at the academies at Sandwich, and at Lebanon, Me. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion Sept. 27, 1862; was promoted from second to first Lieutenant June 1, 1863; was wounded severely at Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864; promoted to

Captain May 30, 1865; served as aid to Generals Ripley, McCullom, and Roulston, and was mustered out at close of war.

He read law with his guardian and Hon. Charles W. Woodman of Dover, and graduated in 1868 from the Law School at Columbia College, Washington, D. C., where he was clerk to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs for eight years. He was a special friend of Hon. J. H. Ela, and came to Rochester in 1871, forming a partnership with Joseph H. Worcester, Esq., and has since been actively engaged in his profession. He married, first, Mary Ellen Grant of Ossipee, and, second, Ida A. Peavey of Farmington.

NOAH TEBBETS, son of Noah and Mary Esther (Woodman) Tebbets (p. 352), was born at Rochester Sept. 11, 1844. After leaving the public schools of Rochester he attended the seminary at Tilton; read law at the Harvard Law School, and with Hon. George C. Peavey of Strafford, and Hon. Charles W. Woodman of Dover; was admitted to the bar in 1867, and began practice at Rochester; removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1871, where he has an extensive practice. He married Oct. 27, 1869, Emeline F. Whipple, daughter of Orrin and Emeline Whipple, a direct descendant of the celebrated Governor Winslow.

In 1870 Mr. Tebbets was appointed Bank Commissioner of the State of New Hampshire, and was a member of the Republican State Committee for three years. He was Master of Humane Lodge, F. & A. M., at Rochester in 1871. For his military record see p. 231.

GEORGE EDWARD COCHRANE, son of Alfred E. and Clarinda (Parker) Cochrane, was born in New Boston March 30, 1846; after attending the New London Academy, he read law with Cross & Burnham at Manchester; was admitted to the bar September, 1876; practiced at Farmington from 1877 to 1882, since which he has been in successful practice at Rochester. He served on the school board in New Boston and in Farmington; represented New Boston in the Legislatures of 1875 and 1876, and Farmington in 1881, when he was his party's candidate for speaker; was a candidate for State senator in 1882. He married Dec. 29, 1880, Ella L., daughter of William Hayes of Farmington.

CHARLES SUMNER ELA, son of Hon. J. H. and Abigail Ela, was born at Rochester May 2, 1853; obtained his education in the

public schools of Rochester: read law with Worcester & Gafney; was admitted to the bar in 1875: practiced in Rochester till 1882; was judge of Rochester police court from 1876 till his death in Denver, Col., Oct. 21, 1883. He was a young man of much promise (p. 410).

FREMONT GOODWIN, son of Josiah and Love C. Goodwin, was born at Alton May 19, 1856: after a common school education he studied law with Col. Thomas Cogswell of Gilmanton; was admitted to the bar March, 1883; practiced in Rochester till June, 1887, and has since been in the lumber business. He married, Oct. 8, 1884, Bertie E. Trask of Milton.

SAMUEL DEMERRITT FELKER, son of William H. and Deborah A. (Demerritt) Felker, was born at Rochester April 16, 1859; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1882; read law with Hon. Joshua G. Hall of Dover; graduated from Boston University Law School, 1887; admitted to bar same year in New Hampshire and in Massachusetts; delegate from Rochester to the Constitutional Convention of 1889.

EDWARD FORD was the son of John and Johannah (Broderick) Ford: studied law with Fred S. Hutchins of Exeter: admitted to the bar at Concord March, 1886; practiced a few months in Rochester, also in Exeter, and is now engaged in law and insurance business in Chicago, Ill.

ELMER JOSEPH SMART, son of John and Amanda M. (Jackson) Smart, was born at Freedom Sept. 4, 1862: after graduating from the Newmarket High School, he studied law with Hon. Albert G. Ambrose of Augusta, Me., and with Worcester & Gafney: was admitted to the bar July, 1887: has since practiced successfully in Rochester: was two years on the school board at Freedom, and was chosen town clerk at Rochester in 1888: taught thirty-three terms of common and high schools with great success. He married, Aug. 28, 1885, Gertie M. Heath of Conway.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

JOSEPH CLARK, Dartmouth, 1785 (p. 450).

MOSES L. NEAL, Harvard, 1785 (p. 450).

THOMAS BANCROFT, Harvard, 1788 (p. 450).

JOSEPH TILTON, Harvard, 1797 (p. 451).

JACOB MAINE, Harvard, 1800 (p. 440).

FRANKLIN McDUFFEE, third son of Capt. John and Abigail (Torr) McDuffee, was born at Rochester Feb. 21, 1809. His early years gave tokens of superior talents, and hopes of an eminent future. From the war stories of his great-uncle, Colonel McDuffee (p. 117), he early imbibed a spirit of military patriotism, and after studious preparation eagerly sought an appointment in the military academy at West Point. The first year he was the twenty-sixth in scholarship in a class of seventy, and forty-ninth in conduct in a list of two hundred and nine. The last year he stood eleventh in scholarship in a class of forty-nine, and thirty-second in conduct in a list of two hundred and eleven. He graduated in June, 1832, and was commissioned Lieutenant of Artillery. He was just about returning home after an absence of two years, when he volunteered to join an expedition under General Scott to defend the Western frontier against the Indians. He reached Fort Chicago, where he died of cholera July 15, 1832. A friend wrote:—"I have never marked the development of such estimable qualities in one so young. His life, short as it was, was filled with noble actions, and his personal courage was above all suspicion. He combined in a high degree the excellences of the warrior with the amiable qualities of the most ardent lover of peace. Had he been permitted to live he would have been an ornament to his country, and have encircled his head with the laurels of fame."

DAVID BARKER, JR., Harvard, 1815 (p. 350).

JONATHAN P. CUSHING, Dartmouth, 1817 (p. 347).

THOMAS C. UPHAM, Dartmouth, 1818 (p. 324).

NATHANIEL G. UPHAM, Dartmouth, 1820 (p. 328).

NOAH TEBBETS, Bowdoin, 1822 (p. 456).

WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, Dartmouth, 1822 (p. 452).

JOHN P. HALE, Bowdoin, 1827 (p. 381).

CHARLES W. WOODMAN, Dartmouth, 1829 (p. 333).

GEORGE W. DAME, Hampden Sidney, 1829 (p. 437).

THEODORE C. WOODMAN, Dartmouth, 1835 (p. 334).

JARVIS McDUFFEE was a poor boy who with some assistance managed to graduate at Yale College in 1836. He was appointed teacher of mathematics on United States frigate *Brandywine*, and, after a three years' cruise, returned and settled in Exeter.

JOHN H. TWOMBLY, Wesleyan, 1843 (p. 437).

THEODORE TEBBETS, Harvard, 1851 (p. 354).

GEORGE L. HAYES, Bowdoin, 1851 (p. 454).

ELIJAH M. HUSSEY, Dartmouth, 1852 (p. 454).

FRANKLIN McDUFFEE, Dartmouth, 1853 (p. 373).

KINGMAN F. PAGE, Bowdoin, 1853 (p. 454).

JAMES B. FARRINGTON, Bowdoin, 1854 (p. 446).

S. E. ROOT, Hillsdale, about 1857 (p. 447).

JOHN SIDNEY WARREN, Dartmouth, 1862 (p. 441).

HENRY KIMBALL, Bowdoin, 1863 (p. 455).

CHARLES EDWARD LANE, son of Winthrop, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1866, a short time before his father removed from Brentwood to Rochester. He was a teacher in Rochester and elsewhere for several years; was for some time superintendent of public schools in St. Louis, Mo.; is now general manager in that city for D. Appleton & Co.

JOHN HENRY WARDWELL, Dartmouth, 1870 (pp. 175, 232).

GEORGE S. WENTWORTH, Wesleyan, 1871 (p. 438).

FRANK P. VIRGIN, Bowdoin, 1875 (p. 448).

HERBERT YOUNG, Bates, 1876 (p. 449).

ALBERT WALLACE, son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Greenfield) Wallace, was born at Rochester June 6, 1854; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1877; is in business with his father at Rochester; married Rosalie K. Burr, who died Sept. 23, 1888, leaving an infant son.

SUMNER WALLACE, brother of the preceding, was born at Rochester March 7, 1856; graduated with his brother, with whom he is in business; married Hattie L. Curtis of Farmington.

FRANK EUGENE WHITNEY, Dartmouth, 1878 (p. 448).

WALTER SIDNEY MEADER, son of Levi, graduated from Brown University in 1880; is principal and teacher of mathematics in Friends' School at Providence, R. I.

R. V. SWEET, Cornell, 1880 (p. 450).

SAMUEL D. FELKER, Dartmouth, 1882 (p. 457).

HENRY WILSON FELKER, brother of the preceding, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1883.

CHARLES SHERMAN FELKER, brother of the preceding, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1884.

JOHN F. SPRINGFIELD, son of George W., graduated from Dartmouth College in 1884, and from the Thayer School of Civil Engineering in 1886; is a civil engineer at Portsmouth; married Mary Emily Kimball (p. 452).

WALTER STEPHEN SCRUTON, son of Stephen, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1887; is principal of the high school at Hillsborough Bridge.

SYDNEY E. JUNKINS, son of Edwin, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1887; is principal of high school at Newport; married Harriette, daughter of Dr. William Page.

FOREST LINCOLN KEAY, son of Frank, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1888.

WILLIAM WHEELER LOUGEE, son of Dr. I. W. (p. 444), graduated from Dartmouth College in 1888; is managing editor of the "Rochester Courier."

FRED ALLEN WALKER, son of James, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1888.

JOHN R. McDUFFEE, Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College, 1857 (p. 377).

GEORGE BYRON LANE, son of Winthrop, graduated from the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College in 1867; was a teacher and superintendent of schools in St. Louis, Mo.; is now State superintendent of schools in Nebraska. While in college served nine months in the Thirteenth New Hampshire Regiment.

JOHN B. HODGDON, son of George W., graduated from the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College in 1885; is civil engineer at Big Stone Gap, Va.

GEORGE ALBERT SANBORN, son of Nathan, graduated from the Agricultural College at Hanover in 1887.

Nelson Edwin Baker Morrill, son of Jedidiah, is in class of '89 at Dartmouth College.

Herbert Davis, son of Rev. J. B., is in class of '90 at Bates College.

Willis McDuffee (p. 374), is in class of '90 at Dartmouth College.

George Sherman Mills, son of Rev. George A., is in class of '90 at Dartmouth College.

Edson J. Gould, son of William and Susan E. Gould, is in class of '91 at Harvard University; studied several years at Tilton Seminary, and has already preached considerable in the M. E. churches.

John Abbott, son of J. J. and Mary (Hall) Abbott, is in class of '91 at Dartmouth College.

William Wright, son of Wylie, is in class of '91 at Dartmouth College.

F. L. Pugsley, son of Frank, is in class of '91 at Bates College.

Everett Pugsley, brother of preceding, is in class of '91 at Bowdoin College.

Wilbur L. Duntley, son of J. Leighton and Augusta (Kimball) Duntley, is in class of '92 at Dartmouth College.

Alex D. Salinger, son of Isidor and Ida (Feineman) Salinger, is in class of '92 at Dartmouth College.

Leon Elmonte Scruton, son of Stephen, is in class of '90 of the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College.

Ephraim H. White, son of Samuel, was born in Topsham, Vt., and came to Rochester about 1836. By alternating labor with study he fitted at Exeter, and entered Williams College in the Sophomore year of the class of 1848, and died there Nov. 20, 1846, aged twenty-six years.

Joseph H. Worcester was in class of '54, Brown (p. 454).

Hiram Moore Sanborn was in class of '59, Dartmouth (p. 455).

John Harrison Roberts, son of Love, was in class of '63 at Bowdoin (p. 228).

John Greenfield was one year at Dartmouth College in class of '72 (p. 420).

Herbert Clarence Swasey, son of Joseph P., entered Dartmouth College in class of '79 and remained one year; is in the jewelry business in Boston, Mass.

William Page Hastings, son of William N. and Mary (Page) Hastings, was about two years in the class of '87 at Dartmouth College; was a printer; died at Rochester July 22, 1888.

Benn Abbott, son of J. J. and Mary (Hall) Abbott, was born March 5, 1867; entered Dartmouth College in class of '89; died at Rochester April 9, 1888. He was a young man of unusual promise whose death was much lamented.

Charles Henry Evans, son of Solomon, was two years in class of '74 of the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College; resides in California.

John Edgar McDuffee (p. 373) was two years in class of '83 of the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College.

John Frank Sleeper, son of Wesley, was two years in class of '88 of the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College; is on a ranch in Colorado.

CHAPTER XV.

BUSINESS OF ROCHESTER.

“Freedom, hand in hand with Labor,
Walketh strong and brave.”

NEXT to religion and education, the most important part of the history of any people is their industry. Nor can there be any true religion without diligence in business; nor can children be properly educated without labor. Religion, education, and industry form a trinity of light and power bringing character, happiness, and prosperity wherever they abide. The three must go together or they all perish. For without the other two, religion becomes superstition, education is reduced to a cipher, and industry turns to drudgery. Together they bring to any people unceasing progress in all that exalts or blesses humanity. Having already presented the religious and educational history of Rochester we come to speak more particularly of its industries.

As “the king himself is served by the field,” agriculture lies at the foundation of all industries. So, like other New Hampshire towns, Rochester was at first almost entirely a farming community. And though this industry has lost its relative importance, it has by no means become obsolete. The number of acres of improved land is not far from twenty thousand. Combining the United States census with the tax list, and taking the larger number in each case, the farm products for the year 1850 were as follows:—328 horses, 2,098 neat cattle, 1,491 sheep, 586 hogs, 123 bushels of wheat, 303 of barley, 757 of rye, 3,086 of oats, 13,789 of Indian corn, 661 of beans and pease, 31,652 of potatoes, 4,335 tons of hay, 2,700 pounds of hops, 49,591 of butter, 21,860 of cheese, 4,359 of wool, and 385 of beeswax and honey. The State report for 1876 gives 421 bushels of wheat, 330 of barley, 55 of rye, 776 of oats, 7,959 of Indian corn, 533 of beans and pease, 44,371 of potatoes, 3,192 tons of hay, 13,581 pounds

of butter, and 161,092 quarts of milk. In 1881 are reported 646 horses, 1,423 neat cattle, and 522 sheep. In 1888 there were 1,400 pounds of wool, and 171,550 quarts of milk. These figures evidently suggest the gradual decay of the farming interest. The bleak hill-sides and stony soil of New England cannot successfully compete with the fertile prairies of the West. The increasing number of horses and the diminishing quantity of butter, point to village growth demanding more teams and a larger supply of milk.

Other industries sprang up as the growing necessities of the people required. At first they supplied their own wants with many things now produced only by special trades. Thus farmers often did their own carpenter work, and had sets of cooper's or shoemaker's tools, and not unfrequently tan-yards of their own, besides making nearly all their own clothing. (Chap. VIII.) Almost every kind of industry has been here represented at some time, and it is now impossible to even approximate a complete record of the persons by whom, and the places where, the various business of Rochester has been carried on. Only a desultory sketch can be presented. It would be difficult to trace the history of any kind of business through all its changes from its beginning to the present time. With brief allusions to the past, and an outline sketch, or condensed summary of the present, the aim of this chapter will be to give some impression, though necessarily inadequate, of the gradual evolution of the business of Rochester.

A previous chapter has already presented a statement of the business soon after the Revolution. Some idea of the business twenty years later can be gathered from the tax-list of 1806. The whole amount of "Stock in Trade" for that year was:—Nathaniel Upham, \$1,500; Joseph Hanson, and Jonas C. March, \$1,300 each; David Barker, and Jabez Dame, \$500 each; Andrew Pierce, and Haines & Ela, \$300 each; Edward S. Moulton, \$200; and Joseph Sherburne, \$50; making in all, \$5,950. Six tanneries were taxed, the three highest of which were Moses Hale's at \$650, Simon Torr's at \$200, and Anthony Whitehouse's at \$50. Norway Plains upper saw-mill was taxed for \$2,400; and McDuffee & Dame's fulling mill, Haven & Smith's grist mill, and Downing & Tebbets's grist mill, \$200 each. Capt. John Odiorne was taxed as a saddler, and William Pigeon as a tobacconist.

This amount of business seems very small and the figures insignificant in presence of the immense sums now invested in trade and manufactures. But they were not small in those days. Nor were these men less enterprising than the traders and manufacturers of to-day. They were the shrewd, energetic, successful men of their time.

Coming down to 1820, we have a sketch of the west side of the street, written by Jeremiah Hall Woodman (p. 334), a short time before his death in 1888, from which we take the following items: On the corner of Main street and the Parade, was a store connected with the house, both two stories in height, belonging to William Hurd. Next on the north was the blacksmith's shop and dwelling of Samuel Demeritt, then the two-story house of Hatevil Knight. Not far from Mr. Knight's was the two-story tailor shop and house of John Roberts. A large vacant lot, on which the academy was afterwards built, was between this and the one-story house of Simon Ross, in close proximity to which was the residence of John Smith, the blacksmith. This was the home of Professor Upham during his pastorate here (p. 240). Next came the two-story brick cabinet-shop of Charles Dennett, with a yard between it and his house, which was also two stories in height and painted white, as were nearly all Rochester houses at that period. On the next lot was a one-story, unpainted house occupied by Paul Harford and his two daughters, Abigail and Charlotte (p. 129). Next stood the village schoolhouse, a long, low, one-story, unpainted building, with a small belfry, and bell of corresponding size, on the middle (p. 165). A vacant lot, soon after built upon by Joseph Warren, led to J. H. Woodman's, now the Mansion House (p. 333). A broad passage-way was between this and the law office, which was a two-roomed, one-story building fronting the street. Next was a building of which the lower story was Mr. Buzzell's store, and the upper his dwelling. James C. Cole's brick store was next, in the lower part of which he manufactured clocks, repaired watches, and sold jewelry. Passing down the lane to the "old Reed Tavern," was the house of Mr. Cole, and farther down the lane on the other side the dwelling of John Richards, afterwards the home of Hon. J. H. Ela. Returning to Main street and passing the stores of Nathaniel Upham and Jonas C. March, at the corner of the tavern

yard stood the store of Messrs. Horne & Cross. The next building was a small storehouse of Moses Hale, from which one lane on the south led to his tanyard, and another by his barn to his house, between which and the street was his garden. Close to his house was the road leading down to the grist-mill and woolen factory of the Barkers, at the lower falls. At the middle falls was a small foundry owned by Horne & Cross; also a saw-mill. At the upper falls Caleb Dame had a fulling mill, and above the bridge was another saw-mill. Opposite the lane leading to the Wakefield road was a two-story, unpainted house owned, but not occupied, by Caleb Dame; also the blacksmith shop of James Tebbetts. The traders on the opposite side of the street were Hanson, Greenfield, Chase, and Chapman, all near Central Square, and Tristram Heard with his son, Nat, at the lower end of the street. Jonathan H. Torr went into trade the same year (p. 428). On this side also was the "Barker Tavern," and the residence of the Barker family. The ancient one-story "Moses Hurd house," still standing at the lower end of the street, was the residence of "Lawyer Clark."

Passing over thirty years, or one generation, we come to the year 1850. The tax list gives \$49,600 "Stock in Trade," and \$26,070 for "Mills and Machinery." In general trade there still remained Hanson, Chase, Torr, and Greenfield who sold the same year to Benjamin Jones & Co. James C. Cole was still in the jewelry business. There had been added the stores of Watson Hayes, Nathaniel Davis, the company of Stephen M. & Eben J. Mathes, and the Barkers who sold the same year to John Folsom. In the shoe trade were Levi W. Allen, and Joseph Varney & Co.; Alfred D. Kelley and Meader & Glidden were in the tin business. Onion & Richards, also Edmund Frye and George W. Hall had tanneries near where Wallace's now is. Thomas C. Davis was taxed as a tailor, and Thomas Brown as a harness maker. There were two blacksmiths and two shoemakers. Day & Stevens had a small marble shop; James M. Fessenden manufactured files; and Isaac Libbey made hair-covered trunks, studded with brass nails, in a little shop towards Great Falls. Under the head of "Mills and Machinery," the Barkers were taxed for \$2,600, Simon & Enoch W. Chase for \$1,700, N. D. Wetmore for \$3,000, and the Norway Plains Co. for \$12,000, with \$15,000 "Stock in Trade."

At Gonic, W. H. Y. Burnham had a store, James H. Place was blacksmith, Bean, Canney & Co. had a small factory where they did custom carding, weaving, and fulling. N. V. Whitehouse & Co. were taxed for \$5,000 on "Mills and Machinery," and \$4,000 on "Stock in Trade."

The business at East Rochester was little besides the chair shop of Stephen Shorey and the store from which he supplied his workmen with dry goods and groceries.

From about this time may be reckoned the exit of the old "country store," where every conceivable commodity was ready to supply family or individual needs. Very early on the ground, it is now impossible to trace its rise and progress to the numerous successors in every variety of trade which now imperfectly supply its place. The first store is said to have been kept by Capt. Samuel Storer (p. 131) from Portsmouth, who also made potash where Hale's tan-yard was. Capt. Moses Roberts, son of the first settler (p. 43) and grandfather of Dr. M. R. Warren (p. 441), had one of the earliest stores, where the "Factory Store" now is. Stephen Wentworth had a store in a shed connected with the "Wolfe Tavern" on Haven hill. Joseph Hanson traded in his house which stood near where the Norway Plains Savings Bank now is. His first stock was tea, tobacco, a few small articles like pins and needles, and a barrel of rum, of which he sold enough to his first customer to buy another barrel. In 1810 he built the first brick store in the county (p. 394). Upham and March built their rival stores at the beginning of the century, and about this time Andrew Pierce had the largest assortment of dry goods in town, in a store on the site of John P. Trickey's present residence. The second brick store was built by Simon Chase in 1825, and afterwards occupied by his son, C. K. Chase (p. 429). The third brick store, now occupied by the "Rochester Loan and Banking Company," was built in 1835 by Watson Hayes, who came from Barnstead the year before and continued in business here for thirty-five years.

The present generation knows almost nothing of the "country store" in its pristine perfection. The institution has ceased to exist. Even the general store of the small country town to-day bears small resemblance to that of fifty and seventy-five years ago. To elderly persons the words "country store" suggest a low, narrow

room, with cob-webbed windows, whose 6×8 panes are dark with many layers of dust,—floors blackened with years of the industrious painting of tobacco chewers lounging on boxes, barrels, tubs, broken chairs, and wooden benches notched and carved by the universal Yankee jack-knife,—imbibing inspiration and comfort out of yellow tumblers supplied from black bottles and brown jugs,—the air sometimes thick with smoke, but generally thicker with profanity, stories of no doubtful propriety, angry political debates, spicy gossip, etc. These stores have really no legitimate successors. To speak of them as containing even the germ of the large and elegant establishments of the present, demands more credulity than Darwin's "Descent of Man." Look, for instance, at the dry goods store built by the Salingers in 1886,—a sales-room 155×45 feet, steam-heated, gas-lighted, furnished with all the modern contrivances for transmitting bundles and cash to all parts of the room,—with ladies' parlor, and offices elegantly fitted up with all desirable and luxurious conveniences,—a wholesale department with traveling salesman,—a mail-order department with special clerk,—and a cemented cellar under the whole, with a special vault for storing furs through the summer. "The missing link" would certainly be hard to find.

Groceries in the old stores meant cod-fish, molasses, raisins, sugar, and New England rum. As habits of living changed, and the wants of the public increased, these supplies increased in quantity and variety till separate grocery stores were established, some now selling \$50,000 or \$60,000 worth of goods annually,—an extent of business that would have greatly startled even the wealthiest and most successful of the old-time merchants.

One enterprise is worthy of notice as illustrating the intensity of political feeling a generation since. In February, 1859, a stock company was formed with Major John Walker as president, who built the "Union Democratic Store," now occupied by Frank E. Wallace. The preamble to their articles of agreement began with these words:—"Whereas the Republican party has adopted a narrow and restrictive policy," etc. William Rand was their agent, and Charles W. Brown clerk for two years; then Brown was agent, and Nathaniel Burnham clerk. After two years more, Burnham and Brown bought the stock, and the company disbanded.

The "New England Protective Union" Store, No. 186, was established about 1850, in the front end of "brick row," but moved in a short time to a building nearly opposite the end of Union street, where is now the junction of Market and Bridge streets. David Legro was agent, soon followed by Levi W. Allen. William C. Fernald, — who with his ever-pleasant smile, kind words, obliging disposition, and strict integrity, won the title of "Neighbor Fernald," — took charge in 1854, and retired upon the closing of the store May 26, 1876.

The "Sovereigns of Industry" opened a store in the fall of 1875 on Charles street opposite Liberty street. They moved to Railroad Avenue, and thence to Odd Fellows' Block, and sold to J. G. Morrill & Co. January 1, 1885.

The "Grange" built and opened the store where Nowell & Mcserve now are in 1876. They employed George D. Nowell as agent, and carried on a large business for ten years.

The first meat market in Rochester was opened in 1849, in the basement of Dodge's old building, by Daniel McDuffee & Emulus Gowen. They sold out to J. S. Gilman, who has been prominent in the business ever since. The first restaurant was started by Newell J. Bickford, in the spring of 1849, where Wolf's store now is. In the following summer he also started the first bakery. He sold out the next year, and is now confectioner at Great Falls. The manufacture of candy was begun in 1877 by C. A. Davis in Wentworth Block.

In 1807 Edward S. Moulton began clock-making in a small wooden building, where is now the corner of Main and Arrow streets (p. 133). Afterwards Thomas Bryant, brother-in-law of Capt. Joseph Dame, followed the same business in a one-story house, which having been remodeled became the residence of the late Moses W. Willey, on Elm street. Still later, James Cross, son of Richard, carried on the same business in his father's house below the common. In 1812 James C. Cole, having served his apprenticeship with Mr. Moulton, established the same business, and added that of watch-maker and jeweler. In place of the wooden shop, he erected the brick building now occupied by Miss Warren, in the upper story of which the Free Masons practised their mysteries.

He was an neergetic workman, thorough and conscientious. The silverware stamped with his name was in demand through all the surrounding country, as certain to be what he sold it for. He married Betsey, the daughter of John Nutter, and had two sons and three daughters. *Shubael* went into the same business at Great Falls; *Elizabeth* married C. P. Weeks, and died in 1852; *Sarah Jane* was an accomplished teacher, and died January 14, 1889; the other two died young. Mr. Cole was a very prominent member of the Methodist Church (p. 264), one of the first trustees of the Norway Plains Savings Bank, ten years secretary of the Masonic lodge, thirteen years town clerk, and two years in the Legislature.

The first drug-store was one side of the old Hanson store (p. 394), where Humphrey Hanson kept an assortment of roots and herbs with a few drugs. As the business increased he moved into the adjoining store, which he occupied till his death in 1824. Joseph Hanson, Jr., then took the business till he also died after a few years. It was then sold to Dr. Joseph Smith, who employed Dominicus Hanson as clerk, whose father bought him the business. After two years, feeling the need of more education, Dominicus sold the medicines to the doctors, and let the store to Weeks the hatter. While he was away at school, the store burned down. After graduating from Hopkinton Academy, he returned and rebuilt in 1837. His new store had the finest front and the largest panes of glass of any in the county, and was packed from cellar to roof with almost everything nameable in the drug line (p. 396). This was all burned in December, 1880. Mr. Hanson rebuilt immediately, and in June, 1884, leased the store to R. Dewitt Burnham, the present occupant.

The change from the old methods of tailoring began early in the present century. John Roberts, Jr., came to Rochester in 1812, and opened a tailor's shop at the lower end of the street, near the present railroad crossing. His business was large, extending to all the neighboring towns. He soon added that of merchant tailor, and after a few years removed to where J. J. Meader now is. He took into partnership his former apprentice, Thomas C. Davis, who carried on the business for many years

with James Pirie for assistant and afterwards partner. Perhaps the change in this business, since the century came in, is not so great as in some others, yet Roberts would certainly have been surprised to step into the large clothing stores of to-day, the oldest of which is that of the Feinemens, who began business here nearly forty years ago. They deal in both custom and ready-made goods, making a specialty of the former, and having the largest custom business in this vicinity.

Blacksmithing must have been nearly coeval with farming, but like other trades its beginning is obscure. One of the early blacksmiths of the last century was Jacob Hanson, who lived where his grandson Samuel now resides. From about 1780 to 1800 Josiah Wentworth had a blacksmith's shop where is now Dodge's building on Central Square, and lived in a small house opposite. Silas Wentworth came from Rockport, Mass., in 1834, and built a small shop where the townhouse now stands. The next year he bought the old schoolhouse (p. 165), and moved it to the same spot for a blacksmith's shop. It was afterwards moved to Wentworth street, where it is still occupied by his son.

Before 1812 Eliphalet Horne had a nail shop in part of his mill. He bought old Spanish hoops from hogsheds and casks, cut the nails and headed them by hand. About 1850 James M. Fessenden began the manufacture of files near where the "upper mill" stands, and continued the business for about ten years. The first tin-worker here was Alfred D. Kelley in 1849, followed the next year by Meader & Glidden.

In 1877 C. E. Clark started a machine shop. In 1888 he built a foundry and established the "Rochester Foundry and Machine Company." They have a large general business, while making a specialty of Mr. Clark's inventions. A foundry for brass and iron was started in 1879 by Harrison Soule. Nine years later he built a much larger shop, where he makes several hundred Hussey plows every year, and does repairing for factories in all the region. J. W. Berry and W. N. Morrison are connected with this foundry as machinists. In 1883 J. H. Duntley opened a shop for "jobbing and edge-tools."

T. H. Edgerly started a carriage shop in 1865, where he makes the higher grades of light carriages, and has established a wide

reputation for first-class work. In 1883 Edwin Welch began the manufacture of heavy carriages.

Gold, silver, and nickel electro-plating is carried on by E. H. Corson. He also makes a specialty of bicycles; is the author of the "Star Rider's Manual of Bicycling;" publishes the "Star Advocate," a bicycle monthly with a circulation of one thousand, and has made several inventions, especially the "Corson Star saddle," which is coming into general use among "cyclists."

In 1889 a very important new industry was introduced into Rochester by the Kiesel Fire-Brick Company. They own ledges of mica silex on Blue Job, which will furnish an unlimited supply of suitable material. The rock is first crushed and pulverized, and after molding each brick is subjected to a pressure of two hundred tons before burning. The product is claimed to be the best brick in the world, able to resist the most powerful acids and alkalies, as well as the most intense heat. They manufacture all sizes and shapes of bricks, blocks and slabs, crucibles, cupels, muffles, stove-linings, etc. The general manager is G. M. Brown, with H. C. Ingraham as superintendent of the works. When running in full, some two hundred workmen will be employed.

The gradual development of lights for public and domestic use, from the torch of "fat pine" and the tallow candle, through whale oil, "lard oil," camphene, "burning fluid," gas, gasoline, "rosin oil," and kerosene, to the electric light of the present, is one of the best illustrations of progress in modern civilization. After considerable agitation of the subject, an Exeter company in 1885 put in six street lights, and about three times as many store lights on the Ball electric system. By January, 1887, the street lights had increased to thirty-one. This company sold to the Thomson-Houston company, who put in a new plant for incandescent lights in the fall of 1886, and extended the lines to Gonic and East Rochester, now running seventy-five street lights, besides lighting nearly all places of business.

As already suggested, tanneries, on a small scale, were very numerous in the early days. Seven years were then deemed

necessary to produce good leather, and the farmers largely did their own tanning. Now the best leather is produced in a few days, by the power of steam, and no farmer can furnish hides enough to pay for the equipment necessary to tan them. No accurate list can now be given of the shoemakers of this period who went from house to house to ply their trade (p. 137), nor of their immediate successors, who labored in more permanent shops. No kind of business has had more changes than this, passing through the time of "poor old Hannah binding shoes," when half-made shoes were distributed from family to family for "stitching and binding," to the immense establishments of to-day where every process from cutting to pegging is rushed through by machinery with almost incredible rapidity. The beginning of what may be called shoe manufacturing in Rochester was early in the year 1843, when Richard Hayes of Natick, Mass., started a small factory here, continuing the business about five years. Abram A. Perley was in a store opposite the bank, about 1848-50, where he cut shoes and had them made up by such as would take them. He was followed by Joseph Varney & Co., and afterwards by Levi W. Allen. James Bodge cut and manufactured shoes in Dodge's building about 1853, and was followed by J. D. & D. J. Evans. Micajah Wentworth began the manufacture of "brogans" in a small shop above the Bridge, in 1854. The next year he went into company with David Hayes, in a shop at the corner of Wakefield and Summer streets. In 1857 he was in company with W. B. K. Hodgdon in what is now Worcester & Greenfield's store. After one year they built a large double shop near where the railroad station now is. In the fall of 1859 they each built separate shops near by, and in 1860 let the large shop, one half to N. T. & J. B. Kimball, and the other half to Hutchins & Coburn. The same year S. J. & R. B. Wentworth had a shoe factory at the end of Wentworth street. In 1858, before hiring of Hodgdon & Wentworth, N. T. Kimball & Son from Farmington had started a shoe factory in Hall's old tannery, which had been unoccupied for seven years. Charles Johnson continued the business there for some years after. In 1869 sundry citizens built a shop on Elm street, which they let to J. L. Duntley, who carried on an extensive shoe business for thirteen years. A company of citizens built a shop back of Wakefield-street schoolhouse, which

they leased to F. W. Breed of Lynn, Mass., for five years from January, 1885, with the privilege of then renewing the lease for another five years.

One of the most important industries of Rochester is the extensive leather and shoe business of the Wallaces. Ebenezer G. and Edwin Wallace are twin sons of Rev. Linzey and Abigail (Gowell) Wallace of Berwick, Me., where they were born January 5, 1823. At the age of seventeen Ebenezer was apprenticed to Oliver Hill of Berwick to learn the trade of a tanner and currier, while his brother remained on the farm. His pay was forty dollars a year and his board. But by working extra hours and holidays, he managed to save over a hundred dollars during his apprenticeship. The two brothers then went to Exeter Academy, taking the full course in preparation for college. While here, they met expenses by tanning calf-skins during the hours that could be spared from school duties. Nevertheless, by diligence in study, they found themselves promoted to the first division, when it became necessary to divide the class to which they belonged. After leaving Exeter, Edwin returned home and worked on the farm summers, teaching school in the winter. Ebenezer went to Rochester, and worked at his trade in the tannery of Horne & Hall, and also at Furber's in Farmington. Seized with the gold fever, he sold his stock to his brother, and joined the "Bay State Company," who went to California in the spring of 1849. He returned after three years of fair success in the mines. In May, 1853, he married Sarah E. Greenfield (p. 420), and after a year in Concord, returned to Rochester. They have two sons, both graduates of Dartmouth (p. 459), and three daughters, graduates of Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass. Ebenezer G. Wallace served two years as representative to the Legislature, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1876.

During the absence of E. G. Wallace in California, his brother Edwin had been engaged in the leather business at Rochester, with varying success. One incident indicates his characteristic energy and integrity. Having become financially embarrassed on account of the failure of parties who owed him considerable sums, his principal creditors voluntarily offered to settle with him for fifty cents on a dollar. But he firmly refused, saying that every man should be paid in full, and so managed that every demand



E. G. Wallace



Edwin Wallace

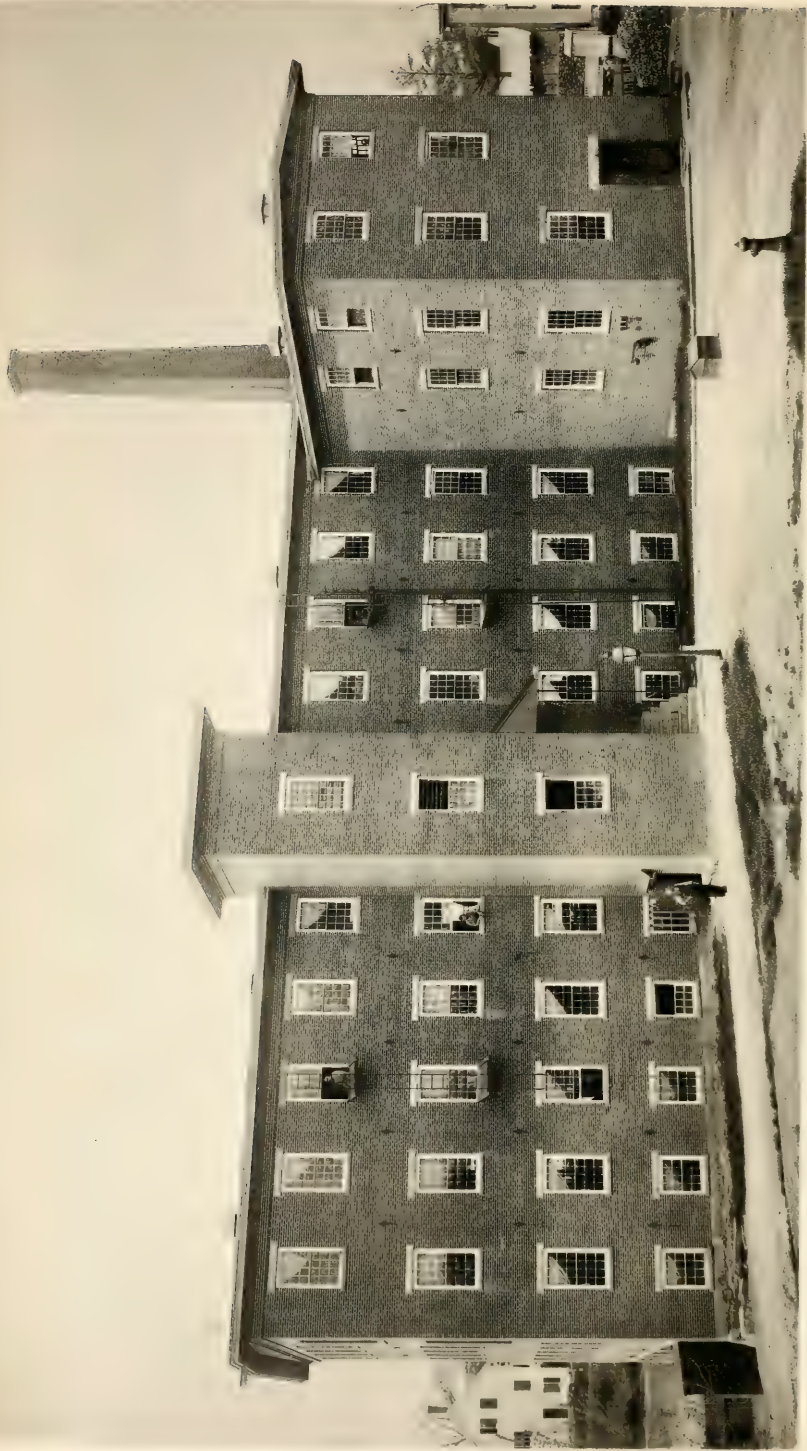
was met, without a single note going to protest. Mr. Wallace was a member of the House of Representatives in 1870, and of the state Senate the following year. He married, first, Susan R., daughter of William Whitehouse of Rochester, who died leaving one daughter, the late wife of H. D. Jacobs of Brooklyn, N. Y. About 1859 he married Mary E., daughter of Seneca Landers of Woodstock, Me., where she was born January 13, 1836. She died November 10, 1889, leaving one son and two daughters. She was one of the "best known and most universally beloved" of Rochester people. A member of the Congregational church, her life, characterized by "Christian womanliness," was one which was well "worth living." The funeral text, "She hath done what she could," was specially appropriate to her life in all its public and private relations.

In 1858 the firm of E. G. & E. Wallace was formed. One took charge of the tannery, and the other of the curry-shop, employing six or eight hands. After a few years they bought out the concern which had been owned by Onion & Richards, and gradually enlarged the business. At the beginning of the war they were largely tanning calf-skins, and the market suddenly failed them. They concluded to work up the stock themselves, and thus began boot making. Soon after they also began the shoe business on a small scale, employing Lafayette Wiggin to superintend the work. He was a man of skill and experience, trusted by the firm and popular with the help, and was kept at his post as a tried and successful manager for nearly thirty years. In June, 1883, he retired from business on account of failing health. From small beginnings the business of the Wallaces has become the largest of the kind in the State. Their tannery works occupy five acres of ground, and their boot and shoe business is in two brick factories, one of three stories, 36×179 feet in dimensions, with a wing 36×65 feet; the other of four stories, 50×120 feet in size. These are supplied with the best modern machinery operated by a steam engine of one hundred and twenty horse power. About four thousand pairs of shoes are turned out daily, and their goods have a high reputation for quality, style, durability, and cheapness. Besides their Rochester business, they have large interests in other corporations in various parts of the country. Thoroughly identified with the best interests of the town, to their

enterprise and energy Rochester owes much of its present growth and prosperity.

The physical features of the town evidently marked it out as "foreordained" to manufacturing. The extensive water-power of the Cocheco and the Salmon Falls rivers would certainly be utilized. Saw-mills and grist mills were, as everywhere, an early necessity. As no one man in those times was able to build such mills, the farmers of a neighborhood would join together and build one on shares, each share entitling the owner to the use of the mill for one day. Such a twenty-four share saw-mill was built very early where the "Upper Mill" stands. David Barker bought this mill which he afterwards sold to the "Mechanics Manufacturing Company." It remained standing till the brick mill was built about 1862. A grist mill was established lower down on the opposite side of the river, which after many years became dilapidated by neglect and was finally swept away by a freshet. Benjamin Barker built a saw and grist-mill on the same side of the river below the present property of the "Norway Plains Company." Hanscam & McDuffee bought and remodeled these mills, and carried on the business, with a grain store in McDuffee Block a part of the time, from 1876 till 1887, when Fremont Goodwin began the manufacture of paper boxes, and a year later established the firm of Goodwin, Trask & Company. The saw and grist mills are still retained, but their principal business is the manufacture of both paper and wooden boxes, house frames, and fittings. Using annually one hundred tons of straw-board, and forty tons of paper, and more than six hundred thousand feet of lumber, they supply not only the manufacturers of this town, but largely those of Dover and Great Falls, also of Springvale and Saccarappa, Me. In May, 1887, George E. Varney built a steam grist mill on Mechanics' Square, and has built up an extensive grain trade. A sash and blind factory with a large business was established in 1876, near the Union Railway Station, by J. H. Meserve.

About 1788 Jabez Dame and Col. John McDuffee established a fulling mill on the present site of the "Norway Plains Upper Mill." Afterwards Caleb Dame carried on business here for a time and then sold to David Barker, Jr. The real beginning of the modern type of woolen manufacture in Rochester was the introduction of a carding machine by Eliphalet Horne in 1811.



HELIOTYPE PRINTING CO.

NORWAY PLAINS COMPANY'S NO. 3 MILL.

BOSTON, MASS.

His shop, owned by David Barker, was near where the "Middle Mill" now stands, and people came from far and near to see the wonderful process of making rolls by machinery. This building was burned the following year, and Mr. Barker erected a two-story mill on the same spot, where in addition to carding, he introduced the manufacture of cotton yarn. Barker & Chapman carried on business here for many years, and about 1833 began the manufacture of blankets.

In 1834 the "Mechanics Company" was incorporated, consisting of Algernon S. Howard, Richard Kimball, Joseph Anthony, and their associates, all of Great Falls. They built the "Lower Mill," where they made blankets for six or seven years, when they failed, having sunk their whole capital, and paid no debts.

In 1837 the "Rochester Company" was organized, but never did any business.

In 1842 George Gledghill took the "Upper Mill" at Rochester Village and advertised that he had twenty years' experience, and would take wool on shares or by the yard, to manufacture into "blanketing, flannels, full'd cloth, cassimere, satinets, gray-mixed, indigo blue, or any other color,—country produce taken for work,—agents at a distance to forward wool or cloth."

After the failure of the Mechanics Company, the "Gonic Company" was formed, but met with poor success, and in 1846 N. D. Wetmore and J. D. Sturtevant bought a controlling interest in the property. The first year they cleared \$20,000, and then separated, Wetmore selling out his share.

John D. Sturtevant, of German descent, was the fifth of the eight children of Perez and Dorothy (Kimball) Sturtevant, and was born at Center Harbor July 4, 1816. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a cloth dresser at Peacham, Vt. By attending school winters he obtained a good common school education by the time his apprenticeship was ended. For the next ten years he was engaged in woolen manufacture in various places from Vermont to Virginia. In 1840 he was appointed superintendent of the Whitney Blanket Mills at Lowell, Mass. In 1842 he bought one of the mills and carried on the business for about four years, when he came to Rochester. By honesty, industry, and prompt business habits he acquired a large fortune. He married October 16, 1841, Adeline, daughter of Joshua and Doreas

(Jones) Bradley, and died at Boston, Mass., July 5, 1889. They had three children:—Edwin A., who died at the age of twenty; Frances A., wife of Amasa Clarke of Boston, and Ellen B., wife of Edward Steese of the same place.

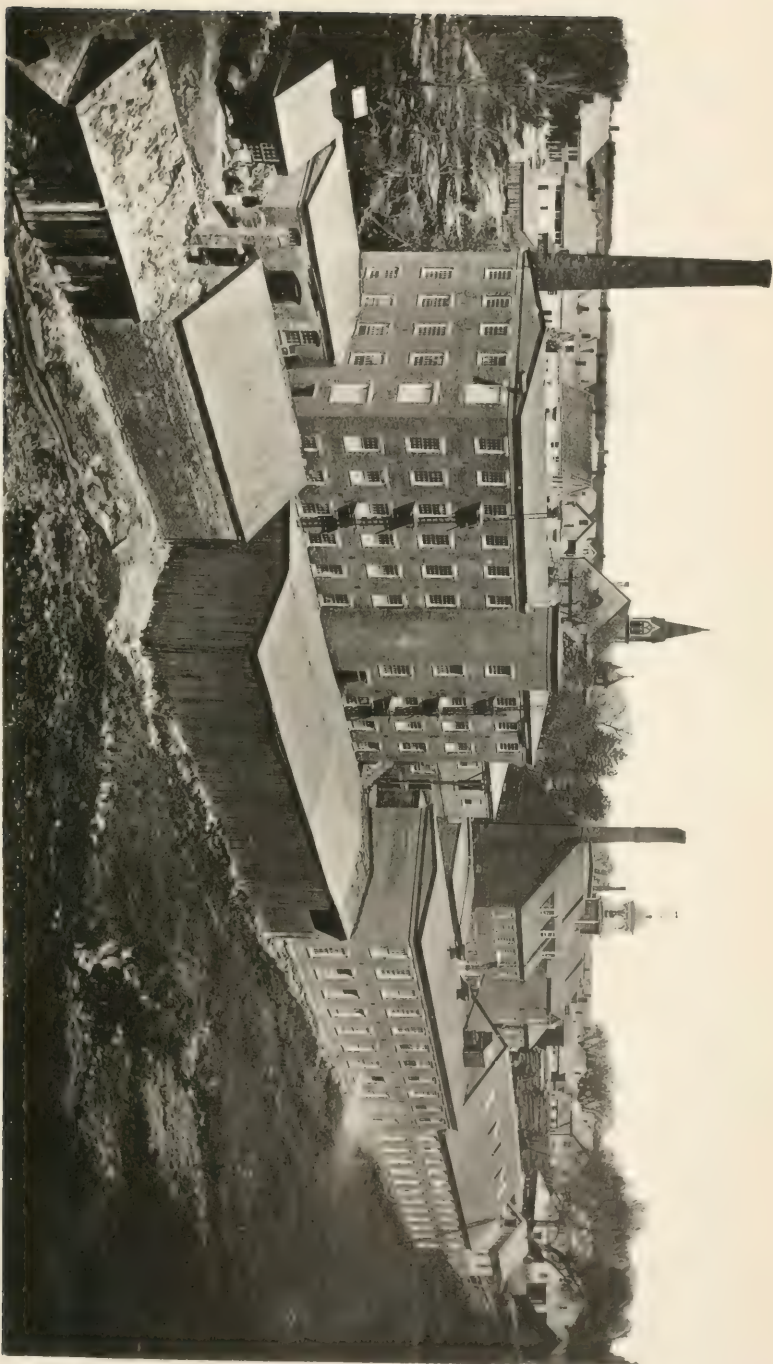
The "Norway Plains Company," in which Mr. Sturtevant was the leading spirit, was chartered in 1846. They had a paid-up capital of \$60,000, and eight sets of machinery in a group of wooden buildings, running upon blankets. Exposed at that early period to little competition, they were steadily successful. At the World's Fair in New York in 1853, their blankets took the premium over all competitors. They gradually rebuilt and enlarged their plant till, after the lapse of twenty years from the first start, all the old wooden buildings, except the store-house, had been replaced by brick ones; a new mill had been erected upon the upper dam; the machinery had been increased from eight to thirty sets, and the paid-up capital from \$60,000 to \$250,000. The stimulus imparted to the blanket manufacture by the peremptory wants of the Government during the civil war, gave rise to a very severe competition. From 1883 to the present time the business has afforded a very inadequate return upon invested capital.

BANKS.

The growing activity of trade and manufactures soon demanded banking facilities of its own for the thriving village of Norway Plains (p. 369).

* ROCHESTER BANK was incorporated by an act of Legislature approved July 5, 1834, and the first meeting of the stockholders was held the 16th of August following, when by-laws were adopted, and James Farrington, Nehemiah Eastman, Charles Dennett, Moses Hale, John Greenfield, Simon Chase, and John A. Burleigh were elected directors. September 29th John McDuffee, Jr., was chosen cashier and held the office till the closing of the bank, twenty years later. It was voted that the bank business hours be from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M., but in no case to be after sunset. March 2, 1835, James Farrington was chosen president, and the bank began business May 1, with \$100,000 capital, and ninety stockholders, of whom John McDuffee and

* The following sketch of the Rochester Banks was mainly furnished by Henry M. Plumer, Cashier.



NORWAY PLAINS COMPANY'S NO. 1 AND NO. 2 MILLS

Dominicus Hanson are the only survivors. February 20, 1850, it was voted to increase the capital stock to \$120,000. On the expiration of the charter at the end of twenty years, it was voted to close the bank and sell its real estate to the new bank then being organized. The last board of directors consisted of Simon Chase, James Farrington, John Greenfield, Charles Dennett, James C. Cole, Dominicus Hanson, and Jeremy Wingate. The presidents from the beginning were James Farrington four years, John Greenfield three years, and Simon Chase the last thirteen years.

The new Rochester Bank was incorporated by an act approved June 30, 1853, and began business April 1, 1854, with a capital of \$80,000. The directors were John McDuffee, Jr., Charles Dennett, James C. Cole, Dominicus Hanson, Stephen M. Mathes, Enoch Whitehouse, and Watson Hayes. John McDuffee, Jr., was chosen president, and Franklin McDuffee, cashier; both of whom retained their offices through the existence of the bank.

It is interesting to listen to incidents in the history of the bank, and the early methods of business as now related by the venerable president whose life has been identified with the banking interests of this town for about sixty years, — a case almost without parallel in the whole country. The deposits for the first twenty years averaged less than \$5,000, while the town now carries a business deposit in the banks of this village of about \$125,000. At that time about one draft a week was drawn, it being all written out with the greatest formality and painstaking.

The first visit of the bank commissioner, then newly appointed, will illustrate the difference between the past and the present methods of business. It was in the spring when the traveling was very bad, not more than two or three sleighs passing through the day. Mr. McDuffee was somewhat ill, and concluded he would close the bank at noon for the day. Just as he was leaving, a man met him, saying he was the Bank Commissioner, had come from Exeter to examine the bank, that it wouldn't take long, that he didn't know anything about banks and didn't expect to; that he had taken the office only for the pay he could get, and the better he was paid the sooner he would get through. So they went back to the bank, and Mr. McDuffee showed him his last statement. The man read it over, saying, "Real estate — where is that?" "This building," was the answer. "Specie — where is

that?" "In those bags." "Notes — where are they?" "In that drawer." The statement was then copied and sworn to, and the examination was over. He then asked about the bank at Wolfborough, which was known to be in a precarious condition, and wanted to know if they had money so as to pay him, for the traveling was bad, and he didn't want to go up there, unless he was likely to be paid for it.

This being the only bank between Dover and Canada received a large share of business from drovers passing through this section of the State. Counterfeiters were plenty, as their trade was made easy by each bank having a different plate for its bills. They, as well as forgers who were not so rare customers as bank officers might wish, could easily escape, as the present facilities for detection and capture did not then exist.

One day a man brought several notes for discount, representing himself to be one Nutter who was reputed to be a man of property. Mr. McDuffee asked him to return in an hour, as he must first consult the directors. While they were considering the matter, he happened to observe that the notes, though dated one or two years apart, were all cut from the same piece of paper. Just as he made the discovery, the man came in. Placing the notes together showing that they had been written on the same half sheet of paper, he asked him to explain. The man seemed only amused, saying that he had used the same kind of paper for years, and it must have happened by a wonderful coincidence. It occurred to Mr. McDuffee that Nutter would be known at Dodge's hotel. Asking the man to stop with the directors, he went over to Dodge's. Just as he was stepping into the hotel, he looked back and saw that the man had sauntered out of the bank, and was standing on the steps. Not finding Mr. Dodge he came out at once, and then saw the man jump over the fence and run. John Greenfield started in pursuit with his little dog, but taking to the nearest woods the man escaped. Mr. McDuffee watched for him with a sheriff, near Hayes's crossing, half the night, but without success. It afterwards appeared that the man, whose name was Canney, went over into Maine, where he was soon after sent to the state prison for life for robbery and murder.

Another time a man from Brownfield, Me., claiming to be a drover, came in wanting to borrow \$2,500 at once. He said that

Mr. Towle, who was known to be wealthy, was an uncle of his and would sign the note. He was informed that he could have the money if he would get the name of Amasa Copp of Wakefield, or Levi Jones of Milton. A little before bank hours next morning, Mr. McDuffee saw him coming up the street on a sweating horse, as though he had been riding all night. Suspecting that all was not right he secured the presence of the sheriff. The man, whose name was Meade, brought his note with the name of Levi Jones, which was at once seen to be a forgery. Denying at first, he finally confessed, and was arrested and lodged in jail. He belonged to a notorious gang of forgers and counterfeiters, who had money enough to almost ensure the escape of any one of their number who should be detected. John P. Hale, his counsel, set up insanity as defence, got him admitted to bail which proved to be worthless, and the man escaped to Canada.

This with other efforts to bring similar culprits to justice soon taught the bank officers that the only gain was the satisfaction of seeing them lie in jail for a time, while they themselves were out of pocket for the expense of putting them there.

The bank records contain the following account of an attempt at burglary:—

“On Saturday morning the 18th of November, A. D. 1843, this Bank was entered by Burglars. They broke a square of glass on the south side of the Bank window nearest the road, being the second square from the road in the second row from the sill. They then bored through the shutter with a $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch bit untill they could get in their arm. They then unbarred the window and came in. They then attempted to blow off the lock from the outer door of the vault, with Powder. Two explosions were made; the first one is supposed to have started one of the straps that holds the lock to the door, so that the door yielded about three inches; the second discharge is supposed to have effected nothing. They then attempted by the help of the Iron window bars, to pry open the doors but did not succeed. Both explosions were distinctly heard by numerous families in the vicinity. One arose soon after the second report and lighted a lamp. It was then 3 o'clock A. M. Nothing was taken except two of the window bars which were carried back in the field and thrown down, but found and returned on Monday. On Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, the Cashier came in to see that all was right as usual, and made the discovery. The building was filled with smoke and at first sight seemed as if it proceeded from fire. It is supposed that there were at least three of the villains.”

Two other unsuccessful attempts have been made, only forcing one door, and once setting the bank on fire.

The old bank lock was made by Charles Dennett, and though long superseded by modern improvements, is still kept as a memento of early times.

The last board of directors of this bank consisted of John McDuffee, William K. Kimball, Charles Greenfield, Dominicus Hanson, Thomas C. Davis, E. J. Mathes, and Enoch Whitehouse.

When the state banks went out of existence in 1866, this bank closed up its affairs, but the same business was continued by John McDuffee & Co., private bankers, until the national bank was established.

ROCHESTER NATIONAL BANK was organized under a national charter January 27, 1874, with a capital of \$50,000, and the following directors:—John McDuffee, Charles Greenfield, Thomas C. Davis, Enoch Whitehouse, Joseph H. Worcester, Nathaniel Burnham, and Franklin McDuffee. John McDuffee was chosen president, and Franklin McDuffee cashier. John McDuffee has continued in office till the present time (p. 370). From first to last his hand has been felt in the careful, conservative management of these banks, as also the Norway Plains Savings Bank, which has made their history a continuous success. On the death of Franklin McDuffee in November, 1880, Henry M. Plumer from Salmon Falls was chosen cashier, and has held the office to the present time.

The present directors are John McDuffee, Charles Greenfield, Nathaniel Burnham, James Farrington, and Joseph H. Worcester. The bank has a surplus of \$10,000, and \$3,000 undivided profits.

NORWAY PLAINS SAVINGS BANK was incorporated July 2, 1851, and began business August 5, with the following officers:—Charles Dennett, president; John McDuffee, Jr., secretary and treasurer; Charles Dennett, J. D. Sturtevant, John Folsom, James C. Cole, N. V. Whitehouse, T. C. Davis, and E. J. Mathes, trustees. September 5, 1866, Franklin McDuffee was chosen secretary and treasurer, and March 11, 1867, John McDuffee was chosen president. December 1, 1880, Henry M. Plumer was chosen secretary and treasurer in place of the late Franklin McDuffee. By order of the Supreme Court March 25, 1878, the deposits were scaled down one sixth, but April 5, 1881, the entire amount was returned to all who had accounts there at the time of the reduction, whether they had withdrawn their money or not. This result fully justified the confidence which, even during the temporary embarrassment, pervaded the greater part of the community that the bank would come out all right in the end. The deposits at

this time are over \$600,000. The trustees are:— John McDuffee, Charles Greenfield, Dominicus Hanson, James Farrington, Nathaniel Burnham, I. W. Lougee, and James H. Edgerly.

ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK.

BY HON. CHARLES S. WHITEHOUSE.

The establishment of savings banks in a town is a fair indication of the thrift and frugality of its people. Like the church and the schoolhouse which indicate the moral and intellectual standing of a town, these savings institutions emphasize the industry, economy, and prudence which make the former possible, or at least add greatly to their development. The good they do in a community is incalculable. Habits of economy and industry are stimulated and encouraged, and many a young man can date the beginning of his success in life from his first deposit in a savings bank.

Rochester has been singularly fortunate in its savings banks. They have been managed with prudence and sagacity, together with a commendable spirit of liberality towards the business men of the place, until from small beginnings they have become an important factor in the prosperity and growth of the town.

ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK was incorporated by the State July 3, 1872. From various causes the first meeting of the corporators was not held till August 27, 1874, when they organized by the choice of trustees. The twenty-four corporators were as follows:— E. G. Wallace, C. K. Sanborn*, Enoch C. Dow*, Albert W. Hayes, William Rand, Francis Orr*, and John Hall, trustees; other members, Nathaniel Burnham, J. D. Evans*, Robert McIlroy, Larkin Harrington*, S. D. Wentworth, William Wentworth, J. H. Worcester, James Farrington, James Walker, S. H. Feinemann*, Edwin Wallace, John D. Sturtevant*, John Legro*, James Hurd*, Isaac Merrill*, E. J. Mathes, Isaac W. Springfield, and Elbridge W. Fox. Subsequently, Ebenezer G. Wallace was chosen president; Cyrus K. Sanborn, vice president; and Stephen D. Wentworth, treasurer. The bank, located in the Cole building, began business and received its first deposit November 2, 1874, Capt. A. W. Hayes being the first depositor. Since then the bank has

* Deceased.

grown steadily in the confidence of the community, until at the present time, December, 1889, its deposits and accumulations amount to over \$400,000. It has paid its depositors semi-annual dividends regularly from the beginning, never less than four, and a part of the time five per cent yearly. E. G. Wallace resigned the office of president in 1878, and was succeeded by C. K. Sanborn, who served till 1882, when Mr. Wallace took the office again for one year. John Legro next held the position till 1884, then E. J. Mathes filled the place till 1888, when William Rand was chosen and still holds the office. Stephen D. Wentworth has been treasurer from the beginning,—a period of fifteen years. Having all the details attending the loaning, collecting, and safety of nearly half a million dollars belonging to about a thousand depositors, he is fully alive to the responsibilities belonging to the position which he so successfully fills. He is an earnest and faithful official,—energetic, painstaking, and sagacious.

The present officers are:—William Rand, president; J. Thorne Dodge, vice-president; S. D. Wentworth, treasurer; William Rand, J. T. Dodge, Frank E. Wallace, Ezra Standley, Augustine S. Parshley, Richardson J. Wallace, and S. D. Wentworth, trustees.

Shortly after commencing business the bank was moved into the Hayes Block, where it remained till January, 1889, when it took possession of its present tasty and convenient quarters.

A word of tribute to the sterling worth and faithful devotion to the interests of the depositors on the part of the deceased members of the corporation is not inappropriate. They were all men who in their various callings of life were an honor to the town. They knew the struggles of early manhood, and appreciated the benefits growing out of a conscientious devotion to public and private duties. They were men of prudence, rugged integrity, and unblemished reputation among their neighbors and fellow citizens. Whether as the devoted family physician, the able lawyer, the honest merchant and manufacturer, the sterling farmer, or the public official, they gained and merited and held to the last day of their lives, the unqualified respect and confidence of their townsmen, and left a remembrance of their public and private worth rich in good deeds.

Some account has already been given of the FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK, afterwards the GONIC NATIONAL BANK (p. 362).

ROCHESTER LOAN AND BANKING COMPANY was organized in 1886, as a private partnership. A charter was granted by the Legislature of 1887 under which they reorganized June 1, 1888, with the following officers:—President, Edwin Wallace; vice-president, Sumner Wallace; cashier, John L. Copp; directors, Charles F. Caverly, Charles B. Gafney, Frank Jones of Portsmouth, Isidor Salinger, Edwin and Sumner Wallace, and Gurdon W. Wattles. They have a paid-up capital of \$100,000, and transact all kinds of general banking business.

HOTELS.

Places for the public entertainment of travelers, in some form, have always held an important position among the conveniences of even a semi-civilization. They have been prominent in Rochester from the earliest times.

The Stephen Wentworth Tavern which stood on Haven's hill, "a short distance from the traveled road in the south-east corner of a three-acre lot, with a small cellar and an ancient well to mark its location," is said to have been the first tavern in Rochester. It was "a one-story double house with a wing at each end, unpainted, and exactly facing the sun at 12 M." This tavern was known also as the "Wolfe Tavern," from the sign which bore a bust portrait of General Wolfe in full military dress. Under the portrait were the words "GENERAL: WOLFE—. 1770." This was the date of the sign. The tavern had doubtless been open for years before. In the upper corners of the sign were the letters S. W., for the name of the proprietor. This old sign is now owned by Dr. Farrington. Stephen Wentworth was akin to the famous Portsmouth family, and here old Governor John Wentworth frequently stopped with his accomplished wife, and hence it was often called the "Governor Wentworth Tavern." Here men were recruited for the Revolution, and the scenes of interest here enacted would fill a long chapter of valuable history now passed into oblivion.

John Cloutman kept tavern as early as 1768 on the farm now owned by his grandson, Charles Willand.

Moses Hurd had a tavern which was burned not far from 1790. It probably stood where is now the "Moses Hurd house," at the lower end of Main street.

About the time of the Revolution, a small one-story house in which Colonel McDuffee had lived, was moved to where Hayes Block now stands, and became a tavern first kept by Stephen Berry. In the early part of the century it was kept by Major Perkins, and afterwards by Levi Dearborn, known as "Squire Dearborn." After his death it remained unoccupied for some years, when Simon Chase added a story and made it his own residence. It now stands on the rear of the same lot.

The large two-story house at the lower end of the village known as the Roberts house, was formerly "Furber's Tavern," the old sign of which is still preserved by Mrs. John R. Roberts, being a small oval bearing the words, "M. Furber's Tavern. 1806."

"Barker's Tavern," where the Methodist church now stands, was well known in the early part of the century, and was burned in 1823 (p. 131).

The "Old Tavern House" at the corner of Market street and Factory court was built in 1800, by Meshach Robinson, who is also said to have built the first wagon run in Rochester. In 1845 this tavern was kept by William J. Roberts, and was discontinued not long after.

"Odiorne's Tavern" was an old-fashioned two-story white house where Dodge's Hotel now is. Capt. John Odiorne was a saddler by trade, "a smart man," and a popular military officer. He died in 1811, at the age of forty-eight years. His widow, Mrs. Sarah (Hanson) Odiorne, was a woman of unusual shrewdness and executive ability, and when left with a family of children to provide for, showed herself abundantly able to do so, by keeping the tavern with good success for about thirty years.

DODGE'S HOTEL.

BY MRS. DANIEL HALL OF DOVER.

A historical sketch of Rochester would be very incomplete without a notice more or less extended of "Dodge's Hotel," and the active, hard-working family who have lived there for the last half century, and have made it so widely and favorably known.

The place was first occupied for a private residence by Peter Cushing, who sold it to Mrs. Captain Odiorne, his wife's sister, who kept a public house here for many years. The courts for old Strafford county, embracing the present counties of Strafford,



Belknap, and Carroll, were then held at Rochester, and "Odiorne's Tavern" was the favorite resort of judges, lawyers, and suitors.

Jonathan T. Dodge was born at Ossipee in 1803. His father was a native of Wenham, Mass., and in company with Judge Quarles kept a store at Ossipee Corner. Jonathan T. Dodge was one of eight children. At the age of eighteen, his health failing, he started for Massachusetts in hope of being benefited by the sea air. On his way he stopped to rest at Odiorne's Tavern, where he was taken sick, and was unable to proceed. Mrs. Odiorne becoming interested in him, persuaded him to remain with her after his recovery, as she was in need of help in the hotel. This was in the year 1821. He lived there in her employ ten years, for eight of which his pay was two shillings per day. He related in subsequent years, that going to bed at eleven o'clock, he was some nights called up as many as nine times to take care of horses, of which they sometimes had seventy in a night. After filling their own stables, they filled the neighbors' barns also. In 1831 he returned to Ossipee where his mother resided. Not feeling able to carry on the business without help, Mrs. Odiorne sold to her son-in-law, John B. Buzzel. In 1834 Mr. Dodge bought the stand, and in company with his brother-in-law, Daniel R. Carter, removed the old house and erected a new and larger one. They continued together in the hotel business till Mr. Carter's death in 1842. Meantime Mr. Dodge was married in December, 1840, to Miss Sarah Hanson of Great Falls. Five children were born to them, four of whom are now living, one having died in infancy. The house was set on fire August 21, 1851, by one Ezekiel Tibbetts, an imbecile town pauper. All the hotel buildings, the house on the adjoining lot, with other buildings were consumed. The family were saved, but nearly all the furniture was lost. Only a small insurance was realized.

Six months later, the house having been rebuilt, the family moved into it. The new house was of brick, and is still standing, having been enlarged about twenty years ago.

During his connection with the hotel Mr. Dodge entered largely into staging, and other enterprises which were more or less successful (p. 135). He was the proprietor of several stage lines, which were, in those days, the only means of transportation. He owned at one time ninety horses which were employed in this

business. He carried the mail for nineteen years from Conway to Dover and return, frequently driving the great teams himself over the long route. The well-known "whips," Moses Canney, Kirke Pitman, Sinclair, and John L. Hanson drove for Mr. Dodge for many years. He continued his connection with this business to a greater or less extent, till the old stage lines from the seaboard to the mountains were superseded by railroads.

Mr. Dodge died January 8, 1871, leaving an honored name among all who knew him, as a man of enterprise, of uncommon business ability, and thorough integrity of character.

For nearly nineteen years after Mr. Dodge's death, his widow, with the assistance of her son, J. Thorne Dodge, carried on the hotel, and under their charge it enjoyed unabated popularity, and served the public with the same satisfaction that Mr. Dodge gave in his lifetime. In fact, "Dodge's Hotel" is one of the "institutions" of Rochester, and has contributed not a little to the credit and prosperity of the town.

During Mr. Dodge's lifetime, and ever since, this house has been famous for its cleanliness, its excellent beds and furniture, its orderly arrangements of every kind, and above all for a table and *cuisine* whose reputation has extended far and wide. Many traveling people go out of their way and take extraordinary pains to "make in" to this hotel.

Mrs. Dodge retained her vigor and activity up to advanced years, and conducted the business with the same assiduity, care, personal oversight, and attention to the comfort of her guests as characterized her earlier years. She was in failing health for about a year before her death, though still able to be about and attend to the house and her other affairs with much of the energy of her prime. After a sickness of about two weeks duration, she died November 1, 1889, upwards of eighty years of age, greatly lamented by the people of the town, by hosts of friends all over the country who had enjoyed her hospitality, and especially by many poor people to whom her hand was ever open.

Since her decease the hotel has been kept under the proprietorship of J. Thorne Dodge, and it would be difficult to find any house in the State where better accommodations are furnished, or which is more popular with the traveling public than "Dodge's

Hotel." Its appointments have been modernized, keeping pace with the progress of the times, and to this day it enjoys and well deserves a most liberal public patronage and favor.

Lowell Kenney came from Salem, Mass., and opened "Kenney's Tavern" in 1824. Charles Y. Meserve bought it in 1838, and at a supper which he gave to his friends on the occasion, the Hon. J. H. Woodman proposed the name "Langdon House," by which it was afterwards known. His brother Stephen Meserve followed him, and in 1843 Capt. Ephraim Richardson bought it, and conducted the business on strictly temperance principles for seventeen years. He leased the place for three years, and then in 1863 sold it to Mr. Dodge. The Wallaces soon after bought it, and the place is occupied by their business. The "Langdon House" did a large business before the time of railroads, frequently putting up from seventy-five to one hundred yoke of cattle, besides twenty to thirty horses in a single night. It was for some years "the head-quarters during the sessions of court, of the judges, lawyers, and leading men." The regimental muster was held for many years on the parade back of this hotel.

In 1867, Silas H. Wentworth bought the Woodman house (p. 132) and opened a hotel which was named "Mansion House" by J. F. Place. Mr. Wentworth was a generous man, and never allowed any one to go away because he had no money. Under his management the "Mansion House" was a place of popular resort, especially for political gatherings. After Mr. Wentworth died in 1881, his widow continued the business for two years, when she leased it to B. L. E. Gowan for two years, since which it has frequently changed hands. It is now owned by Mrs. Jennie L. Goodwin, a daughter of Mr. Wentworth, and is rented by Nathaniel Ham.

The widow of Levi F. Roberts of Rochester built a hotel near the railroad station, and opened it December 5, 1881. She named it "Hotel Wrisley," from her husband's sister, Mrs. Wrisley. After three years she sold it to Bueldue & Thurston, the latter of whom sold out to his partner in 1889. This house is extensively patronized by commercial travelers.

RAILROADS.

BY CHARLES W. BROWN

The contrast between the past and the present is nowhere more marked than in methods of travel and transportation (p. 135). With the advent of railroads into Rochester began the permanent growth of the town, which has been steady and healthful from that day to this.

The first regular trains run into this town were over the Great Falls & Conway Railroad, commencing March 6, 1849. There was a bitter rivalry between this road and the Cocheco which had been chartered about the same time to run from Dover through Rochester to Alton Bay. Out of this rivalry sprang the famous "railroad riot" of February 21, 1849, the following account of which is condensed from a Great Falls paper:—

"When the Boston & Maine Railroad built a branch to Great Falls, there was a written agreement that it should not be extended further north under certain specified penalties. This served to stifle for a time all railroad extension in this vicinity. The people of Dover learning that Great Falls had thus secured to itself a terminus on the country route, began to agitate the subject of extending a railroad from Dover to Rochester and thence northward. The capitalists of Great Falls saw that if this were permitted, they would be entirely cut off from the country routes. Though appearing to be geographically in the line, they would really be as much out of the line of trade and travel as if in the midst of the Atlantic. Therefore a proposition to establish the Great Falls & Conway Railroad met with much favor. A charter was secured, and when it became certain that Dover was about to make an iron grasp upon Rochester, the building of the road was begun at once. The Dover capitalists who had made every arrangement for building the Cocheco Railroad, considering this a kind of trickery, worked earnestly against the Great Falls & Conway road, and made an unsuccessful attempt to contest the validity of its charter. The Great Falls & Conway road had been surveyed and laid out by its own engineers, and had taken bonds of the land where it crossed the Cocheco road. The Cocheco company employed the Railroad Commissioners to lay out their road, who paid no attention to the claims of the Great Falls & Conway, directing the Cocheco company to pay the owners of the land a specified sum for damages. The owners, however, refused to accept it, though tendered to them in gold and silver coin. It was therefore deposited with the State Treasurer subject to their order. Subsequently the Great Falls & Conway company paid the land owners a sum which satisfied them for all damages. But the Cocheco road, resting on the authority of the Railroad Commissioners, persisted in its claim, so that the crossing became a special point of battle between the two roads. The track of the Great Falls & Conway having been completed to Rochester Village, preparations were made to commence running trains on Thursday, the 22d of February. Anticipating a fracas, and to prevent tearing up of the track, the Great Falls & Conway had placed a heavily loaded car on the crossing, and trigged it at both ends with ties, besides running rails through the wheels between the spokes. The track had also been doubly spiked, and the whole work done in the most thorough manner. On the morning of the 21st a crowd of Rochester people had gathered upon or near the car, determined

that it should not be removed, except to admit the passage of the Great Falls & Conway train. During the forenoon a number of persons from Dover, among whom were some of the most influential and wealthy men of Strafford county, appeared on the disputed territory and gave orders for the removal of the car that they might finish up some work on the Coheco road. The Rochester people informed them that the car could not be moved, whereupon they made several attempts to attach ox-chains and drag it off. In the squabble that ensued, several persons were slightly injured, one had a broken arm, and one came near losing his life. A constable was called and the riot act read, and William Hale, Jr., with others from Dover was arrested and required to recognize for participating in a riot. The result of the melée was that the rioters dragged off the car and pulled up the track."

The scene of this riot was near where the brick station of the Boston & Maine Railroad was built at Railroad-avenue crossing. It stirred up a great deal of bad blood among the citizens of Rochester, but more especially between Great Falls and Dover, so that for a long time it was not safe for a man living in either city to visit the other. The matter was finally settled by arbitration, the Great Falls & Conway being obliged to move their track, while the Coheco road was given the right of way over the land which the Great Falls & Conway had purchased.

February 28, 1849, the Boston & Maine company contracted to operate the Great Falls & Conway road "for one year from January 1, 1849, and until one party shall give to the other six months' notice of its intention to terminate the same." Such notice was given by the Great Falls & Conway June 1 of the same year, and the contract was terminated January 1, 1850.

During the summer this road had built at Rochester two depots for merchandise, one of which was of brick and accommodated all the freight of this line till within a few years: one engine house 43×50 which accommodated three engines, and stood near Portland-street crossing, in front of the dwelling-house of Arthur D. Richardson; and one passenger station, a small wooden building intended for temporary use, but which served the passengers of this road for more than fifteen years. This was then replaced by a neat wooden structure near where the union depot now stands, which was sold in 1884 to the Portland & Rochester Railroad, and moved to Saccarappa, where it is still used as a passenger station.

The first station agent was a Mr. Quimby, who served but a short time when he was succeeded by George W. Barker. Mr. Barker resigned in 1852, and entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he rose to the position of division super-

intendent, and was considered a model official. The next agent was Deacon Thomas Brown, who faithfully served the company for twenty-three years and a half, until old age and increasing duties compelled him to resign. The position was afterwards filled by W. H. Tucker, C. H. Hayes, and N. T. Kimball who, after the consolidation of the Boston & Maine with the Eastern, had charge of all the railroad interests of the village.

The Cocheco Railroad was chartered in 1847, ground first broken in July, 1848, and was opened to Farmington in September, 1849. The first agent was Jacob H. Ela, who was followed by Henry M. Kelley and J. F. Hoyt. George F. Richardson was appointed in 1864, and was an efficient agent till the consolidation of the Boston & Maine with the Eastern, a period of more than twenty years, when he resigned. The first passenger station of the Cocheco road was a small wooden building near Wentworth street. The freight house was also of wood on the north side of the same street. A commodious brick passenger station was erected in 1868 near Railroad Avenue, which after the consolidation was removed and fitted up where it now stands as a union depot. A brick freight house was built about the same time just south of Railroad Avenue. When the two roads united, a large wooden freight house newly built by the Eastern, which had possession of the Great Falls & Conway road, was moved to the south side of the brick freight house, and from these two buildings all the freight business is now done. In 1860 the name Cocheco was changed to Dover & Winnipiseogee, and the road was leased in 1862 to the Boston & Maine.

About the close of the war, the question of new railroads began to be agitated. The old York & Cumberland road, which had been chartered to Great Falls through Saccarappa, Gorham, and Alfred, was completed as far as the Saco river. Prominent business men in Portland, Rochester, and the intervening towns were very active in having this road re-chartered to Rochester, under the name of Portland & Rochester Railroad Company. At the annual town meeting, March 10, 1868, Rochester voted to take forty thousand dollars' worth of stock in this road, and September 7, 1871, the selectmen were authorized and required forthwith to hire that amount and pay it over to the treasurer of the Portland & Rochester road, taking certificates of that amount of stock. The first regular train over this road to Rochester was July 31, 1871.

One principal object in securing this road was to open a through line from Portland to New York and the West. The Worcester & Nashua Railroad was specially interested in this matter, and the question of a connecting link from Nashua to Rochester was soon agitated. At a special town meeting, November 29, 1870, it was voted to take fifteen thousand dollars' worth of stock in the Nashua & Rochester road, "if running into the village of Norway Plains within three years." This time was afterwards extended three years more. The road was completed and regular trains running November 24, 1874.

The Portland & Rochester stock did not prove a profitable investment. No dividends were ever declared, and under an amended charter about 1880, the town was compelled to take eight shares of the new stock in place of the four hundred originally owned. On the Nashua & Rochester stock the town received two dividends of six per cent each, and then sold the stock at ninety dollars a share.

The business of these two roads in this village was done by a joint agent. A. U. Nason first held the position, and was succeeded in 1876 by Charles W. Brown who continued in that capacity till the railroad interests of this village were united under one management.

The first Portland & Rochester Railroad station was a small wooden affair, with a waiting-room at one end and a freight-house at the other till 1876, when the latter was finished off for a ladies' room. This was used by both roads till the Boston & Maine obtained control of the Worcester & Nashua road. The Nashua & Rochester built a brick engine-house to accommodate six locomotives, and a car house for six passenger cars. Their freight-house was the wooden building with slate roof now used by the Boston & Maine for a store-house.

At the time the question of the Portland & Rochester road was agitated, another line was chartered, connecting with the Boston, Concord & Montreal road at Concord. Much interest was excited, and the town voted to take fifteen thousand dollars' worth of stock when it should be completed. But this project has thus far failed.

At first business was not systematized as at present, consequently it is very difficult to get at the amount done when the Great Falls

& Conway and the Cocheco commenced operations. At that time but one man was required to do all the business for each road, and the total station expenses for both roads was only sixty-five dollars a month. Now it requires fourteen men with a monthly expense of five hundred and thirty-two dollars. The monthly ticket business now averages about four thousand dollars, and the freight seven thousand. Over two hundred freight cars are handled daily at the station. On the opening of the Great Falls & Conway road, two passenger trains and one freight train each way were amply sufficient. The Cocheco road run two trains each way, one being a mixed train. Now forty regular trains a day are required. This gives some idea of the increase of the railroad business, and is also indicative of the material growth and prosperity of the town.

The postoffice at Rochester was established March 26, 1812, when President Madison appointed William Barker the first postmaster. He kept the office at the Barker tavern, where the Methodist meeting-house now stands. John B. Buzzell, appointed August 5, 1815, lived up stairs in the "Carter building," and kept the postoffice in his variety store below. David Barker, Jr., was appointed October 15, 1818, and kept the office in the Barker store under his law office, near the site of McDuffee Block. Humphrey Hanson was appointed July 8, 1823, and kept the office in the old brick drug-store, where Hanson's new block now stands. August 4, 1826, John McDuffee was appointed and kept the office in his store, where is now the north-east corner of McDuffee Block. William S. Ricker was appointed August 14, 1829. He was a painter by trade, and kept the office at his residence in the Wentworth house opposite the town hall. April 11, 1831, John H. Smith, a young lawyer, son of John Smith the blacksmith, received the appointment and removed the office to the Hanson store. Lowell Kenney was appointed May 10, 1832, and kept the office in the store connected with his tavern at the lower end of the street. Dominicus Hanson, appointed September 16, 1835, returned the office to his store. He made great improvements in methods, and introduced the first boxes. The change was much appreciated by the citizens, and he held the position fourteen years. Gilbert Horney was appointed June 15, 1849, and served under Presidents Taylor and Fillmore. He was a native of Ports-

mouth and had traded for a time at Farmington before coming to Rochester. He kept the office in his store, where is now the lower end of McDuffee Block. William Jackson, appointed April 23, 1853, brought the office back again to Hanson's drug store. Nicholas R. Varney, appointed April 13, 1861, removed the office to the Lewis Hanson store, now occupied by Worcester & Greenfield. J. Frank Place, editor of the "Courier," was appointed May 18, 1865, and fitted up a room expressly for the postoffice in Dodge's brick building now occupied by M. L. Burr. Joseph H. Worcester, appointed April 5, 1867, retained the office in the same place. John G. Davis, appointed January 28, 1868, was a watch-maker and jeweler and removed the office to his shop in the Lewis Hanson store. George B. Roberts, appointed April 19, 1869, removed the office to its present commodious quarters on Hanson street. Osman B. Warren held the office a little more than seven years from his appointment, March 25, 1878. In July, 1885, Charles W. Howe, formerly a druggist, was appointed and retains the office to the present time.

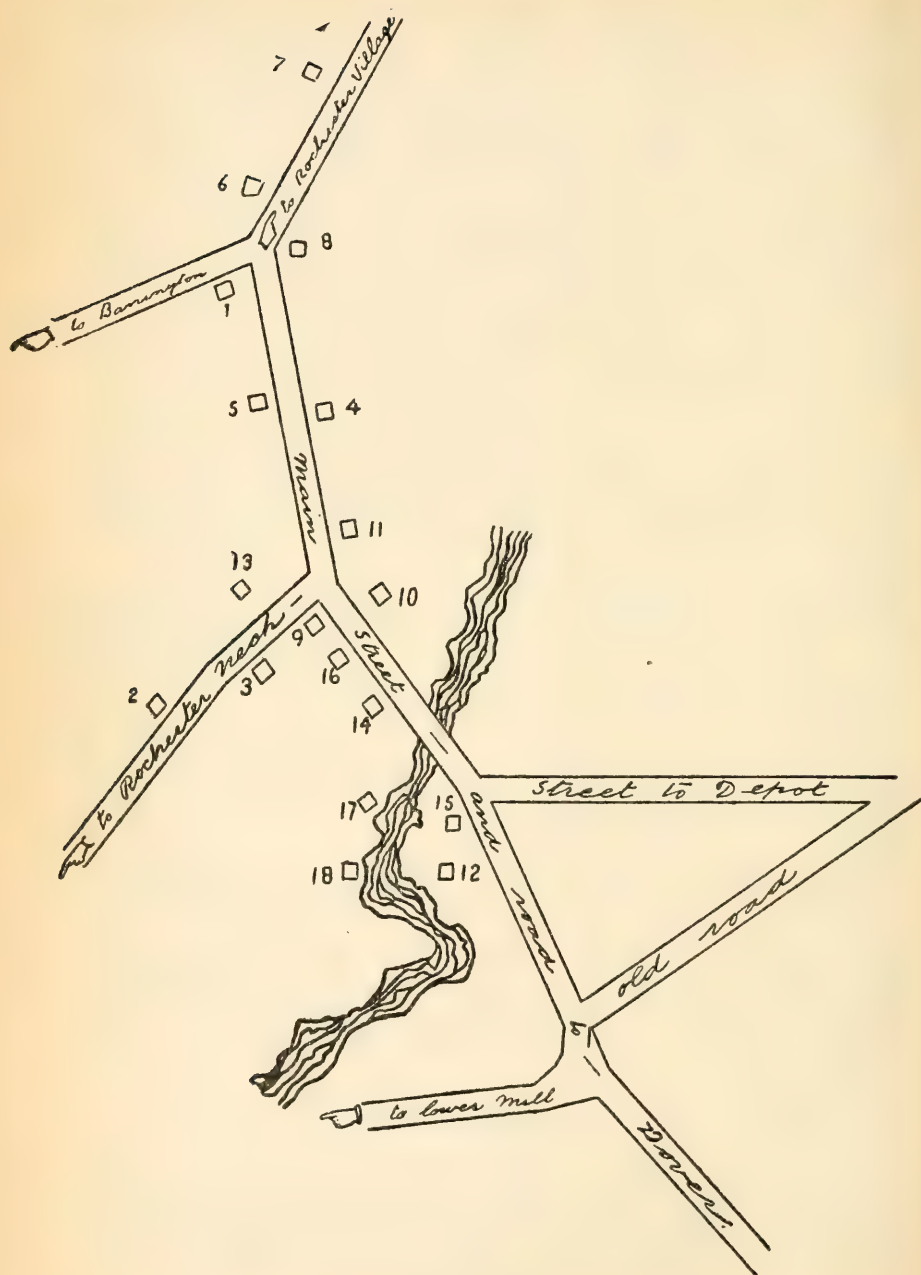
The revenue of this office for its first three months in 1812 was \$5.07. During the little more than four years since Mr. Howe became postmaster the office has done a business of \$240,000. For the year 1889 its business was as follows:—

Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards sold . . .	\$5,149 73
Amount received for box rent	845 80
Amount received from sale of money orders	17,161 19
Amount received from sale of postal notes	1,704 00

The amount paid out for money orders and postal notes was about the same as that received. Twelve hundred and two letters were registered during the year, and one hundred and seventy-eight "special delivery" letters received. This office shows a steady increase of business each year, and will no doubt become a "second-class office" in the near future.

SQUAMANAGONIC.

Gonic, as it is now called, has always been an important part of Rochester. The following description of this village as it was in 1800, and the diagram on the next page, are from the remembrance of Jonathan H. Henderson, who lived all his life in Gonic.



No. 1, at the upper end of the village at the fork of the road leading to Barrington, is the school-house where Mr. Henderson* went to school in 1800, being then in his fifth year (p. 163). The building made over into a dwelling is still standing. In coming from their home just below Gonic, on the road leading to Rochester Neck, the Hendersons passed only four houses:—Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5. No. 2 was the Jonathan Hurd house a few rods this side of Lewis F. Horne's, on the opposite side of the road. Many years afterwards it was moved into the village and occupied by Alexander H. Geer who still owns it. No. 3, just below the residence of the late N. V. Whitehouse (now occupied by his son), is where Elijah Varney built a house about 1776. Some years before he had bought the farm comprised in part of what is now the Factory Company's mill yard and field, and put up a small house afterwards used for a shoe-shop. He was a shoemaker and tanner, and had his bark mill and tan-vats where is now the Factory wood-yard. He did a good business for some years, but went to keeping tavern, till his business was neglected and finally abandoned. This building was torn down about 1878 and the cellar filled up. No. 4 was a house built by Nicholas Varney on a lot given him by his father-in-law, Reuben Heard. It then stood nearly opposite the Demeritt house, now William H. Felker's, but was afterwards moved a short distance below, next to the Rufus Clark house. His father, Thomas Varney, built a blacksmith's shop at No. 11, where a dwelling house now stands, opposite the brick store occupied by Yeaton & Co. His sons, Silas and Nicholas, both worked there. "They mended old traps, repaired gunlocks, and cut nails from Spanish hoops,—made tongs, gridirons, toasters, and such light work." Nicholas sold out and moved to Ossipee. Silas afterwards had a shop at No. 10, nearly opposite where the Bank now is. Henry Tebbetts bought the house and carried on blacksmithing there for some years. His widow married Daniel Newell, who was a famous drummer in his day, and the house is still known as the "Newell house." It is now occupied as a factory tenement house. No. 5 was the old Demeritt house, now occupied

*Jonathan H. Henderson was a man of much note here from 1820 to 1840. He was a schoolmaster,—(a person of much consequence in those days,)—understood surveying, was a militia Captain, in politics an intense Whig, and in religion a pronounced Universalist at a time when Universalism was very unpopular. His later life was somewhat clouded by the drink habit, but he was altogether a man of mark in his time. He died December 20, 1878, aged 83 years.

by William H. Felker, who married Samuel Demeritt's daughter Deborah. It was then a one-story house owned by Reuben Hurd who farmed and tended grist-mill. He was nicknamed "old By-the-Lord," from the frequency with which he used the expression. He went to Ossipee, and "'Squire Dearborn, tavern-keeper from the Plains," took the place. After him came Israel Whitehouse father of the late N. V. Whitehouse, Silas Varney, Ezekiel Hussey, and Samuel Demeritt, before the present owner. No. 6 is the Charles Place house now occupied by his widow. It was built by Micajah Hussey before the present century, but has been greatly improved in the last thirty years. In 1800 Ephraim Hammett lived there. He was a cobbler and also sold rum, "thus mending the soles of some customers and poisoning the souls of others." After him came Stephen Whitehouse, Dearborn Jewett who afterwards built the house occupied for many years by Aaron Clarke (now owned by Col. C. S. Whitehouse), and Silas Varney who died there. Nathaniel Hayes had a house at No. 7. His father owned the farm where Benjamin F. Hayes and his mother now live, together with a large part of the Demeritt farm. Nathaniel might have owned it all, but he went to trading on a few groceries, neglected his farm, and the groceries too, and soon failing was obliged to leave "between two days," in October, 1802. At No. 8 a house was raised and boarded over as early as 1803-4, by Silas Varney. It stood empty for some years without windows or doors, when James Pickering bought it and fitted up a part of it so that he moved in. He traded in a store at No. 9, where the hay-scales formerly stood, now a part of the village square. He had to leave the State on account of some transaction in connection with a lawsuit in which he was engaged, but came back in 1811. He was a Lieutenant under Captain Page, and "at night on muster days would march the Gonic and Neck boys down to the old store, where he treated them to what he called wine drawn from a hog-head, and drunk from a pint mug and a tin measure." Somewhere about 1825-28 the old store was torn down by a party of citizens in disguise, who had become disgusted and indignant at the performances carried on there. Capt. Phineas Varney bought the house at No. 8, fitted it up, and lived there till about 1814, when he went to sea in the war and never returned. His widow exchanged the place with William Currier for a dwelling and store at North

Berwick. At No. 15 was a small house where Moses Varney, brother of Elijah, lived. He cobbled shoes, and tended the lower grist-mill. Anthony Pickering lived there in 1811-12. Afterwards Paul Ricker lived there for several years. It is now a tenement house of the Gonic company. At No. 13, in rear of where the Bank now is, was a one-story house with only two rooms, owned by one Catlin or Cartland. Thomas Varney bought it, and moved it to the knoll in the McDuffee field near the lower saw-mill. He was lame, one leg being shorter than the other, and was a carpenter, a tailor, and tended grist-mill. After he moved to Alton about 1806, the widow of Samuel Knowles lived here, then Henry Bickford, Jonathan Morrison, and lastly Daniel Hayes, whose wife tended the grist-mill till he sold out and went to Vermont. About 1850-55 the house was burned. Some time before 1804, Edmund Varney, son of Moses and brother of Joel, erected a small building at No. 14, on the spot where the spruce trees now are, in the Whitehouse garden, next to the residence of S. C. Meader, "but afterwards moved it across the path that went to the mill on to the corner above the Evans lot, between the mill-path and the road to the bridge." This last spot was just to the left of the foot-path in the Whitehouse garden. He fitted it up for a store, and put in a hogshead of rum and a few groceries. He had an Ensign's commission under Captain Page. "He failed up and absconded, and was not heard from for years." Benjamin Tuttle had a small house at No. 12, a little in from the willows below the bridge. "He used to go a fishing to the Shoals in warm weather. After he grew old, he went to live with his son." About 1811 William Smith bought the place, and lived there till 1814, when he went privateering and never returned. Job S. Hodgdon married the widow and lived there till they moved "down East." The old house was torn down about 1860 when N. V. Whitehouse began enlarging the factory. No. 16 is the old yellow house which stood in the Whitehouse garden, directly in front of George W. Osborne's store, facing towards the bridge, and was moved by N. V. Whitehouse about 1860 to the lot between Nos. 4 and 11. It is now a factory tenement house. It was originally of one story but was afterwards enlarged and another story added. Thomas Varney built it on land given by the saw-mill proprietors that he might build a blacksmith's shop and do their iron-work. His son

Nicholas took the shop after his death. Benjamin Evans bought the house, kept a small grocery, and did job work till he died, about 1811. John P. Evans took off the roof, moved the building to the upper part of the lot, put on another story and an addition, and painted it yellow. He afterwards went to Macon, Georgia, and one of his descendants became a prominent officer in the Confederate Army of the Rebellion. The old store which stood near No. 9, before mentioned, was built by Howard Henderson in 1792-93. He traded there several years, and was succeeded by his son Jonathan about 1803. After him was Samuel Knowles, who lived in the chambers and died there. Then came James Pickering in 1811, and then Timothy Hurd, who enlisted and went to the Canadian frontier in 1813.

A general "country store" was built by one Spaulding, probably as early as 1820-25, and is now occupied as a store and dwelling-house. Downing Varney, who came to Gonic from Merrill's Corner, Farmington, in 1838, and is still living in the village, occupied it for some years, and after him W. H. Y. Burnham had it till about 1853, when Enoch W. Gray took it. Since Gray's death, in 1874, the store has been managed by his widow, Mrs. Maria Gray. The building is now owned by Meshach T. Drew. In 1873 Nahum Yeaton, now Yeaton & Co., came from Rollinsford and went into the brick business, and in a few years took the Whitehouse brick store. Since then he has become a prosperous business man and an influential citizen. He married Helen Sawyer, daughter of Hon. Thomas E. Sawyer of Dover.

M. A. Hanson, a native of Madbury, after having been in business for a time in Maine, came to Gonic in 1881, and started a shoe manufactory on the Barrington road. He employed about fifty hands with a pay-roll of about \$1,000 per month, and an annual production of twelve hundred cases, valued at \$50,000. In October, 1888, he sold to N. B. Thayer & Co., and removed to Charlottesville, Va., the following April. Thayer remained only a short time and went to Milton.

Brick-making was one of the earliest as well as most important industries of Rochester. There are signs of brickyards long since disused scattered all over the town, indicating that the early settlers opened a yard wherever a clay-bank cropped out, to supply

the wants of the immediate neighborhood. Naturally the clay-beds at Squamanagonic (p. 14), were very early utilized for this purpose—how early it is impossible to say. Two yards have certainly been continuously operated for more than a hundred years:—the one near Walker's bridge, and the other near the bridge in Gonic. Seventy-five years ago the former was known as the "Hoyt yard," from the man who worked it; and the other as the "Gonic brick-yard." A man by the name of Hurd carried it on about that time, and among the old-time brick-makers at this yard were also Anthony Pickering, Aaron Clarke, and Israel Varney. Fifty years ago N. V. Whitehouse operated it for a number of years. Since then it has been carried on by various parties, changing almost every year. E. D. & H. H. Elliott, brothers, took the "Hoyt yard" in 1880, and are still doing a large business. Ritchie & Osborne have two brickyards with an annual product of several millions. In 1873 Nahum Yeaton started a new brickyard near the Boston & Maine Railroad depot, and has been very successful. Anderson & Cochrane have three yards producing annually some ten million brick. The Richardson yard near the Nashua railroad also does a large business. The annual brick product of Rochester is more than thirty millions, which is claimed to be "more than in any other town in New Hampshire, and with one exception, perhaps, than in any other town in New England."

Mills were early established at Gonic, but there seems to be no data from which to determine when the first mill was built. Mr. Henderson, mentioned above, remembered hearing of a great freshet which carried away the upper saw-mill in 1785. It was soon rebuilt, to be again swept away in 1805. The grist-mill at the upper fall was rebuilt early in the century by Ebenezer Tebbetts and Samuel Downing, and again in 1825 by Tebbetts and Richmond Henderson, who put in a carding machine. Elijah Roberts was the master builder, and Levi Leighton of Farmington built the saw-mill. He put in the first wheel to run the carriage back that was ever known in this vicinity. "Before that they used to tread back with the feet." Mr. Henderson also remembered his father's sawing in "an old rickety mill," when he could lie down and take a nap while the saw was cutting a run.

Some facts in regard to the woolen manufacture at Gonic have already been given (p. 359).

THE GONIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BY HON. CHARLES S. WHITEHOUSE.

Among the many industries that give character to the town of Rochester and contribute to its material prosperity and influence, woolen manufacture stands pre-eminent. From small beginnings it has grown and expanded to proportions large and beneficent. Woolen factories as they exist at the present time, especially like the mills in Rochester, are seldom large concerns at the start. They are oftener the product of some modest enterprise, and grow from small beginnings, expanding and widening their power and influences as their projectors gain in experience; and when managed with skill, tact, and perseverance become a source of profit to the owners and great benefit to the community.

The natural water powers of Norway Plains, East Rochester, and Gonic have been greatly developed in the last thirty years. To-day the three corporations in town give direct employment to a thousand operatives, disburse more than a quarter of a million dollars every year for labor alone, use nearly three and a half million pounds of wool, and produce a variety of goods valued not less than two million dollars annually. The indirect benefit to this community derived from such an industry is beyond estimate. The employment of so many people and the monthly disbursement of so much money naturally draws within the circle of its influence many other industries of great good to the public. It gives employment to hundreds in other vocations, makes a home market for the products of the farm and shop, stimulates other industries, increases the population, and in its train brings improved schools, more churches, greater intelligence, higher civilization, and consequently enlarged facilities for enjoyment and happiness. Their permanency, when once established, is another important consideration in estimating their public value. Unlike many other industries, when once put in operation they must be kept going. They cannot start up and run when business is good, and shut down when depressed to wait for improved times. Once started they must be kept going, or bankruptcy to the immediate owners is the result. The large and expensive buildings and motive power required, the great variety of costly machinery



used, the innumerable details which a first-class establishment demands, and more than all else the skilled labor which is necessary in the different departments and which requires many years to collect and educate,—all this and these contribute to a woolen mill's stability and permanence. Hence large capital is necessary to carry a concern along through dull times, shrewd business capacity and constant familiarity with the daily fluctuation in prices in order to purchase raw materials to advantage, good judgment in forecasting the wants of the market, and above and over all a constant, unwearied vigilance and oversight in all the complicated details of manufacturing is absolutely essential to success. What a debt of obligation does the town owe to the pioneers in this industry, as well as to their successors who have continued this source of prosperity to its people! Such men as Nicholas V. Whitehouse, John D. Sturtevant, Nathaniel D. Wetmore, Isaac W. Springfield, John Hall, and the firm of Parker, Wilder & Co. of Boston, and men like these, are more than successful business men, they are public benefactors.

THE GONIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY (an illustration of the principal buildings of which is shown) was the second in town to develop into a woolen factory, the Norway Plains Company being the first. As a producer of woolen goods for the general market it dates back to 1838. Prior to that time, and in fact up to 1848, the water power was used largely for a saw-mill, grist-mill, and some other industries required by the wants of the immediate neighborhood. From 1840 to 1848 two sets of machinery were run, making satinets and bockings, but mainly woolen flannels. In 1848 the whole concern was swept away by fire. In the year following, however, a new mill was built and equipped with four sets of machinery to make woolen flannels exclusively. From this date to 1859 it was owned and managed by the late N. V. Whitehouse, but that year an act of incorporation was obtained, with a capital of \$50,000, the Whitehouse family and the firm of Parker, Wilder & Co. being its stockholders. N. V. Whitehouse was its first president, and Samuel B. Rindge and Marshall P. Wilder, with himself, were the directors. Mr. Whitehouse was its agent and so continued till 1877, when the whole interest of the concern merged into the possession of Parker, Wilder & Co., its present owners. From 1848 to 1859 there were

many improvements made, and many additions to the buildings and machinery. A great variety of goods were produced, principally flannels. The mill built in 1849, and still standing, was quite a pretentious affair for those days. The bricks were made in the present mill yard, and the lumber cut in Strafford and the immediate vicinity. It is fifty-one feet wide, eighty-one long, and three stories high, besides basement story and spacious attic. The wool-scouring and finishing was done in the basement, the weaving in the first story, spinning in the second, picking and carding in the third, while the attic was used for storage of wool. Such were its uses when first started up. Since then its uses have been radically changed by reason of building the large mill, and a consequent re-arrangement of the machinery. In the years 1863-65 very extensive improvements were projected, such as excavating a canal race-way below the falls, by which the fall of water was increased about three feet, two granite wheel-pits constructed, and the foundation laid for the large mill on the river bank. This foundation is very substantial, commencing nine feet below the surface of the ground, six feet wide at the bottom, and three feet at the top, built of solid granite blocks laid in cement. On the foundation is the granite underpinning on which is the brick-work. The main building is fifty-four feet wide, one hundred and twenty long, and four stories high, each story eleven feet six inches high, the whole connected with the old or 1849 mill by a wing thirty-four by sixty-four feet. An octagon stair-tower fourteen feet in diameter gives access to the several stories in the large mill. The brick walls are built with pilasters between the windows, and are of unusual thickness in order to give solidity and strength, the first and second stories being twenty inches thick, the third sixteen, and the fourth twelve. The roof is flat, covered with tar and gravel. It is admirably lighted, having no less than forty-eight windows in each story with twenty-four lights of 10×14 glass to each window, and there being no contiguous buildings or trees, it is "light as out doors." It is safe to say it is as fair a specimen of a woolen mill of its size as exists anywhere, — solid, substantial, light, and convenient. At the end of the wing where it connects with the old mill is the substantial wheel-house, in which are two powerful turbine wheels, thirty-six inches in diameter, under nineteen feet "head and fall," capable of furnishing about one hundred

and fifty horse power, sufficient for driving all the machinery. A large steam engine, however, of 175 horse power is provided for times of low water, or in case of any derangement of the water wheels. Within the past ten years, under the present ownership, many important alterations, improvements, and additions have been made, resulting in increased production, better processes of manufacture, and consequently a higher standard of excellence in the goods. As at present arranged, the wool-sorting, the scouring and drying of both wool and cloth, the burling, brushing, pressing, and packing, besides the running of forty-four broad looms, is done in the old mill. The picking of the scoured wool is done in the upper story of the wing, by a large Sargent burring machine, and ordinary wool-picker. The card-room is in the third story of the large mill and contains twelve sets of Davis & Furber machines, three cards to a set, and averages from 1,500 to 1,600 pounds of roving a day. The spinning is done in the second and fourth stories in both large mill and wing, on nineteen self-operating mules and jacks with 4,880 spindles, turning off an average of 1,450 pounds of fine yarn a day. The spooling and dressing of warps is done on the first and second floor of the wing. The weaving, besides the forty-four looms in the old mill, is by forty-eight looms on the first floor of the large mill, a large part being of the Knowles pattern with drop-box at each end of the lay, and from two to twenty-four harnesses to each. The brick boiler-house, 46×56 feet, was built in 1883, and has two six-foot boilers furnishing steam for heating the building and for all the various processes of scouring and finishing the goods, and having sufficient capacity to run the engine when required. A dry-house 30×90 feet was built in 1886, and a wool and cloth scouring building 52×72 feet in 1889, both fully equipped with every facility for doing first class work. A large storehouse, 45×105 feet, two stories high, is used for the storage of stock and supplies. On the opposite side of the river is the machine and repair shop and lumber shed, while on the old Currier privilege, a short distance below, is a mill for sawing lumber and making the cases for the goods. A powerful steam pump, and another connected with the water wheels, with stand-pipes, sprinklers, and an ample supply of hose, affords the necessary protection against fire. Everything in and about the mills is of the best,—every appliance to increase the

production or perfect the quality of the goods has been adopted, and everything for the comfort, safety, and convenience of the operatives is provided for.

The goods made are designed largely for women's wear and comprise an endless variety of shades, colors, and mixes, and have an excellent reputation in the markets of the country. The yearly production is over 900,000 yards, valued at nearly \$400,000. The consumption of raw wool is over 700,000 pounds a year, all of fine grade. More than \$20,000 worth of drugs and dyes are consumed yearly. The number of names on the pay-roll will average about one hundred and eighty, with \$5,000 monthly wages. Payment is made every two weeks. The six or eight different departments are managed by as many different overseers, Stephen C. Meader being the resident agent. Besides the mills, the company have thirty neat and attractive tenements for the use of the operatives and a fine residence for its agent. The grounds about the mills and the agent's house are nicely graded and all the surroundings kept neat and clean. The owners give generously to all local charities and public improvements and show a wise and liberal interest in everything that conduces to the prosperity and welfare of the village and its people.

The first officials of the company were N. V. Whitehouse, Marshall P. Wilder, and Samuel B. Rindge, directors; Ezra Farnsworth being treasurer, and Charles S. Whitehouse, clerk. N. V. Whitehouse was also agent, and continued a director till 1877. Benjamin Phipps was made treasurer in November, 1868, and has held the position ever since. Ezra Farnsworth succeeded N. V. Whitehouse as a director, and in 1881 the venerable Marshall P. Wilder retired and was succeeded by William H. Sherman. May 3, 1883, Samuel B. Rindge died, and Col. Francis J. Parker of Boston succeeded him. The present officials are therefore Ezra Farnsworth, William H. Sherman, and Francis J. Parker, directors; Benjamin Phipps, treasurer; and Stephen C. Meader, clerk and agent.

For nearly fifty years the firm of Parker, Wilder & Co. has been an important factor in the town's progress. Their capital has helped make Gonic and East Rochester two thriving villages. Their wise methods and discreet management have established a great industry on a permanent basis. Their business integrity and

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individual prominence have reflected credit on the town. Rochester may well congratulate itself that such men are identified with its business prosperity.

This sketch would be incomplete without special mention of one whose whole life has been spent in the employ of the Gonic company, and to whose conscientious faithfulness the present standing of the company is in no small degree indebted. STEPHEN CHASE MEADER, the present agent, comes of a family who for four generations have been prominent and worthy citizens of Rochester.

John Meader, the ancestor of all American Meaders, came from England in 1650, and settled at Oyster river, between Portsmouth and Dover, where he had a land grant, in 1656. One of his sons, *Nathaniel*, who was killed by the Indians in 1704, had a son *Daniel* among others, and seven at least of Daniel's sons settled in Rochester about 1750-60. At first came *Benjamin*, *Nathaniel*, *Elijah*, and *Jonathan*, and took up lands in that part of the town known ever since as Meaderborough. A few years later they were followed by *Joseph*, *Lemuel*, and *Jedediah*, who settled in the immediate vicinity of the other brothers. Some of the other descendants of *Nathaniel* and his son *Daniel* about this time (1750-60) went to Nantucket and settled there. *Benjamin*, the son of *Daniel* mentioned above, had a son *Stephen*, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. *Stephen* was born at Rochester in 1782, and lived on the farm near Meaderborough Corner, which is still in the possession of his son *Benjamin*. He married *Sarah Whitehouse* and had a large family of children:—*Tobias*, *Hanson*, *Jonathan*, *Levi*, *Asa*, *Mehitable*, and *Benjamin*. He died March 20, 1858. He was a firm disciple of the Society of Friends or Quakers, as nearly all the Meaders have been,—a kind-hearted, estimable man and neighbor, a worthy, influential citizen, and a true and stanch friend.

Levi, the fourth son of *Stephen*, was born in Rochester, February 4, 1813, and married *Amanda Eastman* of Peacham, Vt., in 1837. Their children were *Stephen C.*, *Valentine E.*, *Charles H.*, *Sarah F.*, *George E.*, *Julia E.*, *John E.*, and *Walter S.* He was a genial-hearted man, full of a sly humor which bubbled over in spite of himself. He enjoyed a joke or witticism keenly, and was quick with a rejoinder. Sturdily built, possessed of an iron constitution and great physical strength, he liked nothing better than to lay

aside for the time his Quaker coat and have a friendly wrestling bout with whoever had the temerity to "tackle him," and seldom came off second. He took great interest in town affairs, and was an energetic and influential worker in politics. He was twice elected to represent the town in the State Legislature. He died September 25, 1885.

STEPHEN C., the subject of this sketch, was born in Rochester December 14, 1840, and during boyhood lived on the farm with his parents, attending the district school and laying the foundation of a strong, healthy physique. When he was about fourteen years old his father moved to Gonic village, in part to get better educational advantages for his large family. Here young Stephen, in the intervals of the village schools, worked in the mill. In 1857 he entered the Friends' school in Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained nearly four years. He was a diligent student, excelling in mathematics and chemistry. He has always had a strong love for the latter, and had he continued in this line would have made a reputation as a practical chemist. In 1861 he completed his school life at Providence, returned to Gonic and entered the mill in the employ of the late N. V. Whitehouse, working in various parts of the mill, but principally in the finishing and dyeing rooms. From this time forward his mastery of the details of manufacturing was rapid. His methodical habits and quick insight into the various processes, united to good judgment and faithfulness, hastened his promotion to dyer, finisher, superintendent, and finally, to the position of agent, to which last place he was formally appointed in June, 1881.

Like his father and his brother John, he has been twice elected to represent the town in the State Legislature. The prominent points of his character are quiet, unobtrusive ways, decision, firmness, and a conscientious regard to duty; always seeking for the best results and shaping the means at his command with excellent judgment to obtain them; constantly alive to the requirements of the position he holds, and of indefatigable industry and perseverance. While holding to the ancient faith of a long line of ancestors as a member of the Quaker fraternity, he is liberal to all religious denominations, and a generous contributor to the support of the village church. He is a judicious helper in all educational and moral purposes for the good of the community in which he

lives. In the prime of a matured manhood, his future usefulness to the town, his associates, and his family, can only be measured by the years he may live. He married Effie Seavey of Rochester, September 20, 1870, and has one child, Gertrude, born June 18, 1875.

THE UNION HOTEL at Gonic was originally a small dwelling-house with an addition used as a village store, built perhaps as early as 1840. In 1854, and perhaps before, Enoch W. Gray occupied it as a dwelling and store. He sold it to Downing Varney, who some time prior to 1860 sold it to Moody Cavender. Cavender used it as a boarding-house for factory operatives till 1861, when he enlarged the buildings, and opened the "Union Hotel." After three or four years he sold to his brother-in-law, John W. Varney, who further enlarged and improved it, continuing it as a hotel and boarding-house until his death, October 1, 1877. Varney was a jovial, genial-hearted man, witty and bright, and made the house very popular. After his death it had John E. Meader, Frank Drew, and John W. Foss as landlords at different times. In December, 1881, the Gonic Manufacturing Company bought the property, and have since used it principally as a boarding-house, still keeping it open as a hotel. Since they took the house, Philander Varney has been the landlord, and has a well-earned reputation for hospitality.

A postoffice was established at Gonic, January 28, 1851, with Charles S. Whitehouse as postmaster. His successors in office have been as follows:—Downing Varney, appointed December 27, 1856; Henry W. Locke, August 2, 1861; E. F. Whitehouse, March 13, 1862; Charles S. Whitehouse, October 2, 1865; Frank H. Gray, July 29, 1885; and Charles M. Horne, May 13, 1889. The gross receipts of this office from March 5 to June 30, 1851, were \$36.75; from July 1 to September 30, 1889, \$148.56. In 1889 there were received at this office the following periodicals:—21 dailies; 317 weeklies; 27 monthlies; and 100 transient.

EAST ROCHESTER.

A saw and grist mill was built here by the early settlers, and owned in twenty-four shares of a day's work each. In 1825 Stephen Shorey (p. 282) began running the mill. He had married a Corson, and the Corsons and Shoreys together owned several shares. The mill was a good deal run down, and many of the owners valued it but little. Jeremiah H. Woodman bought up a majority of the shares and compelled the rest to repair. He then sold to the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, and they bought out the other owners. About 1834 they let it to Abram Folsom, who began the manufacture of chairs. Deacon Shorey, who had built a new saw and grist mill in 1836, bought out Folsom's lease in 1845, and continued the chair business for about twenty years, making from three to four thousand chairs a year. In 1855 the mill was burned, and by permission of the Great Falls Company, Deacon Shorey rebuilt, owning the building himself. The new mill was three stories high and one hundred and four feet long. In 1862 it was changed into a cotton mill, of which Shorey owned one half, but sold soon after. The business was carried on by Oren W. Davis, Hatch Downs, and Charles W. Willey. When cotton went up in war time, they sold what they had and began on woollens, but not succeeding, sold out to the Cocheco Company in 1868. Stephen Shorey built another saw-mill further down the river in 1862, which he soon after sold to the same company.

John Hall and I. W. Springfield built a mill on the Maine side of the river, about 1850, beginning with one set of machinery. After a few years Mr. Hall left, and Mr. Springfield continued the business, increasing the machinery to three sets, and was burnt out in 1857.

When Stephen Shorey came here in 1825, the only house in East Rochester was that of Elijah Tibbitts. At his death in 1879, it had become a thriving village of six hundred inhabitants.

Stephen Shorey had a "country store" in his house as early as 1843. In 1864 he built a store which he sold in 1867 to Shackford Hart. He was followed in 1869 by Mr. Swett, who sold after one year to James Walker, from Great Falls, who is doing a large business. Stephen Shorey also opened a grocery store in 1853, and was followed by Charles W. Brown who sold

to Herbert T. McCrillis in 1881. George L. Hayes opened a grocery store as agent for F. Ayer & Co. of Boston about 1877. In 1887 Mr. Hayes built a store and has a flourishing business. The old stand is occupied by Abbott & Webber. A drug store was opened in 1877 by Stephen F. Shorey. In 1879 E. L. Faunce began business in dry and fancy goods, which his widow continued till 1885, and then sold to A. L. Richards. Mrs. Annie S. Smith from Farmington opened a millinery shop in 1888. H. Kimball had a fruit and confectionery store which he sold to W. W. Sinclair in 1887.

A. S. Towle set up the business of carriage and sleigh making in 1880. In 1888 Jennings & Stevens from Epping came to East Rochester and started a box-shop and general lumber business. They use about a thousand feet a day for boxes.

In the fall of 1873 the citizens of East Rochester met at Eben Varney's store, and decided to build a shoe-factory, with shares at one hundred dollars each. Eben Varney, Stephen Shorey, and Bryant Peavey took five shares each, and John W. Tibbetts three shares. Other subscribers increased the number to fifty-six, fifty-one of which were eventually paid in. The building was erected the following spring, at a cost of \$8,688.73. About a year later Manny & All of Boston hired it with the understanding that they should have it rent free for five years, provided they would stay so long, and carry on a certain amount of business. But after running about six months they failed, and the building lay idle for nearly three years. In October, 1878, John D. Fogg of Springvale, Me., and Henry J. Vinal of Boston, Mass., bought the concern for \$2,500, and began the manufacture of Alaska boots, employing about fifty hands. The pay-roll was then about \$2,000 a month, and rose to \$8,700 a month in 1888. The business of the first year was \$80,000; for 1888 it was \$260,000. In 1883 the building was enlarged one third, and \$20,000 worth of new machinery put in. In November, 1888, a business connection was made with E. & A. Mudge of Boston. In the Fall of 1889 the factory was closed, and the business removed to Springvale, Me.

John D. Fogg was born at Deerfield, March 1, 1842; married, October 19, 1870, Phebe S. Veazie of Quincy, Mass. He was for several years in the shoe business at Springvale, Me., before coming to East Rochester. He has built eight houses in this village, which owes much to his enterprise and energy.

THE COCHECO MILLS, EAST ROCHESTER, N. H.

BY EVERETT M. SINCLAIR, ESQ.

In 1862 John Hall came to this village, and after some talk with Stephen Shorey it was settled that Shorey should build a mill, and Hall would hire the building and put in woolen machinery. Mr. Shorey had long entertained a hope that a woolen mill might be in successful operation here, and had tried to persuade I. W. Springfield to locate in this place instead of Wolfborough. Shortly after the conversation with Mr. Hall he began work on the canal, and having erected the building now known as No. 1 Mill, Mr. Hall hired the same for a term of ten years, and placed therein four sets of woolen machinery. In November, 1862, the machinery was put into the mill; the first wool was carded in December; the first loom started January 1, 1863, and in February the first finished goods were sent to market.

At this time Samuel B. Rindge, of the firm of Parker, Wilder & Co., Boston, suggested to Mr. Hall the idea of forming a stock company. After consultation with N. V. Whitehouse of Gonic, it was decided to carry this suggestion into effect, and a company was formed, consisting of John Hall, N. V. Whitehouse, S. B. Rindge, C. S. Whitehouse, E. F. Whitehouse, Larkin Harrington, and Jonathan Overand. On petition of the above-named gentlemen, the Legislature granted an act of incorporation to carry on the woolen business under the name of the Cochecho Woolen Manufacturing Company. Their first meeting was held in the little old counting room on July 30, 1863, to accept the act of incorporation, which was passed June 24, and to adopt by-laws, elect officers, etc. N. V. Whitehouse, John Hall, and S. B. Rindge were chosen directors; Benjamin Phipps, of the firm of Parker, Wilder & Co., treasurer; and Larkin Harrington, clerk. The first annual meeting was held November 19, at which the officers and stockholders were all present. The report showed that during the year they had purchased of Stephen Shorey the mill and all the stock and fixtures, together with much of the land whereon the plant now rests. After the meeting adjourned they repaired to the boarding-house kept by Mrs. Maria Parshley, and sat down to their first annual dinner. Of those present that day, only three

are now living, John Hall, C. S. Whitehouse, and Benjamin Phipps, the latter of whom has been elected treasurer for twenty-six consecutive years, and has been present at every annual meeting. This can be said of no other officer or stockholder. Col. C. S. Whitehouse is the only one of the original seven who retains an interest in the mills, Mr. Hall having sold out several years ago.

Jonathan Overand and E. F. Whitehouse were both removed by death in the month of August, 1865. Mr. Overand was killed by falling from an open door-way in the attic of the mill, a heavy warp beam, which he was rolling to the door, falling with him. He lived but two hours after being taken to his home, and his was the first grave dug in the new cemetery at Rochester.

Mr. Whitehouse was drowned near the Isles of Shoals on the 28th day of the same month (p. 366). N. V. Whitehouse died at his home in Gonic, November 21, 1878 (p. 364).

Samuel B. Rindge, the principal owner, died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., May 3, 1883, of congestion of the brain. Mr. Rindge was born in that city December 26, 1820, and when but sixteen years of age entered the employ of Parker, Blanchard & Wilder of Boston, and by close application to work, and faithfulness to the interests of his employers, he was admitted as partner in the concern. At the time of his death he held many important and responsible positions in the business world. He was a man of sterling qualities and untiring industry. His judgment in business affairs was seldom at fault, and his advice was much sought after by others. He was honest and faithful in the discharge of every duty which lay before him, and true to every obligation which he assumed. To all men he was ever kind and courteous, and the humblest workman always found in him a friend. He was truly a benefactor to the poor and unfortunate, and no more sincere mourners at his death were found than among the operatives in the Coheco Mills. At the time of his death he had accumulated a property estimated at one and one half millions.

Larkin Harrington died at his home in Lexington, Mass., August 7, 1886. He was born at that place April 17, 1826. November 22, 1864, he married Miss Elizabeth L. Chesley of Rochester. Mr. Harrington came to East Rochester in the spring of 1863, and, as already stated, was elected clerk of the company. He took a lively interest in educational, moral, and religious works. He was the postmaster in this village during a part of 1870-71. In

1865 he built the house where J. D. Fogg now resides. On account of poor health he resigned the position of clerk and paymaster of the Coheco Woolen Manufacturing Company in November, 1874, and at the annual meeting on the 19th of that month, Sidney B. Hayes was elected to that position, which he still holds. In 1864 the company built No. 2 Mill, of brick, and put in four more sets of machinery, which were put in operation in January, 1865. Prior to this time many of the tenement houses had been built, but owing to an increase of their work it was thought best to build more, and offer inducements to overseers and help to build houses of their own, as dwelling-houses in the village were very scarce at that time. In 1868 they fitted up the saw-mill and chair-factory which they bought of Stephen Shorey in 1863, and added still another four sets of machinery. This is known as No. 3 Mill, and the work carried on is carding, spinning, and weaving, the finishing being done at No. 2 Mill. At the head of the canal is also situated the box factory and planing-mill, where are made the boxes, or cases, in which the goods are shipped. Since No. 3 Mill was put into operation six more sets of machinery have been placed in Nos. 1 and 2 Mills, making eighteen sets in all. One hundred and six broad looms are employed to do the weaving. On the class of goods now manufactured about nine thousand pounds of the finished product are turned off weekly.

John Hall held the position of agent from the organization of the company until July, 1875, when he resigned, and C. S. Whitehouse was appointed in his place. During the time Mr. Whitehouse was agent many improvements were made about the grounds and buildings. The row of fine maples on Front street was set out under his direction, making the street one of the most beautiful in the village. Mr. Hall went abroad, and was gone five years. On his return May 5, 1880, he was again appointed agent, Mr. Whitehouse having resigned some time previous. Mr. Hall held the position this time but two years, resigning July 31, 1882, and Charles E. Manson was appointed in his place, having served two years as superintendent. Thomas H. Gotts was superintendent under Mr. Manson until January 1, 1884, at which time Everett M. Sinclair was elected to that position, which he still holds.

In 1884 the company built the new brick counting room which they now occupy, and in 1886 the large brick weaving shed was



MILLS OF COCHECO WOOLEN MANUFG. CO., EAST ROCHESTER.

erected. The roof is self-supported, so that the weave-room presents an uninterrupted view 168×72 feet.

There are six persons now employed by the company whose names appeared on the first pay-roll, in January, 1863, and are as follows:—Francis Gotts, Richard Bocoek, Charles A. Jones, Lavina (Knipe) Smith, Clara Gotts, and Mary J. Rogers. Francis Gotts and Charles A. Jones have never left the employ of the company from that time to this, and the others have only been out for a short time. The first pay-roll contained sixty-seven names and amounted to \$1,000 for a month. It now contains two hundred and twenty-five names, and for the same length of time amounts to \$6,700.

The first overseers were as follows:—Carding, Thomas Ingham; spinning, James G. Jones; weaving, Jonathan Overand; dyeing, Charles F. Parker; finishing, John Ashworth; wool-sorting, Francis Gotts. At the present time they are as follows:—Carding, W. H. Adams and W. H. Loud; spinning, J. R. Agnew and Corydon Sleeper; weaving, S. T. Sinclair and G. E. Manson; finishing, F. R. Bean; dyeing, J. O'Donnell; dressing, E. H. Davis; sorting, Francis Gotts; picking, Andrew McElroy; repairs, Joy W. Barker.

On January 1, 1887, the Rindge Relief Fund was established. This was the generous gift of Frederick H. Rindge, son of S. B. Rindge, who, on the date above mentioned, placed in the hands of trustees elected by the operatives, the sum of \$5,000, with a promise to add \$1,000 annually, so long as the conditions mentioned in a circular, were adhered to. The conditions were that all operatives in the employ of the company at that time, and who from that time should live virtuous, temperate, and industrious lives, and from any cause should be unable to earn the necessities of life, should receive benefits from the fund. The trustees elected at that time were F. W. Corson, S. T. Sinclair, and Thomas Ingham.

In the summer of 1887 the company fitted up the old counting room for a reading room and library, and gave the free use of same, furnishing fuel for heating, so long as it should be used for the purpose above mentioned. The counting room was built in 1866, shortly after No. 2 Mill was completed, and when the new brick office was built in 1884 the old one was hauled to Main street, opposite the Glendon House, and contains as fine a reading room

and library as is often found in larger places. It is supported by the public.

The company have eight single and thirteen double tenements, and two blocks containing eight and four tenements each.

The Glendon House was opened at East Rochester in July, 1878, by John W. Tibbetts, the present proprietor. Ten years later he enlarged, putting in steam and other modern improvements.

A postoffice was established at East Rochester, June 2, 1863, and Stephen F. Shorey appointed postmaster. His successors in office have been as follows:—Moses S. Hurd, appointed April 13, 1865; S. S. Hart, July 8, 1867; Larkin Harrington, December 22, 1870; James Walker, May 16, 1871; A. H. Deland, September 1, 1885; Alphonso D. Gerrish, July 2, 1886; and Willis W. Sinclair, March 19, 1888. The revenue of this office for the first year was \$34.99. In one quarter of 1889, there were sold \$229 worth of stamps; 107 money orders were sent, amounting to \$955; and 97 postal notes were issued.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Besides the many large manufactories, five hotels, four railroads, four banks, and three postoffices, accounts of which have already been given, the following summary, though far from exact, will serve to give a general impression of the business of Rochester in 1890. Including the three villages, there are six dry goods stores; seven for millinery and fancy goods; five for merchant tailoring, clothing, and gentlemen's furnishings; five boot and shoe stores; seventeen groceries; six meat markets; one fish market; three bakeries; three restaurants; three fruit and confectionery stores; one candy manufactory; two carpet stores; two hardware stores; two tin shops; several variety stores; five drug stores; three jewelers; three dealers in coal, wood, hay, etc.; two ice dealers; three laundries; two photographers; two harness shops; one marble and monument shop; three express companies; and seven livery stables. These various establishments represent an annual business of not less than a million dollars. Add to these the farming, banking, railroad, and various manufacturing interests, and the annual business of the whole town cannot fall short of three or four millions.

CHAPTER XVI.

POLITICAL.

“The freeman casting with unpurchased hand
The vote that shakes the pillars of the land.”

“The crowning fact,
The kingliest act
Of Freedom, is the freeman's vote.”

WE are told that our fathers came to found “a church without a bishop, a state without a king,” but evidently neither church nor state can exist without some supreme authority from which there is no appeal. Under God, whom they regarded as king of kings both in church and in state, our fathers considered the people themselves as supreme. They acknowledged no man or body of men as their rulers. They permitted no authority to come between themselves and God. The church was their model for the state. As to them the highest and only human authority in the Church was the local congregation of believers, so the highest and only authority in the State was the *Town Meeting*. Not Presidents, Governors, Judges, Legislatures, nor Congress, but the *People* in their local meetings possess the supreme power in our land. The town meeting is the only pure Democracy. It is the fountain head of all law and authority in the Nation. So while good citizens look with abhorrence on all attempts to subvert justice in courts of law, or to change state or national legislation by bribery or other corrupt methods, they are more indignant to see the votes of the people in town meeting tampered with by purchase, fraud, or intimidation. This is high treason against the sovereignty of the people. As loyal subjects bare the head in presence of their king, so all loyal citizens of our free Republic should reverently recognize the majesty of the people assembled to exercise their kingly rights in the town meeting.

The design of this chapter is to present the sovereign edicts of the town of Rochester in the election of principal officers, and in

votes upon subjects of special importance to Town, State, or Nation.

The political bias of the town from time to time is perhaps best shown by a statement of the votes at each presidential election. In 1788 New Hampshire was entitled to five electors. The people were not yet divided into parties. There were no nominating caucuses, and consequently little or no concert of action. The vote of the State was so scattered that there was no choice, and the electors were chosen by the Legislature. Rochester cast thirty votes, all of which were for John Sullivan, General Bellows, General Stark, General Reed, and General Cilley. Sullivan and Bellows were among those elected by the Legislature, and all the electors voted for Washington and Adams. The small vote of Rochester was not wholly owing to unanimity of feeling for Washington, but to the fact that there were no working political organizations. In voting for governor this same year the town had cast 378 votes. It was not until the sixth Presidential election that the vote for electors nearly equalled the Governor vote in this town. There was no political excitement before the elections, and but little allusion to the subject in the newspapers. In 1792 New Hampshire had six electors. The Rochester vote was:— Judge Thompson, 52; John McDuffee, 53; President Bartlett, 53; General Bellows, 52; John T. Gilman, 45; Col. T. Badger, 28; and General Cilley, 23. There was no choice and a second trial took place November 12, when Rochester cast 22 votes each, for President Bartlett, John T. Gilman, Benjamin Bellows, Jonathan Freeman, John Pickering, and Ebenezer Thompson. Again there was no choice, and the Legislature appointed the six just named, all of whom voted for Washington and Adams. In 1796 the “Republican” and “Federal” parties had become somewhat organized although party lines were not strictly observed. The Rochester vote stood as follows:— Ebenezer Thompson, Esq., 63; General Bellows, 26; Governor Gilman, 26; Oliver Peabody, 14; Timothy Farrar, Esq., 21; Joseph Badger, Jun., 16; Christopher Tappan, Esq., 9; Bezaliel Woodward, Esq., 8; and John Godard, Esq., 1. The last five of these were elected and voted for John Adams and Oliver Ellsworth. For the Presidential election of 1800 no vote of this town is on record. In 1804 the electors chosen for New Hampshire voted for Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton, the Republican candidates, and the vote of Rochester was,

Republican, 104; Federal, 24. In 1808 the state vote was given to the Federal candidate, Charles E. Pinckney, but Rochester voted 189 Republican, and 61 Federal. In 1812 New Hampshire chose eight electors who voted for De Witt Clinton, the Federal candidate. Rochester cast 218 Republican, and 77 Federal votes. In 1816 the vote of the State was given to the Republican candidate, James Monroe. Rochester voted 205 Republican, and 56 Federal. The time of the ninth Presidential election, in 1820, has been called the "era of good feeling," the whole electoral vote being cast for James Monroe, except that of Governor Plumer of New Hampshire, who voted for John Quincy Adams. He explained his course by saying it was not from any dislike to Monroe, but because he wished to prevent any other man than Washington having the compliment of a unanimous vote. In Rochester five candidates on the Republican ticket received 69 votes each; William Plumer had 48; David Barker had 65; while on the Federal ticket, Moses Hale had 20, William Hale 19, and the rest one vote each. In 1824 John Quincy Adams received the vote of New Hampshire, and the 73 votes of Rochester were all cast for the Adams ticket. In 1828 the question was Adams or Jackson, and there was more violent partisanship than ever before. In Rochester the Adams party opened the "glorious Fourth" with a salute of thirteen guns. Then a procession under William G. Webster as marshal, escorted by the Artillery Company under Capt. William Hurd, marched to the old meeting-house on the common, which had been profusely decorated for the occasion. Hon. Nathaniel Upham was president of the day. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Isaac Willey, and were interspersed with select pieces of music. The "Declaration" was read by John P. Hale. Hon. David Barker, Jr., delivered an oration, afterwards published, in which he reviewed the issues of the day, and the past and present condition of political parties. The celebration closed with a sumptuous dinner at Lowell Kenney's hall, followed by toasts and speeches from almost everybody in Rochester, Barrington, and Farmington. The Adams party carried the State, and though Rochester had voted for the Jackson party by twenty majority in March, the Presidential vote was 227 for Adams and 225 for Jackson. In 1832 the parties had become definitely organized as Whigs and Democrats. The

State went for Jackson, and the Rochester vote was 239 Democrat; 165 Whig. In 1836 there was very little interest, less than half the voters taking part. Both State and town went Democratic, the Rochester vote standing 175 for Van Buren, and 22 for Harrison. In 1840 came the exciting campaign of "log cabin and hard cider" memories, resulting in the usual Democratic victory in the State, but carrying the town 263 for Harrison against 229 for Van Buren. From this time the slavery question began to be a prominent political issue. In 1844 the State went for Polk, and the Rochester vote was Polk, 217; Clay, 215; and Birney, 39. In 1848 the state vote was for Lewis Cass. Rochester voted Democrat, 195; Whig, 147; Free Soil, 37; and Independent Democrat, 9. In 1852 Franklin Pierce received the vote of the State, and Rochester cast 269 votes for Pierce, 206 for Scott, and 64 for Hale. In 1856 the Democrats failed to carry the State for the first time in twenty-five years, and from that time to the present New Hampshire has voted for a Republican President. The Rochester vote was 392 for Fremont, 309 for Buchanan, and 4 for Fillmore. Since then the Presidential votes in Rochester have been as follows:—In 1860, Lincoln, 376; Douglas, 268; Breckinridge, 22; Bell, 2. In 1864, Lincoln, 404; McClellan, 343. In 1868, Grant, 479; Seymour, 318. In 1872, Grant, 456; Greeley, 340; Black, 20; O'Connor, 1. In 1876, Hayes, 669; Tilden, 556. In 1880, Garfield, 806; Hancock, 583; Weaver, 34; Prohibition, 3. In 1884, Blaine, 864; Cleveland, 615; St. John, 30; Butler, 18. In 1888, Harrison, 748; Cleveland, 783; Fisk, 29; Belva Lockwood, 2.

The following item from the "Rochester Courier" of October 5, 1888, is worthy of preservation in the political history of the town:—

"Names of persons now residents of Rochester who voted for William H. Harrison for President in 1840:—Elijah Brock, Eli Beede, Joseph Blaisdell, Charles Bragdon, Joshua N. Cate, Jacob Clark, Sylvester Clark, Horatio G. Corson, James H. Corson, Zimri Corson, Michael E. Corson, John Crockett, Amasa Dame, John Estes, Hanson Evans, Solomon Evans, Thomas Fall, John Folsom, Edmund Frye, Charles H. Furbush, John S. Gilman, Wentworth Goodwin, Ephraim Hammett, Joseph M. Hanson, Samuel S. Hart, Charles T. Hartford, David Hayes, William Hodsdon, George W. Hodsdon, Charles Hurd, Jonas Hurd, Locke Howard, Lewis F. Horne, Joshua R. Howard, George Jenness, Stephen Jenness, William A. Kimball, George Leighton, I. W. Lougee, A. W. Mason, John McDuffee, Daniel Meader, Asa Meader, Tobias Meader, Bidfield Meserve, Larkin B. Moulton, James T. Nutter, John L. Nutter, Alphonso J. Nutter, Willard Nutter, Locke Otis, James Page, Francis Plummer [died before the election in 1888], H. N. Plummer, John Price, James Quimby,

Richard Tagers, Samuel R., Roberts Ichabod Rowe, David J. Sanborn, Joseph B. Sayward, Hiram W. Scruton, Nathaniel Shorey, John O. Sleeper, John L. Swayne, Israel Tuttle, Eben Varney, Moses Wallingford, Hiram Wallace, John Whipple, Warren Wadleigh.

"Mr. George B. Roberts, who furnishes the above list of names of 1840 veterans, although himself active and interested in the campaign at that time, lacked one month of being old enough to vote. Mr. Daniel Legro, also active in that campaign, lacked sixteen days of being a voter, but both may well be recorded with the veterans. Judge Edgerly and E. J. Mathes voted for Van Buren in 1840, but both will vote for General Harrison in 1888. There may be others of the same kind. We doubt if any town in the State can furnish more names of 1840 voters than the above."

The Congressional elections occasioned little interest and no excitement in the early history of the town. For ten years after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the highest vote for Members of Congress was 83, and the average vote was much less. As early as 1786, the Governor vote was 378; yet as late as 1800, at an election to fill a vacancy, the highest candidate for Member of Congress received only 13 votes. It was not till about 1812 that candidates for Congress began to receive the full vote of their respective parties. Owing to the lack of organization there was frequently no election of the full number of Representatives. Resignations were not unusual also, so that the people were often called together for special elections to fill vacancies.

The general trend of political feeling in Rochester is seen in the Presidential votes already given. It was only as the anti-slavery conflict began to take form, gradually rousing the stolid and the indifferent to earnestness and activity, that political interest largely centered on the Congressional elections. In 1843 John P. Hale, a son of Rochester, was one of the Representatives elected to Congress by the Democrats. But when that party gave their support to the annexation of Texas and the extension of slavery, he refused to vote with them. Consequently at the next election in 1845, they threw him overboard and nominated John Woodbury in his place. Hale became the candidate of the Liberty party, but after three trials the State was unable to elect any of the candidates, and the seat remained vacant through the next Congress. In 1843, when Mr. Hale was the regular Democratic candidate, he received 141 votes in Rochester, being eighteen less than the others on the same ticket. At the regular election in March, 1845, the highest Whig candidate received 175 votes, the highest Democratic candidate 211, and Hale 177, mostly Democratic votes, which were divided be-

tween Hale and Woodbury. Owing to the split in the Democratic party there was no election for this district. Three special elections were held with the same result, the Rochester vote being as follows:—Sept. 13, 1845, Ichabod Goodwin, Whig, had 98 votes, John Woodbury, Democrat, 114, and John P. Hale, Independent Democrat, 74; Nov. 29, 1845, Goodwin 147, Woodbury 114, Hale 86; March 10, 1846, Goodwin 190, Woodbury 183, Hale 81.

Under the aggressions of the slave power the growing anti-slavery sentiment was gradually crystallizing into the Republican party. In 1848 a public indignation meeting was held in Rochester, at which resolutions were passed denouncing the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war as unnecessary and unjust, and declaring that Congress ought to grant no further supplies except for the safe withdrawal of our troops. These resolutions were published and sent to the New Hampshire members of Congress.

Until 1847 all the members of Congress to which the State was entitled were voted for on one general ticket. Since then each Representative District elects its own member. In 1788 New Hampshire was entitled to three members of Congress; in 1792 the number was increased to four; in 1802, to five; in 1812, to six; in 1833 it was reduced to five; in 1843, to four; in 1853, to three; and in 1883, to two. Since the voting has been by Districts, the political complexion of Rochester's Congressional vote is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Democratic.	Whig.	Free Soil.	Republican.	Greenback.	Labor Reform.	Prohibition.	Independent.	Scattering.
1847.....	218	213	86						
1849.....	219		232						
1851.....	238		203						
1853.....	232		276						
1855.....	240			377					
1857.....	76			339					3
1859.....	317			341					
1861.....	322			346					
1863.....	376			333					
1865.....	308			330				53	
1867.....	348			475					
1869.....	311			440					
1871.....	466			366			39		2
1873.....	393			464			43		
1875.....	492			604			44		1
1877.....	581			590			6		2
1878 November..	313			587	263				
1880.....	585			805	29		5		
1882.....	473			719	28		41		
1884.....	618			857		18	34		
1886.....	787			582			32		
1888.....	796			739			23		1

Until 1793 the chief magistrate of New Hampshire was styled "President." The first state election occurred March 29, 1784, and the record of the Rochester vote is in the following words:—

"It was unanimously voted that the Hon. Meshack Weare, Esq. is chosen President of the State to the number of 209 votes."

Weare is said to have been unanimously elected by the State. No distinct separation into organized parties occurred till 1794, when the votes were classed as Federal and Republican, the Republicans being known as Democrats a few years later, and the Federals

becoming Whigs. The Rochester vote for Governor in subsequent years, with the party names of the several candidates so far as they can easily be given, is as follows:—

1785.	{ George Atkinson, 86. Col. John Langdon, 66. Gen. John Sullivan, 27.	No election by popular vote. Langdon was chosen by the Senate.
1786.	{ Gen. John Sullivan, 376. Elected. George Atkinson, Esq., 2.	
1787.	{ John Sullivan, 249. Judge Livermore, 23.	No election by the people. Sullivan was chosen by the Senate.
1788.	{ John Sullivan, 211. Josiah Bartlett, 1.	John Langdon was elected by two votes.
1789.	{ John Sullivan, 131. John Pickering, 131. Josiah Bartlett, 1.	No election by the people. Sullivan was chosen by the Senate.
1790.	{ John Pickering, 189. Col. Joshua Wentworth, 67.	No election by the people. Bartlett was chosen by the Senate.
1791.	Josiah Bartlett, 183. Elected.	
1792.	Josiah Bartlett, 177. Elected.	1810. { John Langdon, 221. Elected. Jeremiah Smith, 82.
1793.	{ Josiah Bartlett, 261. Elected. John Langdon, 1.	1811. { John Langdon, 260. Elected. Jeremiah Smith, 71.
1794.	{ John T. Gilman, Fed., 197. Elected. Ebenezer Thompson, Rep., 99.	1812. { William Plumer, Rep., 222. John T. Gilman, 76.
1795.	John T. Gilman, 295. Elected.	No election by the people. Plumer was chosen by the Legislature.
1796.	John T. Gilman, 324. Elected.	1813. { John T. Gilman, 82. Elected. William Plumer, 261.
1797.	John T. Gilman, 267. Elected.	1814. { John T. Gilman, 99. Elected. William Plumer, 234.
1798.	{ John T. Gilman, 302. Elected. Oliver Peabody, Rep., 27.	1815. { John T. Gilman, 91. Elected. William Plumer, 229. John Goddard, 1.
1799.	John T. Gilman, 318. Elected.	1816. { William Plumer, 279. Elected. James Sheafe, Fed., 74. Scattering, 2.
1800.	{ John T. Gilman, 165. Elected. Timothy Walker, Rep., 185.	1817. { William Plumer, 255. Elected. James Sheafe, 51. Jeremiah Mason, 8. Scattering, 1.
1801.	{ John T. Gilman, 62. Elected. Timothy Walker, 278.	1818. { William Plumer, 255. Elected. William Hale, 40. Scattering, 7.
1802.	{ John T. Gilman, 86. Elected. John Langdon, Rep., 189.	1819. { Samuel Bell, 154. Elected. Samuel Hale, 13. Scattering, 1.
1803.	{ John T. Gilman, 51. Elected. John Langdon, 186.	1820. Samuel Bell, 321. Elected.
1804.	{ John T. Gilman, 51. Elected. John Langdon, 200.	1821. { Samuel Bell, 298. Elected. Nathaniel Upham, 15. Jeremiah Mason, 1.
1805.	{ John Langdon, 256. Elected. John T. Gilman, 35.	1822. Samuel Bell, 295. Elected.
1806.	John Langdon, 213. Elected.	
1807.	John Langdon, 198. Elected.	
1808.	{ John Langdon, 148. Elected. Scattering, 3. Jeremiah Smith, Fed., 78.	
1809.	{ Elected. John Langdon, 225.	

1823. { Levi Woodbury, 269. Elected.
 { Samuel Dinsmoor, 43.
 { David L. Morrill, 9.
 1824. { Levi Woodbury, 318.
 { Scattering, 1.

No election by the people. Morrill was chosen by the Legislature.

1825. { David L. Morrill, 291. Elected.
 { Scattering, 8.
 1826. { David L. Morrill, 170. Elected.
 { Benjamin Pierce, Rep., 83.
 1827. { Benjamin Pierce, 286. Elected.
 { Scattering, "several."
 1828. { John Bell, Fed., 188. Elected.
 { Benjamin Pierce, 208.
 1829. { Benjamin Pierce, 261. Elected.
 { John Bell, 180.
 { Matthew Harvey, Rep., 241. Elected.
 { Timothy Upham, Fed., 201.
 { Samuel Dinsmoor, Rep., 238. Elected.
 1831. { Ichabod Bartlett, Fed., 183. Elected.
 { Samuel Dinsmoor, Dem., 242. Elected.
 { Ichabod Bartlett, Whig, 103.
 1833. { Samuel Dinsmoor, 216. Elect.
 { Arthur Livermore, Whig, 29.
 { William Badger, Dem., 270. Elected.
 { Scattering, 3.
 1835. { William Badger, 219. Elected.
 { Joseph Healey, Whig, 112.
 1836. { Isaac Hill, Dem., 189. Elected.
 { Scattering, 8.
 1837. { Isaac Hill, 213. Elected.
 { Scattering, 14.
 { Isaac Hill, 174. Elected.
 1838. { James Wilson, Whig, 272. Elected.
 { Scattering, 2.
 1839. { John Page, Dem., 226. Elected.
 { James Wilson, 281.
 1840. { John Page, 223. Elected.
 { Enos Stevens, Whig, 249.
 1841. { John Page, 219. Elected.
 { Enos Stevens, 235.
 { Henry Hubbard, Dem., 192. El.
 1842. { Enos Stevens, 154.
 { Daniel Hoit, Abolitionist, 49.
 { Henry Hubbard, 154. Elected.
 1843. { Anthony Colby, Whig, 106.
 { Daniel Hoit, 52.

1844. { John H. Steele, Dem., 216. Elected.
 { Anthony Colby, 176.
 { Daniel Hoit, 65.
 1845. { John H. Steele, 176. Elected.
 { Anthony Colby, 176.
 { Daniel Hoit, 71.
 { Anthony Colby, 198.
 1846. { Jared W. Williams, Dem., 189.
 { Nath'l S. Berry, Free Soil, 70.

No election by the people. Colby was chosen by the Legislature.

1847. { Jared W. Williams, 219. Elect.
 { Anthony Colby, 222.
 { Nathaniel S. Berry, 86.
 1848. { Jared W. Williams, 242. Elect.
 { Nathaniel S. Berry, 277.
 { Scattering, 2.
 { Samuel Dinsmoor, 2^d, Dem., 220. Elected.
 1849. { Levi Chamberlain, Whig, 177.
 { Nathaniel S. Berry, 54.
 { Samuel Dinsmoor, 230. Elect.
 1850. { Levi Chamberlain, 177.
 { Nathaniel S. Berry, 46.
 { Samuel Dinsmoor, 239.
 1851. { Thomas E. Sawyer, Whig, 203.
 { John Atwood, Independent, 86.

No election by the people. Dinsmoor was chosen by the Legislature.

1852. { Noah Martin, Dem., 218. Elect.
 { Thomas E. Sawyer, 208.
 { John Atwood, 101.
 1853. { Noah Martin, 274. Elected.
 { James Bell, Whig, 198.
 { John H. White, Ind., 79.
 { Nathaniel B. Baker, Dem., 299. Elected.
 1854. { James Bell, 156.
 { Jared Perkins, Ind., 110.
 { Ralph Metcalf, Know Nothing, 358. Elected.
 1855. { Nathaniel B. Baker, 239.
 { Ralph Metcalf, 306.
 1856. { John S. Wells, Dem., 296.
 { Ichabod Goodwin, Whig, 21.

No election by the people. Metcalf was chosen by the Legislature.

1857. { William Haile, Republican, 340. Elected.
 { John S. Wells, 281.
 1858. { William Haile, 360. Elected.
 { Asa P. Cate, Dem., 266.

1859.	{ Ichabod Goodwin, Rep., 363. Elected.	1874.	{ James A. Weston, 402. Luther McCutchins, Rep., 468. John Blackmar, 84.
	{ Asa P. Cate, 304.		
1860.	{ Ichabod Goodwin, 386. Elect. Asa P. Cate, 308.		No election by the people. Weston was chosen by the Legislature.
1861.	{ Nathaniel S. Berry, Rep., 340. Elected.	1875.	{ Person C. Cheney, Rep., 592. Elected.
	{ George Stark, Dem., 322.		{ Hiram R. Roberts, Dem., 520. Nathaniel White, Prohib., 38.
1862.	{ Nathaniel S. Berry, 308. Elect. George Stark, 305. Scattering, 8.	1876.	{ Person C. Cheney, 631. Elect. Daniel Marcy, Dem., 529. Asa S. Kendall, Prohib., 6.
1863.	{ Joseph A. Gilmore, Rep., 334. Ira A. Eastman, Dem., 378. Walter Harriman, Ind., 8.	1877.	{ Benjamin F. Prescott, Rep., 657. Elected.
	No election by the people. Gilmore was chosen by the Legislature.		{ Daniel Marcy, 529. Asa S. Kendall, 6.
1864.	{ Joseph A. Gilmore, 417. Elect. Edw'd W. Harrington, Dem., 339.	1878.	{ Benjamin F. Prescott, 657. Elected.
1865.	{ Frederick Smyth, Rep., 383. Elected.		{ Frank A. McKean, Dem., 496. Asa S. Kendall, 1.
	{ Edward W. Harrington, 307.	1879.	{ Natt Head, Rep., 637. Elect. Frank A. McKean, 297.
1866.	{ Frederick Smyth, 384. Elected. John G. Sinclair, Dem., 372.		{ Warren G. Brown, Gr'n'b'k, 284. Charles H. Bell, Rep., 791.
1867.	{ Walter Harriman, Rep., 475. Elected.	1880.	{ Charles H. Bell, Rep., 791. Elected.
	{ John G. Sinclair, 354.		{ Frank Jones, Dem., 590. Warren G. Brown, 28.
1868.	{ Walter Harriman, 501. Elect. John G. Sinclair, 410.		{ George D. Dodge, Prohib., 28. Samuel W. Haile, Rep., 702.
1869.	{ Onslow Stearns, Rep., 429. Elected.	1882.	{ Samuel W. Haile, Rep., 702. Elected.
	{ John Bedell, Dem., 322.		{ M. V. B. Edgerly, Dem., 479. John F. Woodbury, Gr'n'b'k, 28.
1870.	{ Onslow Stearns, 356. Elected. John Bedell, 154.		{ Josiah M. Fletcher, Prohib., 47. Martin A. Haynes, 1.
	{ Samuel Flint, Labor, 241. Lorenzo D. Barrows, Prohib., 74. Simon G. Griffin, 1.	1884.	{ Moody Currier, Rep., 852. Elected.
1871.	{ James A. Weston, Dem., 454. Elected.		{ John M. Hill, Dem., 620. George Carpenter, Gr'n'b'k, 18.
	{ James Pike, Rep., 358. Albert G. Cummings, Pro., 39. Lemuel P. Cooper, Labor, 18.	1886.	{ Larkin D. Mason, Prohib., 39. Charles H. Sawyer, Rep., 586. Thomas H. Cogswell, Dem., 784.
1872.	{ Ezekiel A. Straw, Rep., 508. Elected.		{ Joseph Wentworth, Prohib., 36. George Carpenter, 4. Eben Hilton, 1.
	{ James A. Weston, 466. John Blackmar, Prohib., 22. Lemuel P. Cooper, 9.		No election by the people. Sawyer was chosen by the Legislature.
1873.	{ Ezekiel A. Straw, 470. Elect. James A. Weston, 379. John Blackmar, 47. Samuel K. Mason, Labor, 8.	1888.	{ David H. Goodell, Rep., 733. Charles H. Amsden, Dem., 791. Edgar S. Carr, Prohib., 29.
			No election by the people. Goodell was chosen by the Legislature.

One great cause of complaint against the royal government, and which with other causes hastened the Revolution, was the unequal representation throughout the Provinces. Some small and newly incorporated townships were represented, while many of the older and more populous places were refused representation. This important privilege depended entirely upon the will of the royal Governor, by whom writs were issued at his own pleasure. In 1758 the people of Rochester petitioned for representation, but were refused. Four years later the privilege was granted, as shown by the following record:—

“Pursuant to a precept from the high sheriff of the Province on March 2, 1762, a town meeting was held at which Lieut. [afterwards Col.] John McDuffee was chosen to represent the town in General Assembly to be convened at Portsmouth on Wednesday the 10th of March instant, and so from time to time during the sessions of said house.”

He was chosen not for a single year, but according to English custom, to retain the office until the election of a new Assembly might be ordered by the Governor, and was regular in his attendance for several years.

The last Provincial Assembly convened at Portsmouth, February 23, 1775, but proving refractory, Governor Wentworth abandoned the Province and retired to the Isles of Shoals. James Knowles was the Representative from Rochester. To the first Provincial Congress, which met at Exeter May 17, 1775, James Knowles and Lieut. John McDuffee were Delegates. James Knowles was also Delegate to the second Provincial Congress which met December 21, 1775, and *established the first independent government in the Colonies*. The Constitution adopted by them remained in force till 1784, when the new State Constitution took its place.

In 1792 Rochester first chose two Representatives. In the same year Portsmouth had three Representatives. Londonderry and Rochester had two each, and no other town in the State had more than one. After the incorporation of Milton in 1802 Rochester had but one Representative for thirteen years. It then had two again from 1816 to 1853. The number was then increased to three for ten years. Then four Representatives were chosen from 1865 until 1872. In 1873 the number was increased to five. In 1874 town meeting was continued three days, there being no choice of Representatives or Selectmen the first day. The second day one

Representative and one Selectman were elected, and it was then voted to indefinitely postpone the election of the other four Representatives. In March, 1878, five were elected to the Legislature of that year, and in November of the same year, under the revised Constitution, three were chosen to serve two years. Since then the number has been five, although six were elected in 1884, but only five were allowed to take their seats.

The following is a complete list of the Rochester Representatives to Assemblies and Legislatures from the settlement of the town to the present time.

PROVINCIAL.

Lieut. John McDuffee, 1762, May 1775, '82.
James Knowles, February 1775, May 1775, December 1775, '78, '79.
Jabez Dame, 1781.

UNDER THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

James Knowles, 1784 to '87.	Noah Tebbetts, 1842.
Barnabas Palmer, 1788 to '90.	Stephen M. Mathes, 1843.
James Howe, 1791 to '93, '96, '97.	Jacob Smart, 1843.
Aaron Wingate, 1792 to '95.	Jabez Dame, Jr., 1844, '45.
William Palmer, 1794 to 1800.	Daniel Lothrop, 1845, '46.
Joseph Clark, 1798 to 1801.	Richard Kimball, 1846, '47.
Levi Dearborn, 1799, 1802.	N. D. Wetmore, 1847 to '49.
Richard Dame, 1800, '01, '03.	William Evans, 1848, '49.
Beard Plumer, 1802.	Daniel J. Parsons, 1850.
David Barker, 1804 to '06.	Benjamin H. Jones, 1850.
Nathaniel Upham, 1807 to '09.	James C. Cole, 1851, '52.
John McDuffee, Jr., 1810 to '13, '17.	Stephen Shorey, 1851, '52.
James Tebbetts, 1814 to '16, '38, '39.	James Brown, 1853, '54.
Moses Hale, 1816 to '18, '20 to '22.	L. D. Day, 1853, '54.
Hatevil Knight, 1818, '19.	J. F. McDuffee, 1854.
William Barker, 1819 to '22.	George B. Roberts, 1855, '56.
Jeremiah H. Woodman, 1823, '24.	Jacob B. Wallingford, 1855, '56.
David Barker, Jr., 1823, '25, '26.	Daniel W. Dame, 1855, '56.
John Greenfield, 1824.	Jacob H. Ela, 1857, '58.
Joseph Cross, 1825 to '29.	R. T. Rogers, 1857, '58.
Jonas C. March, 1827.	James Tebbetts, 1857, '58.
James Farrington, 1828 to '31, '36.	Isaac W. Springfield, 1859, '60.
Moses Young, 1830, '31.	John Legro, 1859, '60.
John H. Smith, 1832 to '34.	George W. Flagg, 1859.
Benjamin Hayes, 1832, '33.	Levi Meader, 1860, '61.
Jonathan Hussey, 1834, '35.	Micajah H. Wentworth, 1861, '62.
Charles Dennett, 1835, '36.	Franklin McDuffee, 1861, '62.
William S. Ricker, 1837.	Charles S. Whitehouse, 1862.
Louis McDuffee, 1837.	James Farrington, 2d, 1863.
N. V. Whitehouse, 1838, '39.	Elihu H. Watson, 1863, '71.
John Witham, 1840, '41.	William Wentworth, 1863.
A. S. Howard, 1840, '44.	John Hall, 1864.
Jonathan H. Torr, 1841, '42.	Benjamin Horne, 1864.

Dudley W. Hayes, 1864, '65.
 Charles K. Chase, 1865.
 Joshua Vickery, 1865, '66.
 S. D. Wentworth, 1865, '66.
 Alvah M. Kimball, 1866.
 William Whitehouse, Jr., 1866, '67.
 Cyrus K. Sanborn, 1867, '68.
 Ebenezer G. Wallace, 1867, '68.
 William Flagg, 1867, '68.
 Larkin Harrington, 1868, '69.
 Joseph N. Hayes, 1869.
 John Crockett, 1869.
 S. Hussey, Jr., 1869.
 None sent in 1870.
 Nathan Nutter, 1871.
 Russell K. Wentworth, 1871.
 William Rand, 1871.

Edwin Wallace, 1872.
 Charles W. Folsom, 1872, '73.
 Charles W. Brown, 1872, '73.
 Arthur D. Whitehouse, 1872, '73.
 Francis Orr, 1873, '75.
 John W. Tebbetts, 1873, '75.
 Charles F. Caverly, 1874 to '76.
 Osman B. Warren, 1875, '76.
 Larkin B. Moulton, 1875, '76.
 Stephen C. Meader, 1876, '77.
 Sidney B. Hayes, 1876, '77.
 Isaac W. Lougee, 1877, '78.
 Joseph M. Hanson, 1877, '78.
 Daniel McDuffee, 1877, '78.
 Noah A. Jenness, 1878.
 Charles Blazo, 1878.

UNDER THE REVISED CONSTITUTION.

Noah A. Jenness, 1878.
 Walter S. Standley, 1878.
 Charles Blazo, 1878.
 Wilbur F. Warren, 1880.
 John D. Fogg, 1880.
 Nahum Yeaton, 1880.
 John Young, 1880, '86.
 John B. Kelley, 1880.
 Edwin Wallace, 1882.
 Charles S. Whitehouse, 1882.
 Augustine S. Parshley, 1882.
 James O. Hayes, 1882.
 John E. Meader, 1882.

John McDuffee, 1884.
 Sumner Wallace, 1884.
 Edward L. Kimball, 1884, '86.
 Charles E. Manson, 1884.
 Mesheck T. Drew, 1884.
 Frank W. Corson, 1886.
 Henry L. Horne, 1886.
 Nicholas Brock, 1886.
 Benjamin M. Flanders, 1888.
 Charles M. Abbott, 1888.
 Charles M. Seavey, 1888.
 Patrick H. Hartigan, 1888.
 Joseph S. Norris, 1888.

The first Provincial Convention met at Exeter July 21, 1774. Its principal business was to choose Delegates to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. The second Convention met at the same place January 25, 1775, chose Delegates to Philadelphia and issued an address to the people. Immediately after the battle of Lexington another Convention was held at Exeter in April, 1775. In June, 1778 a Convention was held at Concord to prepare a State Constitution. This was rejected by the people, and another Convention held its sessions in Concord from 1781 until October, 1783, when the new Constitution was adopted. In 1788 a Convention was held at Exeter to consider the Constitution of the United States. Conventions to revise the State Constitution have been held at Concord in 1791, 1850, 1876, and 1889. The following have been the Rochester Delegates to the several Conventions: —

James Knowles, July 1774, January 1775, '78, '81 to '83.

Ebenezer Tebbetts, January, 1775.

John Plumer, April, 1775, '78.

Barnabas Palmer, 1788, '91.

James Howe, 1791.

Benjamin H. Jones, 1850.

L. D. Day, 1850.

Nicholas V. Whitehouse, 1876.

Ebenezer G. Wallace, 1876.

James H. Edgerly, 1876.

Franklin McDuffee, 1876.

Charles E. Jenkins, 1876.

James Farrington, 1889.

Josiah H. Whittier, 1889.

Cyrille Pageot, 1889.

Samuel D. Felker, 1889.

Frank B. Preston, 1889.

The following is a complete list of Proprietors' and Town Clerks in Rochester. Beginning in 1784 the Town Clerks were Proprietors' Clerks also:—

PROPRIETORS' CLERKS.

Paul Gerrish, 1722 to 1743.

John Gage, 1744 to 1750.

John Wentworth, 1751 to 1783.

TOWN CLERKS.

Rev. Amos Main, 1737.

John Bickford, 1738 to '43, '46, '47.

William Chamberlain, 1744, '45.

Isaac Libbey, 1748, '49, '51 to '55.

Edward Tebbetts, 1750.

Jonathan Dame, 1756 to '70.

Josiah Main, 1771 to 1802.

Josiah Sherborne, 1803 to '14.

Joseph Cross, 1815 to '29.

Charles Dennett, 1830 to '37.

James C. Cole, 1838 to '50.

Jabez Dame, Jr., 1851, '52.

George H. Dennett, { 1853, '54.

Charles Dennett,* {

Eben J. Mathes, 1855, '56.

Charles K. Chase, 1857, '58.

Jeremiah D. Evans, 1859, '60.

Stephen D. Wentworth, 1861, '62.

Nathaniel Burnham, 1863.

Ephraim H. Whitehouse, { 1864.

Stephen D. Wentworth,* {

Joseph H. Worcester, 1865, '66.

George Fox Guppy, { 1867, '68.

James J. Meader,* {

James J. Meader, 1869.

Charles W. Bickford, 1870, '71.

George S. Lindsey, 1872 to '75.

Albert T. Colton, 1876 to '80.

Horace L. Worcester, 1881 to '85.

George D. Lamos, 1886, '87.

B. Frank Grover, { 1888.

Elmer J. Smart,* {

Fred L. Chesley, 1889, '90.

Before the beginning of this century the annual town meetings were almost invariably held on the last Monday of March. In 1801 the town debated the question of petitioning the Legislature to establish the first Monday as the day for the annual meetings, and from 1801 to 1804 they were held on the second Monday. Since 1804 they have always been held on the second Tuesday of March in each year.

At the annual town meeting in March the Moderators have been as follows:—

* Appointed by Selectmen to fill unexpired term.

- Timothy Roberts, 1737. '40 to '42, '44, Nicholas V. Whitehouse, 1838, '50 to '52, '46, '49, '50, '53, '54. '56.
- James Place, 1738, '58, '62. Nathaniel D. Wetmore, 1843, '45, '48, '49.
- John Jenness, 1739, '43. Stephen M. Mathes, 1844, '55.
- John Bickford, 1745, '52, '55. A. S. Howard, 1846, '47.
- Edward Tebbets, 1747, '56. James H. Edgerly, 1853, '54, '65.
- William Chamberlain, 1748, '59, '63. John Legro, 1857, '58.
- Isaac Libbey, 1751, '57, '60. Richard T. Rogers, 1859, '60.
- John McDuffee, 1761, '66, '73, 1806 to '11. Nathaniel T. Kimball, 1861.
- John Plummer, 1764, '70, '72, '74 to '77, Charles W. Edgerly, 1862, '63.
- '79, '82 to '84, '87 '90 to '94. Ebenezer G. Wallace, 1864, '68.
- James Knowles, 1765, '67 to '69, '71, '80, Noah Tebbets, 1866.
- '85, '86, '88, '89. Edwin Wallace, 1867.
- John Cook, 1778, '81. Charles S. Whitehouse, 1869, '82, '83.
- Jabez Dame, 1795 to '97, 1800. James Farrington, 2^d, 1870.
- Levi Dearborn, 1798, '99, 1802. John F. McDuffee, 1871.
- Moses L. Neal, 1801, '03 to '05. Isaac W. Springfield, 1872 to '74.
- John McDuffee, Jr., 1812 to '18. Ezra Pray, 1875 to '77.
- Hatevil Knight, 1819. Charles B. Gafney, 1878.
- Moses Hale 1820, '21, '28. John D. Parshley, 1879.
- Jeremiah H. Woodman, 1822. Russell B. Wentworth, 1880.
- Walter B. Knight, 1823 to '27. Henry M. Kelley, 1881, '84, '85.
- James Farrington, 1829 to '36. Osman B. Warren, 1886, '88, '89.
- Lewis McDuffee, 1837, '42. Frank B. Preston, 1887.
- John McDuffee, 3^d, 1839 to '41. Frank H. Orr, 1890.

Prior to 1878 both state and town elections throughout New Hampshire were held together on the second Tuesday of March of every year. But since the revision of the Constitution the State elections have been held separately and biennially on the first Tuesday of November. The Moderators at these State elections have been as follows:—

- Henry M. Kelley, 1878, '84. John D. Parshley, 1886.
- Charles S. Whitehouse, 1880, '82. Frank B. Preston, 1888.

Assessors were first chosen in 1738. In 1818 it was voted not to choose assessors, and in 1819 Jonathan Dame and James Tebbets were chosen, but afterwards excused from serving. Since that time to the present the selectmen have been the assessors, except in 1844, when Nathaniel D. Wetmore and Thomas McDuffee were appointed. The following is a complete list of assessors in Rochester:—

- Benjamin Forst, 1738. Paul Tebbets, 1741.
- Samuel Twombly, 1738, '40, '42, '78. Benjamin Hayes, 1741.
- John Macfee, 1739, '42, '44, '56. Edward Tebbets, 1743.
- John Allen, 1739. Richard Wentworth, 1743, '48, '54, '57.
- Jonathan Copps, 1739. John Layton, 1744, '54.
- John Jenness, 1740, '45, '48. James Place, 1745, '46.

- Joseph Tebbetts, 1746, '47.
 Alexander Hodgdon, 1747.
 Richard Winford, 1749.
 Thomas Brown, 1749.
 Ichabod Horn, 1750.
 Richard Bickford, 1750, '53, '60.
 Daniel Wingate, 1751, '52, '67 to '72.
 Mark Jenness, 1751, '53.
 John Trickey, 1752, '55.
 William Jenness, 1755.
 William Allen, 1756, '61.
 Richard Nutter, 1757.
 Moses Hayes, 1758.
 Jonathan Ham, 1758, '65.
 Isaac Miller, 1759.
 James Knowles, 1759.
 James Rogers, Jr., 1760.
 Ebenezer Chamberlain, 1761, '62.
 Eleazar Colman, 1762.
 William Chamberlain, 1763, '68.
 Isaac Libbey, 1763.
 David Copps, 1764.
 Wentworth Hayes, 1764.
 Jabez Dame, 1765, '73, '74, '81.
 John Witherell, 1766.
 Samuel Leighton, 1766, '67, '69 to '72.
 Moses Brown, 1773, '74.
 Barnabas Palmer, 1775.
 William McNeal, 1775.
 Richard Place, 1776, '80, '89.
 Tobias Twombly, 1776.
 Alexander Hodgdon, Jr., 1777, '80.
 Joseph Pearl, 1778.
 William McDuffee, 1779, '80, '82 to '84.
 Ichabod Corson, 1779, '83 to '86, '90.
 Samuel Nute, 1781, '88.
 John Brewster, 1782.
 James Howe, 1785, '86, '94.
 Jacob Hanson, 1787, '95, '98, 1804, '07.
 David Place, 1787.
 Richard Furber, 1788, '91, '92.
 Samuel Plumer, 1789.
 Daniel Rogers, 1790.
 Aaron Wingate, 1791.
 Paul Libbey, 1792, '93.
 Edward Rollins, 1793.
 Ephraim Kimball, 1794.
 Daniel Dame, 1795 to '99, 1801, '02, '06 to '10.
 Joseph Plumer, 1796.
 Anthony Peavey, 1796.
 James Hayes, 1797.
 John Murray, 1797, '98.
 Daniel Hayes, 1798.
 Joseph Clark, 1799.
 William Palmer, 1800.
 Richard Hayes, 1800.
 Tobias Twombly, Jr., 1801, '08.
 Jacob McDuffee, 1802 to '04.
 David Barker, 1803.
 Hezekiah Cloutman, 1805.
 Tobias Twombly, 1805.
 Joshua Allen, 1806.
 John Barker, 1809.
 Nathaniel Upham, 1810, '16.
 Jonas C. March, 1811, '13, '17.
 Joseph Sherburne, 1811.
 James Tebbetts, 1812, '14, '17.
 John Smith, 1812.
 Hatevil Knight, 1813.
 Moses Hale, 1814 to '16.
 Richard Dame, 1815, '16.

In addition to the regular assessors as given above, the following were chosen to take inventories of ratable polls and estates. In 1767 pasture lands are specially mentioned, and it was voted "that the pasture land should be taxed as the law directs, and what will pasture a cow be four acres."

- Mark Jenness, 1745.
 Joseph Walker, 1747.
 John Leighton, 1747.
 Isaac Libbey, 1749, '67.
 Ichabod Corson, 1767.
 Samuel Leighton, 1767.
 James McDuffee, 1767.
 Barnabas Palmer, 1773 to '76.

In 1859 Richard T. Rogers, John F. McDuffee, and Stephen Shorey were chosen to make a new valuation of all real estate in town.

From 1727 to 1751 selectmen were chosen by the proprietors.

Afterwards their meetings were called by their clerk "per order of committee," or on petition of proprietors. The town first chose selectmen in 1737. The following is a partial list of the selectmen of Rochester from the incorporation of the town to the present time. In 1740, '44, '62 there were five chosen. The names are missing for the years 1782, '84, '96, 1800, '01, '03, '04, '07, '08, '09, '24, '26, '27, '29, '36 and '44.

PROPRIETORS' SELECTMEN.

Francis Matthews, 1727 to '29.
John Knight, 1727 to '29.
Paul Gerrish, 1727 to '31.
John Downing, 1730, '31.
Joseph Jones, 1730, '31.
Timothy Roberts, 1732.
Benjamin Foss, 1732.

John Bickford, 1732, '42 to '50.
Paul Wentworth, 1733 to '41.
Thomas Millet, 1733 to '41, '51.
John Wingate, 1733 to '41, '51.
John Gage, 1742 to '50.
Joseph Adams, 1742 to '50.
John Loughton, 1751.

TOWN SELECTMEN.

Timothy Roberts, 1737, '40 to '42, '44, '45, '54. John Plumer, 1760 to '63, '66, '67, '70, '79.

Stephen Berry, 1737, '64, '68, '69.

John Bickford, 1737, '39, '43, '45, '50, '52, '53, '55, '59. John McDuffee, 1764, '66, '74, '75.

John Jenness, 1738 '39, '41, '43, '46, '47, '49. Moses Hayes, 1764.

Benjamin Hayes, 1738. James Knowles, 1765, '67, '71.

John Allen, 1738.

Paul Tebbets, 1739, '40.

Edward Tebbets, 1740, '41, '44, '46, '47, '50, '52 to '54. Ebenezer Tebbets, 1773, '74, '77, '78, '81.

James Place, 1740, '59, '60.

Richard Wentworth, 1740, '46, '51, '55, '62. Samuel Leighton, 1773, '85.

William Chamberlain, 1742, '44, '48, '50. Paul Libbey, 1773, '74.

John Downing, 1742. Barnabas Palmer, 1775,* '76, '77, '80.

Joseph Tebbets, 1743, '44, '60. Richard Place, 1779.

Benjamin Forst, 1744.

William Jenness, 1745. James Adams, 1780, '86 to '89.

Isaac Libbey, 1747 to '49, '51, '53 to '55, '61, '65. Samuel Nute, 1780.

John Loughton, 1748, '49. Jacob Hanson, 1781, '85, '88, '89.

Jonathan Dame, 1751, '62, '63, '66 to '71. Ebenezer Wentworth, 1781.

William Allen, 1752, '53, '62, '63, '68, '69, '72, '75 to '77. Aaron Wingate, 1783.

Charles Rogers, 1753, '61. John Brewster, 1783.

Daniel Wingate, 1756 to '58, '65. John Cloutman, 1786, '87.

James Rogers, Jr., 1756 to '58. Ichabod Hayes, 1788.

John Trickey, 1759. Simon Torr, 1789, '90, '92 to '94.

Edward Rollins, 1790 to '92.

William Palmer, 1791 to '95.

Richard Furber, 1793 to '95, '97.

Richard Dame, 1795, '97 to '99, 1802, '05, '14, '20.

Beard Plumer, 1797 to '99.

* To fill out term of John McDuffee, he having gone to the army.

- Jonas C. March, 1798.
 Joshua Allen, 1799, 1802.
 John Odiorne, 1802, '10.
 John Adisone, 1803.
 John Allen, 1805.
 Jacob McDuffee, 1806, '10, '11, '13.
 James Tebbets, 1806, '13 to '16.
 Moses Roberts, Jr., 1806, '11, '12.
 Joseph Sherburne, 1810.
 Moses Hale, 1811 to '13.
 Lemuel Meader, 1812.
 Hatevil Knight, 1814, '20.
 David C. Page, 1815.
 Thomas McDuffee, 1815 to '21, '23, '25
 '28, '32.
 John Smith, 1816, '17.
 Jonathan Dame, 2^d, 1817, '18, '21, '22.
 John Plumer, 3^d, 1818, '19.
 Harvey Morey, 1819.
 Samuel Rogers, 1821 to '23, '38.
 Charles Dennett, 1822, '25, '28.
 William Hurd, 1823, '25.
 Jonathan Hussey, 1828, '33, '37.
 Daniel Waldron, 1830.
 William S. Ricker, 1830, '31, '33 to '35,
 '42.
 Otis Stackpole, 1830 to '32.
 Henry Tebbets, 1831, '32.
 John Hanson, 1833, '34.
 Edward Tebbets, 2^d, 1834, '35.
 John Meader, 1835, '37, '43, '50.
 John F. McDuffee, 1837, '43, '47, '50,
 '61, '62, '70, '71.
 John Witham, 1838, '39, '41, '42.
 William Twombly, 1838, '39.
 Moses Page, 1839, '40.
 Aaron Flagg, 1840, '41.
 Daniel Lothrop, 1840, '41.
 Asa Roberts, 1842, '45, '64, '65.
 Benjamin Horne, 1843, '56.
 Daniel Rogers, 1845.
 Ezra Hayes, 1845.
 James Brown, 1846.
 A. S. Howard, 1846.
 Noah S. Stackpole, 1846.
 Jabez Dame, Jr., 1847 to '49.
 Gershom Horne, 1847, '48.
 Richard T. Rogers, 1848, '49, 51, '52,
 '64, '65, '75, '76.
 Charles B. Kimball, 1849.
 James Hurd, 1850.
 Daniel W. Dame, 1851, '52.
 John Legro, 1851, '52, '54, '55.
 John Bickford, 2^d, 1853.
 Lyman Locke, 1853.
 Samuel Tebbets, 1853.
 Jesse Meader, 1854, '55.
 James Tebbets, 2^d, 1854, '55.
 Jacob H. Ela, 1856.
 Nathaniel Hayes, 1856, '57.
 James M. Fessenden, 1857, '58.
 Joshua Vickery, 1857, '58.
 George Robinson, 1858, '59.
 Samuel Roberts, Jr., 1859, '60.
 Richard McDuffee, Jr., 1859, '60.
 Franklin McDuffee, 1860.
 Simon Wentworth, 1861, '62.
 Walter B. K. Hodgdon, 1861 to '63.
 William J. Roberts, 1863.
 Stephen E. Hayes, 1863.
 Jeremiah D. Evans, 1864 to '67.
 Solomon Evans, 1866, '67.
 Samuel Bickford, 1866, '67.
 Stephen D. Wentworth, 1868, '69, '72.
 John F. Torr, 1868, '69.
 Hanson Evans, 1868, '69.
 Samuel S. Hart, 1870.
 John H. Osborne, 1870, '71.
 Nathaniel Dorman, 1871.
 Samuel F. Page, 1872, '73.
 John S. Calef, 1872.
 Augustine S. Parshley, 1873 to 81, '83,
 '84, '90.
 James Corson, 1873, '74.
 Harrison Hale, 1874 to '76.
 Charles W. Dame, 1877, '78.
 John Greenfield, 1877, '78, '84, '85.
 Herman W. Roberts, 1879, '80.
 Joseph O. Hayes, 1879 to '81.
 Simon L. Horne, 1881, '83.
 William Rand, 1882.
 Dudley B. Waldron, 1882.
 William H. Babb, 1882.
 Charles Estes, 1883, '84.
 John L. Copp, 1885, '86.
 Edward E. Evans, 1885, '90.
 Charles W. Evans, 1886 to '88.
 John W. Meserve, 1886.
 John D. Parshley, 1887, '88.
 Eben Hilton, 1887.
 George L. Hayes, 1888, '89.
 Henry M. Kelley, 1889.
 Daniel F. Jenness, 1889.
 John W. Tebbets, 1890.

Prior to 1878 the selectmen had charge of the check-list, with full power to regulate the same according to their own judgment under the law. Under the revised Constitution special supervisors

of the check-list are required to be appointed representing both parties. These have been chosen as follows:—

Noah A. Jenness, 1878.
Walter S. Stanley, 1878.
Charles Blazo, 1878.
George B. Roberts, 1880, '82, '84.
John S. Parsons, 1880, '82.
William Tobin, 1880, '82.

Henry F. Walker, 1884.
Peter Cassidy, 1884.
William Blake, 1886, '88.
Riley H. Parker, 1886, '88.
Richard Cross, 1886, '88.

Overseers of the poor were first chosen in 1763, after which no mention is made of such an office until 1788. The list is as follows:—

Isaac Libbey, 1763.
Wentworth Hayes, 1763.
Dr. James Howe, 1788, '90.
Jacob Hanson, 1788, '91, '92.
Richard Dame, 1788.
Lt. Richard Place, 1789, '91 to '95.
Dea. Samuel Plumer, 1789.
Daniel McDuffee, 1790.
Moses Horne, Jr., 1793.
David Wingate, 1794.

Joseph Plumer, 1794, '95.
Ichabod Corson, 1795.
Ichabod Pearl, 1795.
Jonathan Hussey, 1833.
William S. Ricker, 1833, '39 to '41.
John Hanson, 1833.
Charles Dennett, 1834 to '38.
John Greenfield, 1834 to '38.
Jeremiah H. Woodman, 1839 to '41.

Between 1795 and 1833, and since 1841, the selectmen have performed the duties of this office. As in other towns, the support of the poor was formerly let out to the lowest bidder. A vote to that effect is recorded in 1821. In 1826 the subject of a town farm began to be agitated, and Nathaniel Upham and Jonathan Hussey were appointed to investigate the matter. Nothing however was accomplished until 1831, when it was voted, 103 to 29, to buy a farm at a cost not exceeding \$2,500, and \$500 more for stock, furniture, etc., and Thomas McDuffee, Moses Young, and Moses Hale were appointed to make the purchase before May 17th of the same year. In 1833 J. H. Woodman, D. Barker, Jr., and J. H. Smith were appointed to draft by-laws for the regulation of the inmates of the almshouse. Their report was adopted prescribing for various specified misdemeanors, the penalties of solitary confinement, or short allowance of food, according to the aggravation of the offence. The overseer was authorized to build a cell for confinement. In 1863 \$1,000 was appropriated to enlarge the almshouse. About this time the plan of supporting paupers by counties instead of towns began to be agitated, and at the March meeting in 1867 the several towns were asked to vote upon

this question. The Rochester vote was 250 against and only 14 in favor. Nevertheless the plan prevailed, and in 1874 the selectmen were instructed to sell the town farm at public auction within thirty days, reserving the pest house and the burying ground. Since that time residents needing temporary aid have been supplied at their homes, but those needing permanent help have been taken to the county farm.

The first constable chosen by the town was John Macfee in 1737, and it was "voted that he shall have five pounds for serving when his year is out." The principal duty of this office was the collection of taxes, and it was very difficult to get the office suitably filled. A fine imposed for refusal was frequently paid on the spot by one who was so unfortunate as to be elected. All suitable persons were expected to take their turn unless they could procure a substitute, or offer some satisfactory excuse. In 1781 the difficulty appears to have reached a climax. Simon Torr was chosen constable, but was excused from serving "this year." Samuel Plumer was chosen, but was "voted out from serving." Elijah Varney was chosen and paid his fine, but afterwards the town "for a good reason" excused him, and refunded the fine. Samuel Seavey was chosen and then "voted out." Ithamar Seavey was chosen but the vote was reconsidered, and finally, the selectmen were authorized to hire a constable, which plan was usually adopted thereafter. One great reason of the difficulty of filling the office was undoubtedly the constantly changing value of the currency, which rendered the adjustment of accounts exceedingly difficult. Constables were frequently behind in their payments, and the town instructed their agents to prosecute them. In 1785 the town sued Paul Harford, a delinquent collector, and attached twenty-three and one half acres of land in the lower part of the village, also his dwelling house, and his interest in the land on which it stood. This was appraised at \$75, and the land at \$8 an acre (p. 129). About 1788 the collection of taxes was let out to the lowest bidder. This custom was continued for a few years, and again revived in 1821, when it was struck off to Ezra M. Drown, at nine mills on a dollar. For the next four years Paul Kimball bid it off, receiving, in 1825, \$20. Sometimes the selectmen received proposals for collecting taxes during the meeting, and laid them before the town at its close. In 1834 Isaac Twombly was chosen

collector by ballot, to have \$55 for collecting the whole tax, and at the same rate for what he should collect. The practice of choosing a collector in town meeting continued till 1845. They were appointed by the selectmen from that time until 1884, when the town returned to the old method of choice at the annual meeting. In 1885 the pay of the collector had increased to \$300, and in 1887 it was \$450.

In 1800 the warrant for town meeting contained the following article:—

“To see if the Town will propose or adopt some by-laws and appoint a Committee of Police to regulate some disorders that are likely to happen in said town, particularly to prevent people from suffering their creatures from disturbing and wasting the hay and property of travelers and teamsters at and near Norway Plains.”

Joseph Clark, Esq., Capt. Thomas Shannon, Jabez Dame, Capt. Samuel Storer, and Col. John McDuffee were chosen to prepare by-laws, and reported four articles. The first was to prevent horses, cattle, swine, or sheep from going at large in the village, under penalty of one dollar and fifty cents fine with costs. The second was to compel every owner of a dwelling house to keep a good and sufficient ladder on or adjacent to his house, under penalty of not more than a dollar nor less than twenty-five cents and costs. The third forbade two or more persons playing ball or quoits in the village under penalty of fifty cents and costs; and the fourth provided for obtaining the approval of these by-laws at the Court of Common Pleas. A committee of police was appointed to execute these by-laws, consisting of Capt. Samuel Storer, Joseph Clark, Levi Dearborn, and Moses L. Neal.

As the population of the town increased the need of stricter regulations began to be felt. At a special meeting, May 30, 1835, the town instructed the selectmen to appoint police officers with power to make and enforce all regulations needed for the good order of the village. The next day they appointed James Farrington, Charles Dennett, Ivory M. Nute, John McDuffee, Jr., Jonathan H. Torr, Benjamin Barker, and Ebenezer C. Blackmar, who immediately issued and posted through the town a sheet of “police laws,” forbidding almost every conceivable misdemeanor under severe penalties of fine and imprisonment. Apparently the town got more than they bargained for, as in the following March

they voted "to dispense with all articles in the police laws." After a few years, however, a permanent police force was found necessary. March 13, 1849, \$100 was appropriated "to fit up a room or rooms at the Town Hall for a bridewell or lock-up," and Edward Barnard was chosen keeper. March 12, 1851, it was

"*Resolved*, that the police officers be provided with suitable badges to be worn on town-meeting days, and that they be paid by the town for their services in keeping order."

December 19, 1868, it was voted to establish a police court, and to pay the justice \$100 a year. S. D. Wentworth now holds the office at a salary of \$300. August 28, 1869, the selectmen were instructed "to build a lock-up," and \$1,000 was appropriated for that purpose. This "lock-up" was built in the rear of the Town Hall on Wentworth street, and is still in use. The first regularly paid police were appointed in 1886. At the present time (1890) the chief-of-police is N. L. Berry, with seven subordinates.

Rochester being a county town built a Court House in 1797 where Wallace's currying shop now is, near the railroad crossing. The lower story was used by the county courts till the division of the county in 1840. The second story was the Town Hall. The expense of building was met by selling the fourth division school lot and a part of the meeting-house lot. This Town Hall was first used March 26, 1798, prior to which the town meetings had always been held in the meeting-house. In 1802 the town voted to paint the Court House "near the color of Capt. Samuel Storer's house," which had been recently built and painted cream color, and was probably admired as the finest house in the village. In 1825 the Court House was repaired by the town at an expense of \$200. In 1836 the town voted \$100 for the same purpose, provided the citizens would raise a like amount by subscription. After the county had ceased to use it, in 1844, it was voted to repair it for a Town Hall. It was burned in the night, October 6, 1849, having been set on fire, it is supposed, out of revenge, by some scamp who had been confined in the "lock-up" there. For the next two years the annual town meetings were held in the freight-house of the Great Falls & Conway Railroad. The town voted \$1,200 for a town house including a lot, and appointed John McDuffee, Louis McDuffee, and Eben J. Mathes for building

committee. They found that a suitable building could not be put up for less than that sum, besides the lot, and March 12, 1851, it was voted to raise \$250 to purchase the Silas Wentworth lot, provided the citizens would contribute the balance required. The hall was built during that summer, and the first meeting was held there in September, 1851. In 1852 an appropriation was asked for seating it, but the article was dismissed, and the same question was negatived every year till March, 1855, when \$300 was appropriated for seating and lighting. The subject of a new Town Hall was broached as early as 1872, and has been discussed, with the appointment of various committees of inquiry, from time to time ever since. At the March meeting in 1888 the selectmen were authorized to hire a sum not exceeding \$50,000 for buying a lot and building a Town Hall, and a committee was appointed to report in May. By the crafty management of the opponents of the scheme, the location recommended by the committee was rejected, and the whole enterprise was defeated, and the old hall of 1851 is still in use.

An indication of the growing village interests is seen in provisions for protection from fire. When the first fire engine was bought cannot now be ascertained, but we find a vote March 9, 1813, not to pay any money for an engine. At the same time it was voted to abate the taxes of James Waldron, James Witherell, and David Barker, who had had buildings burnt. September, 1822, it was voted to abate the taxes of David and William Barker "by reason of their recent losses by fire." In June, 1836, "the Rochester fire engine company was enlarged and incorporated." This shows that it had been previously organized, probably for some years. Firewards are first mentioned in 1838, when eleven were appointed:—George Barker, Charles Dennett, John Greenfield, A. S. Howard, Noah Tebbets, James McDuffee, John McDuffee, Jr., N. V. Whitehouse, J. H. Henderson, Paul Kimball, and Richmond Henderson. At the annual meeting in March, 1845, \$400 was appropriated, and a committee appointed to buy a fire engine, provided the citizens would subscribe the same amount. A month later the town adopted a recent act of the Legislature relating to the appointment of fire engineers. S. M. Mathes was elected chief engineer, and John McDuffee, N. D. Wetmore, Jabez Dame, Jr.,

Watson Hayes, and James Bodge assistants. March 12, 1850, \$400 was appropriated for a fire engine at Gonic, and \$300 for making reservoirs at the village. A month after the burning of Dodge's Hotel (p. 487), \$500 was voted for a fire engine "to take the place of the old one now in use of the Ancient and Honorable Engine Company," also \$500 for additional hose, and \$150 for two reservoirs at Gonic. In 1853 the town was asked to abate the poll-tax of firemen, but refused. In 1853, \$50 was voted to build an engine house at Gonic, and in 1855, \$45 to buy a sled for each engine company, and two years later \$50 for a reservoir. March 9, 1858, the pay of firemen was "increased" to \$3 a year. Through the efforts of Judge Kimball a subscription was raised to buy trumpets for the several companies, except the Invincibles, a boys' company, which had already received one. These were presented, at a parade of the whole fire department, October 1, 1859, and the presentation speech was made in the Academy yard, by Edward Sawyer. March 12, 1861, \$400 was appropriated to buy an engine, on condition that what more might be needed for the purpose should be raised by subscription. Two years later, \$500 was voted to buy hose to be divided among the several companies, and in 1867 \$1,000 was appropriated "to lay iron pipe from force-pump of Norway Plains Company to the Square." By several votes at various meetings from 1861 to 1868, appropriations were made to build engine houses for the several companies as follows: — \$900 for Cocheco Company, \$900 for Torrent Company No. 2, \$1,000 for Tiger Company, and \$1,500 for Torrent Company No. 5 at East Rochester. In 1870 it was voted to pay firemen five dollars a year. In 1872, \$3,000 was voted for a hook and ladder and hose house. In 1877 it was voted to reduce the fire companies to forty men each. In 1880, \$300 was voted for a fire-alarm bell. The next year \$500 was voted to buy an engine for the use of Tiger Company No. 5. There are now, in 1890, three engine companies of forty men each, one at each village; Pioneer Hose Company and Resolute Hook and Ladder Company, with twenty men each; Cocheco Hose Company and Norway Plains Company, with ten men each. Fifty-three hydrants are maintained at an annual cost of fifty dollars each. Firemen are now paid ten dollars a year.

Village growth and the rapidly increasing population have made the subject of water-supply a question of no small importance.

In 1877 the selectmen were instructed to survey for the introduction of water into the village. The records show nothing further until 1880, when a committee was appointed "to consider the subject of supplying the village with water." At the next March meeting \$100 was appropriated "to be used by the selectmen in sinking an artesian well as an experiment for obtaining a supply of water," but nothing came of it. The "Rochester Aqueduct and Water Company" was chartered in July, 1877, but did not begin work until 1885, and the water was turned on December 1st of the same year. The present officers of the company are Frank Jones of Portsmouth, president; C. B. Gafney, vice-president; and Albert Wallace, treasurer. In 1885 the town voted that the stock of this company be exempt from taxation for five years from March 1, 1886.

At the annual town meeting in 1890, it was voted:—

"That the Selectmen be instructed to hire on notes of the town from time to time so much money as may be necessary for the purpose of supplying Rochester village with an adequate supply of fresh water, agreeably to the provision of Chap. 242 of the Laws of New Hampshire, enacted at the June session of 1881, not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars, and that Elias F. Smith, Ezra Pray, James Farrington, John W. Tebbetts, and Albert W. Hayes be a Committee to construct suitable water-works with full power to purchase the present water-works if deemed advisable, take deeds and make contracts in the name of the town, and for said purpose to do and perform all things necessary, agreeably to the provision of said chapter; also that they shall extend said water-works to or construct separate water-works for the villages of East Rochester and Gonic as soon as they can obtain the necessary legislation."

The beginnings of things as shown by the first appointments to various offices form a valuable record from which can be seen the gradual growth of the town by its increasing wants, or a more developed sense of those wants.

The first tithing-man was John Allen, chosen in 1737 (p. 141).

The first pound-keeper was Benjamin Fors, in 1737, the town voting to build a pound near his house. In 1786 a pound was built near the meeting-house on Haven's Hill, and as late as 1841 a new one was built not far from the meeting-house on the common (p. 141). The first field-drivers were Ebenezer Brewster, William Jenness, and Joseph Tebbetts, in 1739. The first "hog-reeve" was Thomas Drew in 1747. From 1807 to 1826 one of the most frequent subjects of debate at town meetings was the question of "excusing swine from wearing a yoke," "such as

go peaceably on the common." Special meetings were held to consider this subject, which seems to have occasioned no little excitement. Until 1823, however, the excuse was always granted. In that year it was voted "not to excuse the inhabitants from yoking their swine," thus reversing the former practice, besides improving the phraseology. For a few years longer the subject continued to be discussed, but the town could never again be brought to consent that swine should run at large.

The first surveyors of highways were John Layton, Solomon Clarke, and Eleazer Ham, chosen in 1737.

The first auditors, then called "commissioners," were John Jenness, Samuel Twombly, and John Allen, in 1737.

The first committee to hire a school teacher was chosen in 1750, and the first superintending committee in 1809 (pp. 157, 161).

In 1755 Samuel Twombly was chosen "culler of staves," and Ebenezer Place "culler of shingles." No such officers were afterwards chosen, except a "surveyor of staves" in 1790.

William "Mcfee" and Ichabod Corson were chosen "informers of who kills deer," in 1759, and this office was continued for several years.

The first parish wardens were Paul Libbey and Richard Place, appointed by the town in 1770.

In the same year the first "fence viewers" were chosen:—Daniel Wingate, Lieut. Stephen Berry, George Willan, Capt. Jonathan Ham, and Samuel Laighton.

The first surveyors of lumber were Morris Ellis, Ens. John Burgess, and Silas Dame, in 1785.

Capt. John Brewster, Jonathan Dame, and Aaron Wingate were chosen "lot layers" in 1786.

In 1795 Joshua Lane was chosen first sealer of weights and measures, and Caleb Jackson sealer of leather.

The first surveyors of brick were Joshua Knight, Ichabod Corson, Jr., Joshua Hartford, and Howard Henderson, in 1798.

The first money raised by the town was £150, March 9, 1738. The first vote to hire money was January 21, 1745, when a committee was appointed to hire £22 to settle an execution against the town, and to pay for mending the meeting-house windows. In March, 1890, the town debt was \$52,602.73, and the amount raised by taxation was \$68,491.89.

The first public provision for lighting the streets was at the March meeting in 1878, when the selectmen were instructed to procure and run fifty street lamps to be placed in the three villages in proportion to their valuation, at a cost not exceeding \$2,000 (p.472).

The first mention of using a check-list is March 13, 1827. The following record of the number of names on the check-list at different periods shows the gradual increase in the number of voters:— 1827, 491; 1828, 522; 1831, 495; 1834, 488; 1838, 525; 1843, 569; 1864, 917; 1867, 1,056; 1868, 1,030; 1872, 1,198; 1876, 1,240; 1880, 1,683; 1884, 2,032; 1890, about 2,400.

As a town Rochester has been conservative in action, and not easily moved to adopt changes. The disposition of her voters seems to have been to "let well enough alone." This is evident from some of the preceding as well as following votes. September 13, 1779, when the plan for a state government was first proposed, Rochester gave only one vote in its favor. When the sense of the people has been taken from time to time on the expediency of revising the State Constitution, Rochester has most of the time voted against it. The Constitutional Convention of 1850 proposed fifteen amendments, all of which were rejected in Rochester by a large majority. Of the amendments proposed by the convention of 1876, all but one were adopted. The seven amendments of 1889 were all adopted in Rochester by strong majorities.

In 1836 the question of dividing Strafford county was presented in March, and again in November, and had a large majority in the negative. In March, 1838, the vote on dividing into three counties was 22 in favor and 149 against; but on dividing into two it stood 142 for and 41 against. In March, 1839, another vote was called for, which resulted in 165 yeas and 45 nays.

Sundry other noticeable votes have been as follows:— November 7, 1836, on the expediency of building an asylum for the insane, 92 yeas and 14 nays.

March 13, 1836, it was voted 120 to 1 that it is inexpedient to authorize the recording of deeds by the town clerk.

November 4, 1854, a vote on abolishing capital punishment stood 38 in favor to 184 against.

March 14, 1848, on the expediency of a prohibitory law there were 150 yeas to 74 nays.

March 11, 1851, on the expediency of the Homestead Exemption law, yeas 110 and nays 54.

At this time there were over a thousand voters, and it is noticeable in all these votes that a very small proportion of the people took interest enough to vote at all.

The following votes were passed March, 1854:—

“Voted to request our Representatives to Congress to oppose any bill for organizing any Territories allowing Slavery therein, where it is now excluded by compact. Voted to instruct our Representatives to the Legislature to vote for no person as United States Senator, unless he is pledged to vote against the extension of Slavery into territory now free.”

Rochester has been liberal in offering inducements to manufacturers to locate here. At a town meeting May 4, 1872,

“Voted to exempt from taxation any establishment proposed to be erected and put in operation in said town within ten years, for the term of five years, for the manufacture of cotton, wool, wood, iron, shoes and boots, and any other material, provided the capital invested shall exceed one thousand dollars.”

Subsequently more specific votes have been passed from time to time, exempting particular firms, under certain conditions, usually for a period of ten years.

CHAPTER XVII.

UNCLASSIFIED MISCELLANIES.

"On that shore with fowler's tact
Coolly bagging fact on fact,
Naught amiss to thee can float,
Tale or song or anecdote;
Village gossip centuries old,
Scandals by our grandams told."

WHEN the farmer having cut and piled his yearly stock of wood has gone to his plowing and planting, his thrifty wife may be seen every sunny day gathering her basket of chips, which she values almost more than the armfuls of solid sticks with which he has filled her kitchen box. So in writing a town history, some chips and knots will be scattered along the path, which, though disjointed and incoherent, are yet too valuable not to be gathered up.

The Queen Anne cannon procured by Mr. Main (p. 28) seems worthy a brief notice. After thirty years' possession, in 1776 the gun was demanded back by Col. Evans acting in the name of the Committee of Safety. The selectmen refused to give it up, as seen by the following letter:—

"To the Honorable Meshach Weare Esq., President of the General Assembly now sitting.

Sir: We received an order from the Committee of Safety for the Colony of New Hampshire, in which we were desired to deliver to Col. Stephen Evans a four pound cannon which is in this town to be returned to Piscataqua Harbor, &c. Col. Evans applied for said cannon in April last, but without an order. We told the colonel we looked upon the cannon to be the town's property, and that it might be of service in alarming the country, &c., but still we told him we were willing it should be carried where your Honors should think it would answer the best end, in case he would give a receipt and promise the value thereof equal to what hath been given for other cannon bought for the use of the colony, on which the Col. told us he was in no capacity to receive it on that condition, and so left it.

On Saturday, 29th June last, Col. Evans sent again for said cannon, and likewise sent the above order. But as the same difficulty subsisted that there was at first (there being no person to give a receipt or rather security,) the cannon was not delivered.

The Selectmen acquainted the Committee of Safety for said Town with their proceedings relative to the cannon. They justify our proceedings, yet thought the cannon ought to be carried where it would answer the best end, but yet thought our request for the value thereof not unreasonable.

We would herewith testify our readiness to obey all such orders as we shall receive from the Honorable House from time to time, as also our willingness with lives and fortunes to bear our proportional part in defending and securing to us the rights, liberties and privileges we are now contending for, &c.

We are, Sir, Yours, and the Honorable House's most Humble and Obedient servants.

JABEZ DAME,	}	Selectmen of Rochester.
BARNABAS PALMER,		
WILLIAM ALLEN,		

Rochester, July 3, 1776."

From this time the town retained undisputed possession of this ancient relic of royalty. It is impossible to trace all its wanderings, in which it seems to have experienced more than the usual vicissitudes of earthly affairs,—from the minister's to the tavern,—from scaring away "the barbarous Indian enemy," to celebrating with booming voice many anniversaries of national independence;—used first by one political party and then the other to hurl notes of defiance to their foes;—ever faithful through good report and evil report;—until, like many a brave soldier, its existence was thrown away in a noble cause by the folly and recklessness of its commander.

Originally intended as an alarm gun to summon the people in the hour of danger during the Indian wars, it was kept at Parson Main's. It was afterwards moved to the Wolfe Tavern (p. 485), a place of no small renown, being not merely the only public house, but the only store, where not only accommodations for weary travelers but such necessities of life as rum and crockery-ware were dispensed to anxious customers. Here the old gun for a long time found hospitable shelter, where its powers of loud speaking were not over-tested by warlike youths.

Among the many episodes of its eventful history, we find the following: On the day the Electors were to meet in 1840, the Whigs arranged to fire a salute with the old gun. Knowing their political opponents would prevent it if possible, they stationed a guard around the place where the gun was kept the night before. But in spite of all precautions, some one was crafty enough to crawl into the house and spike the gun. But the work was so hastily done, that the spike was easily removed, and the last toast

by which the day was celebrated was: — "The rat-tail file, — like all other loco-foco experiments, — a complete failure."

The cannon was exploded July 4, 1845, by William J. Roberts, William Hodgdon, and others. Its fragments found an inglorious burial among metal of less noble origin in the iron heaps of the foundry. The town had lost a time-honored friend, and there were many mourners.

At the next town meeting the selectmen were instructed to prosecute the individuals who had sold the old iron. There was a long and expensive lawsuit in which the town was finally defeated by not being able to establish its ownership. This result seems to have been well deserved by the town for neglecting to care for so valuable a relic.

The town appears to have had no bills for the support of the poor until 1749. The first pauper was Richard Hammock, one of the original proprietors. Unwilling to acknowledge him as a public charge, after supporting him one year the town sued "the parish of Somersworth" for reimbursement. One item excepted, the bills in reference to Hammock's case were the whole town expenses for that year. As the town soon after refused to "hier" a schoolmaster, the orthography of the records at this time may be of interest to the reader. It was voted to build "a brig at Cosheco river at Norway Plains." And the Hammock account stands as follows: —

" To cash paid 2 lawyears	0— 4— 19
to paid Scur. Gage for swairing everdances	0— 7— 6
to paid Scur. Millet for a jackets cloth	1— 10— 0
to paid Cornal Smith for acoppey of a warrant	0— 4— 0
to paid for making Richard Hammock a shurt	0— 3— 0
to paying y ^c jury	0— 13— 6
to treeting y ^c jury	0— 5— 0
to paid for entering our axion at cort	0— 15— 9
Cash paid for an appel	0— 5— 0"

The case was evidently lost on the first trial, but on the "appel" it appears that "treeting the jury" was attended with greater success, for no more bills were paid for Richard, and the town was credited with an execution against Somersworth. The amount, however, scarcely exceeded the expenses of the lawsuit, — a result not unknown in modern times. Many years passed before any other pauper was established on the town, for the selectmen were

very prompt to "warn out" all poor persons before they could gain a residence.

The first census of the Colony of New Hampshire of which we have any record was in 1767. The returns from Rochester were as follows:—

Unmarried men from 16 to 60 years old,	86
Married men from 16 to 60 years old,	142
Boys 16 years and under,	257
Men 60 years and above,	26
Females unmarried,	280
" married,	166
Widows,	22
Male slaves,	3
Female slaves,	2
Total,	<hr/> 984

The next census was ordered by Governor John Wentworth, in 1773, when Rochester made the following returns:—

Unmarried men from 16 to 60,	123
Married men from 16 to 60,	210
Boys 16 and under,	346
Men 60 and upwards,	26
Females unmarried,	437
" married,	241
Widows,	34
Male slaves,	2
Female slaves,	1
Total,	<hr/> 1,420

Another census was taken in 1774, of which we have the following Rochester record:—

" Families,	291
Free males,	785
" females,	763
Slaves,	3
Total,	<hr/> 1,551

The first State census was in 1786, of which the following is the return:—

"State of New Hampshire: Pursuant to a Resolve of the House of Representatives, the 3^d March 1786, We by the appointment of the Selectmen For the Town of Rochester, Have Numbered the Inhabitants of the Town, and find their To Be 2453 Free Citizens as Taken By us also 3 Negroes.

JAMES ADAMS,
DANIEL WINGATE, jun.

Rochester June 5th, 1785."

In 1791 there were reported 2,857 inhabitants: and in 1800, 3,675, or exclusive of Farmington, which had heretofore been a part of Rochester, there were 2,646. The census returns since 1800 have been as follows:—

1810,	2,118	|	1840,	2,431	|	1870,	4,104
1820,	2,471	|	1850,	3,006	|	1880,	5,788
1830,	2,155	|	1860,	3,384	|	1890,	7,395

As in most New Hampshire towns these early records show traces of the existence of slavery. In 1767 five slaves were returned from Rochester, three male and two female. One of the latter was Huldah Bickford (p. 82). The other is unknown. The males were Mrs. Main's "negro man Pomp," "Caesar" the slave of Capt. Jonathan Ham who lived at "the Neck," and one unknown. Jonathan Ham was a sea captain, and a man of some note in those times. With the aid of Caesar, who had been trained to the cultivation of tobacco, he was able to raise his own "weed." It is said that he once sent home some coffee, but as he gave no directions about its use, the family cooked it as they would beans. After boiling it a long time with no prospect of softening, they gave it up in disgust. Capt. Ham raised more potatoes than any other man in town. One year his crop filled a half hogshead, and people far and near speculated with much wonder what he could do with so many. Soon after coming from the South, Caesar awoke one morning to find the ground covered with snow, which puzzled his wits exceedingly. Thinking it must be sugar he seized a hoe and began eagerly scraping it into heaps, and was much vexed, on tasting, to discover his mistake. At one time Capt. Ham was dangerously sick, and Caesar was very anxious. When Dr. Howe came, he inquired if "Massa Ham" would get well. The Doctor told him that he thought his master would die, and that nothing but prayer could save him. Caesar, who was very religious, immediately hastened to the barn, whither the Doctor noiselessly followed, and heard him utter earnestly the following prayer:—

"O Lord! do sabe Massa Ham! Massa Ham a berry good man! Massa Ham good to make plow! Massa Ham good to make harrow! O Lord! don't take Massa Ham! If you must take somebody, take old Bickford! he ain't good for nothing."

The Doctor repeated this to Capt. Ham with such exhilarating

effect that he began to mend at once. So Cæsar's prayer saved his master. He was afterwards known as "Cæsar Wingate" from living for a time at Judge Wingate's on the Chestnut Hills road. Twenty years ago the author conversed with an old lady who remembered Cæsar well and had many anecdotes of his odd and semi-savage habits. His ebony face, glistening eyes, and ivory teeth made a deep impression on her youthful mind. Like most of the slaves in New Hampshire he became free at the close of the Revolution. It is worthy of remembrance that while our town has to bear the stigma of having held men in slavery, one of this abused race stands on the roll of honor, as one of the quota of Rochester in the Revolution, and fought three years for our independence (p. 71). In 1783, the same year that our independence was acknowledged, the last slave in Rochester died, and Mr. Haven considered the fact worthy of notice in his discourse the following Sabbath. He remarked:—

"Every one who prizes liberty will piously wish that this may be the last African ever held as a slave in this place. Liberty is alike precious to all; and we ought to abhor the idea of slavery, when it is not a punishment for some previous crime."

The records of every town will be found to contain some reference to the "surplus revenue" which is a puzzle to most of the present generation. In Jackson's administration the United States' revenue was larger than the expenses of government, and in 1836 Congress voted to "deposit the surplus" with the several state governments. New Hampshire divided her share among the several towns in proportion to the population. March 14, 1837, Rochester voted to receive her part, and the agent appointed received from the state treasurer \$5,496.12. This was loaned at six per cent interest, and the town voted to appropriate the income for the support of schools. In December, 1841, it was decided by a vote of more than three to one to divide the "surplus fund" equally among the legal voters and widows having a settlement. The following March an unsuccessful attempt was made to reconsider this vote. Owing to some mismanagement or unwise investment, the amount divided in 1845, which with accumulated interest should have been as much as \$6,500, was only about \$3,700. Had the fund been wisely invested and held, the town would have had an annual income of some

\$325 for schools. As it was, it practically amounted to nothing for the town's benefit, each taxpayer receiving only a few dollars.

ROCHESTER MILITIA.

Public holidays have long played an important part in the lives of the laboring people of New England. Besides the various state and national holidays, Rochester, like other towns, has often observed certain days of her own for recreation and enjoyment. At present no holiday is so eagerly awaited by the inhabitants of this and the neighboring towns as the Rochester Fair, held at that most delightful of seasons, the last of September and the first of October. The general muster of the militia at the same time of year was a holiday of no less interest and importance to the people of two preceding generations. By a state law of 1792, able-bodied citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five were required to meet twice a year for military drill. To these spring and fall trainings for each company in its own town was afterwards added the annual muster of the Thirty-ninth Regiment. This regiment consisted of five companies of regular infantry, one from each of the villages of Farmington, West Farmington, Milton Three Ponds, Gonic, and Rochester, together with one Light Infantry Company collected from all parts of the district, and the Rochester Artillery Company.* Sixty years ago this company ranked among the finest military organizations in the State. The only other companies that could be regarded as its rivals were the Strafford Guards of Dover, the Rockingham Guards of Portsmouth, and the Keene Light Infantry, commanded by the veteran Gen. James Wilson. In its early days this arm of the old militia was the pride of Rochester and embraced many of her best citizens. This company was organized as early as 1825 by William Hurd,† who was its first captain. Under his command the company became noted for efficiency and exact discipline. It was his boast that when drilling as infantry, he could "march them over a hay-mow without breaking ranks." His daughter, Mrs. Hubbard, relates, with commendable pride, that when they were to engage in a sham fight and competitive drill at Dover,

* The following account of this company is mainly on authority of Colonel Whitehouse.

† William Hurd moved into the village about 1816, and left many remembrances of his public spirit, among which are trees of his planting which still beautify both sides of Main street.

her father, anxious that every member should be on time, had the whole company assemble at his house in the night, where he gave them a hot breakfast and then marched them to Dover, whence they marched back the same night, "bringing the prize with them." They were trained to perform the most difficult evolutions at the motion of the sword, and rarely made a mistake. After the death of Captain Hurd in 1830, Jonathan H. Henderson commanded the company, and his successors in office were Joseph Dame, James M. W. Downs, Charles Demeritt, Lewis Garland, George W. Varney, and Ezekiel Ricker who commanded the company for the last seven years of its existence. Members were carefully selected as to size and all other qualifications, and every man who could not "fill the bill" was rejected. Consequently, membership was sought as an honor, and its ranks were filled with bright, energetic young men, and its officers were men of public spirit, standing, and character in the community. Thus the company was a favorite with the people, and its gatherings for drill were always looked forward to with much interest. Their gun was an exceptionally fine brass six-pounder, which was kept in a building near where the schoolhouse stands, on the east side of the common, bearing the inscription, "Gun House, 39th Reg't." On the disbandment of the company in 1849, this gun was returned to Portsmouth.

The same year the "Rochester Phalanx" was organized with J. H. Edgerly as captain, but it was found impossible to arouse sufficient military enthusiasm to maintain its activity for more than a year.

The regimental muster of all these companies was usually held at Rochester, but on different fields: one year at the old trotting park, one year near where Samuel Varney lives, but generally in later years either on the Kenney field (p. 489) back of where Wallace's factory now is, or on the Hale field across the railroad from where Breed's factory stands. The scenes and incidents of those muster days defy description. Everybody and his wife and children, rising long before day, came flocking to town in rattling wagons, hay-carts, ox-carts, and lumbering vehicles of indescribable variety, or hastening across the frosty fields on foot, clad in Sunday garb, with glowing faces and staring eyes, eager to be astonished at the long-expected display, and to enjoy the sports and excitements of the occasion. The proud militia man himself would get up in

season to do all his chores about the farm, and from miles distant arrive on the scene at five or six o'clock in the morning. And if such was the excitement of private citizens and soldiers, who can estimate the fiery zeal and swelling pride of the officers as they strutted about in the morning or issued orders to their companies from the tavern steps, and later in the day came upon the field resplendent in the glory of blue coats, white pantaloons, and tall caps shining with patent leather and decked with waving plumes of snowy whiteness, — seeming to the gaping crowd greater than king or president! Usually nobody had a higher appreciation of their greatness than the officers themselves, who resented the slightest infringement upon their exalted dignity. And yet the officer's position was not of unmixed pleasure. It had its drawbacks. His election brought the immediate necessity of treating the company, and a frequent method of "honoring an officer" was to assemble around his house in the early morning, wakening him with their furious cheers, and then partake of a hearty breakfast not ungarnished with other "refreshments," at his expense. Such things have a tendency to constant growth, so that in later times, at least, many refused military office on account of the increasing attendant expenses.

The muster field at its best presented a gay appearance. The various companies drawn up in line, with muskets and accouterments bright and clean, the officers scattered between the lines with fine uniforms and stately plumes, the Light Infantry much like the officers but with shorter plumes, and the Artillery Company with their formidable cannon, together with the motley crowd on every side, must have been an attractive and interesting scene. Gingerbread carts, candy stands, and all sorts of variety shows, with an occasional fight between heated partisans from different towns, afforded abundant merriment and diversion. Liquor and gambling booths grew more and more frequent, so that one year Captain Samuel Jones and his company from Farmington made a charge upon them and pitched them and their belongings over the fence. (p. 313.)

The brisk step, the martial dignity, and the clear, distinct orders of the morning had, in those days, generally become somewhat limp, languid, and indistinct toward the close of the day. Many still living can remember the great contrast between the inspiring,

clear-cut, exactly-timed strains of fife and drum as the companies came marching to the field in the morning, and the slip-shod, timeless whistle, and fumbling taps as they started on their homeward way.

Doubtless many anecdotes might be picked up to illustrate the amusing peculiarities of those great days. It was customary to fire a salute at the moment the Colonel appeared on the field. One Colonel, deeply sensible of the dignity of the office to which he had just been commissioned, complained to the Artillery Company that their salute was not loud enough,—not at all such as the Colonel of the Thirty-ninth Regiment ought to receive. The company made no reply, but the next year loaded their cannon to the very muzzle, and awaited his arrival. As he rode upon the field, erect and swelling with a proud sense of his great dignity, the salute came with a terrific explosion. Everybody was startled, and the Colonel's horse becoming unmanageable cast his noble form with all its splendid adornments sprawling in the dust. As they intended, no further complaints were made of the weakness of their salute.

This same Colonel in making the customary speech to the Regiment in the afternoon, was very pompous and fond of using high-sounding words without regard to their fitness. One of his expressions has come down to the present time. He said he hoped nobody would do anything to “*disgrace, enhance, or ridicule*” the militia.

The last general muster was in 1847, and the remembrance of those festive scenes is fast fading away, so that it is now difficult to realize the important position which “Muster Day” held in the lives of our predecessors. Descriptions of those days not only afford entertainment, but are a valuable part of history, furnishing a characteristic picture of New England life during the first half of the present century.

A little more than ten years after the dissolution of the militia system, the people were suddenly summoned to arms to defend the life of the Nation, and instead of gala-day festivities, came weary marches, and fields deluged with blood. There was no longer the time or the disposition to *play* at soldiering in presence of the fearful reality. Nearly twenty years elapsed before the young men of another generation began to feel the fascinations of military display. The State made provision for volunteer service, and companies were

formed in all the cities and most of the large towns. The company formed at Rochester appears on the state rolls as Co. E, 2d Regiment New Hampshire National Guard, but was organized as the Sturtevant Guards July 11, 1884. This name was in honor of J. D. Sturtevant (p. 477) who made them a donation of \$100. The first officers were Isaac D. Piercy, captain; Fred L. Chesley, first lieutenant; and Horatio L. Cate, second lieutenant.

BANDS.

"Mechanics' Band" was organized in 1839, by John Hall, who became its leader. The original members, besides himself, were Wingate Chase, Shubael B. Cole, John Crockett, Natt Crosby, William French, William Gledghill, Thomas Hall, John Holler, Benjamin Jellerson, Eli Lord, Markwell McDuffee, John Neil, George B. Roberts, Andrew Robinson, I. W. Springfield, Eben Welch, Isaiah N. Wilkinson, and Charles Young. At the time of the celebrated Tippecanoe Jubilee, June 17, 1840, a log cabin was sent from Great Falls to Concord, with a great crowd of people, among whom were about two hundred from Rochester accompanied by Mechanics' Band. This band attracted much attention and was regarded one of the finest in the State. "On the return of the band to Rochester the ladies of the village awaited it with a beautiful flag, which was presented in a neat speech by Eliza Kenney (afterwards Mrs. Z. Sargent), and a speech of acceptance was made by G. B. Roberts. This flag was kept by John Hall for forty years and presented to the American Band."

The "Rochester Brass Band" held its first meetings in the old Court House, in September, 1850, and continued six years. Its membership was as follows: — I. W. Springfield, president; Charles G. Horney, leader; George Allison, John Beecher, Andrew Giles, Thomas Hall, Abial Horne, Edward Horney, George H. Horney, Benjamin Jellerson, Charles E. Manson, Levi L. Pierce, John H. Richardson, T. Richardson, John W. Ricker, and James Robinson.

The "American Band," which is still flourishing, was formed in September, 1871. For most of the time Lewis S. Clark has been its director. From 1876 to 1881 this band hired the services of Mr. Carty, and under his skillful training achieved a desirable reputation in the surrounding country. Its financial success has

been largely due to the wise management of its treasurer, Charles F. Caverly.

In 1889 the "Cadet Band" was formed, composed of French residents, and has already made creditable progress under the directorship of Lewis S. Clark. Rindge's Band of Gonic was organized the same year, so that Rochester has three bands at the present time.

East Rochester has had two bands at different times, but too short-lived to achieve much distinction.

ROCHESTER FAIR.

In 1874 the people of Rochester becoming dissatisfied with the management of the old County Fair, determined to start one of their own, and the "Rochester Agricultural and Mechanical Association" was formed "to improve and stimulate mechanical and agricultural skill." Within three weeks after the subject was first broached, the fair was in successful operation on the old Riverside Trotting Park. A hastily collected exhibition of farm and mechanical products was displayed in a canvas tent. For the next two years no fair was held because satisfactory arrangements could not be made with the Riverside Association. In 1877 and 1878, however, fairs were successfully held on the same ground. After trying in vain to purchase the Riverside Park, the Agricultural and Mechanical Association bought a tract of thirty-eight acres, which they named "Cold Spring Park," from the powerful spring in a wooded ravine on its eastern side, from which a steam-pump forces an abundant supply of pure cold water to all parts of the grounds. The first fair held in this park was in 1879. The exhibition building then used was destroyed by a violent storm in the winter of 1882, and the present one was erected the following summer, being in the form of a Maltese cross 90 feet each way. Besides this there is a mechanics' building 35 by 100 feet, a grand stand capable of seating two thousand persons, and stables 1,250 feet in length. There is also an art building 25 by 60 feet with a graceful tower in the center, and a "Café" consisting of two wings, each 25 by 77 feet. Nearly \$25,000 has already been expended, and during the coming year it is proposed to enlarge the present buildings, to erect a shed 300 feet long for town teams, and largely improve the ground in other respects.

The Association was formed by seventy men who paid a dollar each for membership, and this \$70 is all that has been paid in, except the income of the fairs. In 1886 the organization was changed to a stock company with one hundred shares of \$50 each. One share was given to each of the seventy original members, but the other thirty shares have never been issued. The first officers were I. W. Springfield, president; A. S. Parshley, secretary; and A. W. Hayes, treasurer; all of whom have retained their offices to the present time.

This institution has been phenomenal in its growth and success. From the small show in the canvas tent of the first fair, its large and elegant buildings are now yearly crowded with rare and interesting products of the soil or of the shop, and from the hundreds of 1874, it has come to attract thousands of people from the surrounding country to gaze with admiring eyes on its annual displays of agricultural and mechanical productions. The first year only about \$1,200 was taken, but in 1890 the receipts were over \$10,000. This great success has been due not only to the fact of meeting a public want, but largely also to the enterprising skill of its principal managers, and especially to the efficient energy of its treasurer, Captain Hayes.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

For indisputable antiquity, universal celebrity, and world-wide brotherhood, Freemasonry is easily first of all secret orders. The founding of a Lodge in Rochester was mainly due to the efforts of J. H. Woodman (p. 332), who presented a petition therefor at a special communication of the Grand Lodge which was held at the house of Andrew Lovejoy in Sanbornton, October 25, 1809, Edward J. Long being Grand Master. A dispensation was issued to J. H. Woodman, Timothy F. Preston, Benjamin Wiggin, and others, to assemble as a Lodge of Masons in Rochester; and at a quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge at Portsmouth, October 24, 1810, Clement Storer being Grand Master, a charter was granted them to assemble under the title of "Humane Lodge No. 21." This Lodge has from the beginning borne upon its records the names of many of the best and most distinguished of our citizens, and consequently has had a successful and honorable career of useful and benevolent activity.

Temple Chapter No. 20, of Royal Arch Masons was organized under a charter bearing date May 18, A. I. 2405, A. D. 1875, with the following charter members:—James Farrington, Charles B. Gafney, George Corson, Joseph A. Dame, Charles K. Chase, James H. Edgerly, Solomon H. Feineman, Frederick Feineman, Isaac W. Springfield, Franklin McDuffee, Charles E. Manson, Arthur D. Whitehouse, E. C. Blackmar, Everett M. Sinclair, William Moore, and Silas G. Kellogg. The first High Priest was James Farrington. The present membership, October, 1890, is 117, with John L. Copp as High Priest.

Among benevolent organizations of modern origin, Odd-fellowship is deservedly pre-eminent. March 16, 1846, Motolinia Lodge No. 18 was instituted by Grand Master S. H. Parker, with Charles Dennett, Stephen M. Mathes, Jacob McDuffee, M. T. Curtis, and Edwin Bradbury as charter members. Asa P. Hanson, George B. Roberts, I. W. Springfield, and John Stott were initiated the same day, and Asa P. Hanson was the first Noble Grand. At the end of the first year there were 48 members, 39 residing in Rochester and 9 in Farmington. Woodbine Lodge of Farmington, and Miltonia Lodge of Milton both sprang from this Lodge, besides the other two Lodges in Rochester. The character of the membership and the management of this Lodge have secured to Odd-fellowship a high standing in this vicinity.

Kennedy Lodge I. O. O. F. was instituted by Grand Master S. J. Osgood, August 24, 1875. The charter members were Thomas Brown, Ira Doe, John Crockett, Charles W. Brown, Osman B. Warren, Wilbur F. Warren, John H. Pingree, George W. Rollins, and James H. Warburton. Twenty-one were initiated the first night, and the first Noble Grand was Charles W. Brown.

Coheco Lodge No. 39 I. O. O. F. was organized at East Rochester, April 26, 1878, Grand Master Henry A. Farrington conducting the ceremonies. Elbridge H. Corson was the first Noble Grand.

Norway Plains Encampment I. O. O. F. was instituted September 11, 1849, by Past Grand Master S. H. Parker, and the first Chief Patriarch was Thomas Brown.

Of still more recent benevolent orders, the Knights of Pythias stands foremost. Rising Sun Lodge No. 7, K. of P., was instituted

January 5, 1870, with twenty-two charter members. W. F. Horn was first Chancellor Commander, Andrew Daggett holding the same office at the present time, October, 1890. This organization has flourished from the beginning, and bears on its rolls the names of many of our leading citizens.

The order of "Patrons of Husbandry," better known to the public as "Grangers," began in the city of Washington in 1867, and has rapidly spread over the whole country. Rochester Grange No. 86 was organized May 30, 1876, and is composed of some of the best farmers in town with their families. The first Master was I. W. Springfield, who held the office for ten years. His successors have been Dudley B. Waldron and Frank P. Wentworth.

Runnawitt Tribe No. 9, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted on the 3d Sun, Warm Moon, G. S. D. 396 (March 3, 1887), with T. C. Hennem, Prophet, and J. S. Daniels, Sachem. The Order has rapidly increased, containing at present one hundred and twenty-five members with C. W. Evans, Prophet, and L. G. Cooper, Sachem.

Sampson Post, G. A. R., has already been noticed (p. 235).

Other secret orders are quite numerous in Rochester, as: — the Knights of the Golden Eagle; the Golden Cross; the United Order of American Workmen; the Ancient Order of Hibernians; the Saint Jean Baptiste Société; the Ancient Order of Foresters; the Good Templars, and doubtless many more.

CEMETERIES.

The first recorded mention of a burial ground in Rochester is found in the Proprietors' record of May 28, 1744, when six acres of land was given to Mr. Main with the condition that he should not encroach on the burying place. This was probably the same burying ground which having been before "given by the Proprietors" was laid out June 28, 1777, — "beginning about 20 ft due East from the North East Corner of the meeting house." The six acres deeded to Mr. Main included this lot, and he left it by will to his "heirs and assigns forever." Tradition says that in digging the first grave a stone was found so large that it had to be drawn out

by a yoke of oxen, and that it was left as a natural monument at the head of the grave, where it may still be seen near the upper wall. The oldest legible inscription is that of John McDuffee, who died 1752. Another worthy of notice is "In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Plumer Wife of the Hon. John Plumer Esq. who died Jan^y 26. 1770." Here also are buried several of the early ministers, as has been previously mentioned. (Chap. VI.) Another stone bearing the name of Mrs. Elizabeth Cochran recalls a sad accident. She was traveling on horseback with her husband from Londonderry to Conway, and her horse taking fright she was thrown near the Wolfe Tavern where she soon died Oct. 21, 1778, in the thirty-first year of her age. This lot is now known as the "Haven Hill Cemetery," and has long ceased to be used, except occasionally by the descendants of a few old families.

After the new meeting-house was built in 1780, it was proposed to have the common around it for a burying-ground according to the old English custom, and a few interments were made there. But the ground was so wet that the graves would fill with water as fast as they were dug, and the dead were removed to what is now known as the "Old Cemetery." This was laid out in 1800, according to the following record:—

" Return of Burying ground

" Agreeable to a vote of the Town of Rochester passed, we have laid out of the Town's land for a burying place as follows, beginning near the clay pits on a line extended from the lower side line of the lot sold Hatevil Knight North 82° east four rods from said Knights corner and run on said line about eleven rods to some land sold to Maj Solomon Perkins & Benjamin Palmer then by said Perkins & Palmer land twenty rods—then Towns land South 48° east nineteen rods to a stake then by land left for a four rods road south 50° east eleven rods to the first bounds containing about one acre & fifty five square rods—also we have agreed with Jabez Dame Esq and with Joseph Hanson to move their lots lower down 2 rods to open a pass to & from said Burying yard between said Jabez Dames lot & land of Widow place laid out this 25th day of August 1800

Rich ^d Dame	}	Selectmen "
Beard Plummer		
Joshua Allen		

The clay pits mentioned refer to a very ancient brickyard near the "Old Cemetery" and recall the following anecdote. Messrs. U. and W. were sworn enemies. Mr. U. was very sick with fever, and one night said to John McDuffee who was watching with him, "I am very sick and may die, and I don't want my bones made into brick, to be put into W.'s hearth, for him to put his feet on."

The oldest legible inscription here is "Mary B. Wife of Hatevil Knight, Died 1801." This lot remained unfenced for many years, and when the little son of Capt. William Hurd died in December, 1826, he built a fence around the grave, with a tablet bearing this verse:—

"Sacred should be the place where sleep the dead,
Behold this rooted up, by cattle fed.
When our devoted friends are buried here
The ungrateful man forgets, nor sheds a tear."

Through his influence the cemetery was fenced soon after.

By the efforts of Charles A. C. Hanson a fund of nearly five thousand dollars has been secured for the perpetual care of the "Old Cemetery." (Appendix.) The care of this under the annexed conditions was accepted by the town at the annual meeting March 11, 1890.

Foreseeing the necessity of a new cemetery, Franklin McDuffee and Ebenezer G. Wallace bought the land adjoining the "Old Cemetery" in order to reserve it for that purpose alone. September 9, 1864, they sold it to the Rochester Cemetery Association for \$750, the same that they paid for it. This lot has since been known as the "New Cemetery," and is described in the deed as follows:—

"Beginning on the northerly side of the road leading from Rochester Village to East Rochester at the Southwesterly Corner of land owned by the Great Falls and Conway Railroad Company, thence running north thirty eight degrees west by said Companies' land twenty four rods five links thence south fifty one degrees west seventy nine rods fourteen links to the stone post in the northeasterly corner of burying ground recently opened by Walter F. Farrington: thence south thirty two degrees east by said burying ground nine rods and twenty links; thence southerly by said burying ground fence as it now stands to land of Silas Wentworth: thence south Seventy two degrees east by said Wentworth's land twelve rods twenty links to the road running to East Rochester: thence by said road north forty nine degrees east thirty six rods eight links; thence north fifty degrees east by said road forty six rods to the bound begun at."

They sold the first lot June 1, 1865, to Thomas E. Sherman of Newport, R. I. Sixteen days later they bought of Walter F. Farrington a small "heater-shape" piece of land adjoining. May 9, 1877, they purchased of Enoch T. Willey fifteen and seven sixteenths acres just across the road from their first purchase. This lot was bounded on one side by the old road to East Rochester, and on another by the Great Falls & Conway railroad. March 23, 1841, the Association bought still another lot adjoining the

last. The first burial here was that of Jonathan Overand, August, 1865 (p. 513). Since then the "New Cemetery" has filled rapidly, and its neatly kept walks and grounds with many fine monuments are worthy of special notice.

The cemetery back of the Gonic schoolhouse was originally part of the Benjamin Hayes farm now owned by Col. Charles S. Whitehouse. It is practically, however, a public burying ground, and has been used as such for as many as seventy-five years. It contains some one hundred and seventy-five graves.

Cold Spring Cemetery, named from a spring of clear, cold water in its northerly corner, is situated on the bank of the Salmon Falls river, just east of East Rochester village, and contains about five acres. The land was bought of George W. and Joseph Blaisdell, March 29, 1883, by an association consisting of Charles Blaisdell, Elbridge H. Corson, Frank W. Corson, John L. Dillingham, George L. Hayes, Sidney B. Hayes, George McCrillis, Joel S. McCrillis, John C. Shorey, and Stephen F. Shorey. Joseph Blaisdell's son Benjamin F., who died November 16, 1864, of wounds received in battle, had already been buried in this lot. After it was laid out as a cemetery, the first burials were children of J. C. Shorey and E. H. Corson, which were disinterred and brought here. The next burial was that of William P. Folsom, who died February 19, 1884. Between seventy and eighty lots have been sold, and the grounds are being beautified and improved every year.

About half a mile west of Rochester village lies the French Catholic Cemetery which was consecrated May 30, 1886.

The Irish Catholic Cemetery a little below the village on the new road to Dover was consecrated July 4, 1888.

Some other small private burying grounds require no special notice.

A strange fanaticism which gained a footing in East Rochester and other places, about thirty years ago, cannot well be omitted in a history of the town.

Elder George J. Adams, who had been a Methodist minister for eight years, afterwards a stage actor, and a Mormon preacher, suddenly made his appearance one rainy Sunday in October, 1861, at the house of John W. Tebbetts, where Isaac Rankins now lives at Blaisdell's Corner. He had his wife and boy with him and asked

for food and shelter. During the preceding year he had gathered a few followers at Springfield, Mass., and was now on his way to Maine. At Addison, Me., and the vicinity he gained a large number of disciples, among whom a Mr. McKenzie joined him in publishing a paper called "The Sword of Truth and Harbinger of Peace," and furnished considerable money for his other schemes. After a few months he came back to East Rochester and held frequent meetings in the church and in the schoolhouse at Blaisdell's Corner. He declared that he had been appointed of God to establish the true "Church of the Messiah"; that two angels had ordained him to the Priesthood of Melchizedek, and had given him power to heal the sick by laying on of hands. Many crowded to hear him, and a great impression was made, about forty joining his church. They called themselves "Ephraimites," and said that the other churches were Babylon. He persuaded them to turn all their property into money and follow him to Palestine where the Lord would soon come and make them rulers; some over ten cities, and some over five, according to the Scripture promise. He took their money to buy land in what he called the "Valley of Jehoshaphat," near the city of Jaffa, each one paying from \$45 to \$100 dollars in gold for a lot. By his persuasive speech he induced one hundred and fifty-six persons, about twenty-five of whom were from East Rochester, to intrust their money and themselves to his care. They sailed from Jonesport, Me., on the 10th of August, 1866, and on arriving at Jaffa, built sixteen houses on a lot of about four acres just outside the city. They soon found they had been terribly deceived. "The first building put up was a rum-shop, and its best customer was the elder. One of his cronies said that he spent over \$500 in liquor in a few months, and was subject to delirium tremens. He had control of the funds, nearly all of which he appropriated to his own use." By the next June starvation was at their doors with no prospect of relief, and many of their number died from the hardships encountered. In the very extremity of their distress, Moses S. Beech of New York gave the money necessary to bring them home, where a remnant of fifty-three arrived November 15, 1867.

Occasional "mad dog" scares furnish excitement to almost every country town. One such occurred in Rochester about 1812, when hydrophobia seemed to have assumed an epizootic form. Collector Hayes had a steer bitten in the tail by a mad fox which he fortunately killed on the spot with a stake. The steer was also killed and burned in a great fire built for the purpose. Seeing what appeared to be a mad dog running by, Squire Plumer hastily mounted his horse and hurried to warn the people. After biting some other animals the dog was killed in Mr. Barker's yard. A dog-killer's club was formed, and the members ransacked the town, slaughtering every dog they could find. Some families tried to conceal their pets, but they were all dragged out and slain. One old lady had a hog bitten in the nose, and her hired hands were about to kill it, but she insisted on building a pen with a high fence to secure it from harming any other animal, and it gave no further trouble, proving the best hog of the season.

About the first of November, 1860, quite a sensation was produced by the discovery of human bones, by some boys jumping down a sand bank near the old trotting park, where the notorious "Foss Tavern" once stood. They were thought to be the remains of a young Nova Scotian named Webster who came here from Newburyport, Mass., and was supposed to have been murdered about 1846 by a rival in love. It was known that about 1853 an old woman living near by, had sent for an "elder," when on her death bed, and had made some startling confession, so that she was very carefully attended, being apparently under surveillance instead of neglect as before.

Every town has its peculiar local names, the origin of which is often a puzzle to succeeding generations. The only remembrancer to Rochester people of the Rev. Avery Hall is found in the name "Whitehall Swamp," sometimes written White Hall. In the dry years of 1761-62 this tract was so deeply burned over that the soil itself was almost destroyed. After the fire, white birches sprang up and covered it so thickly that it became literally white. A large part of it being "parsonage land" belonged to Mr. Hall while he was the legal minister. Hence the name; perhaps, at first, Hall's White Swamp, which would be easily transposed to the present form. The name first appears upon the town records during Mr. Hall's ministry.

“Blue Job” in the edge of what is now Farmington received its name in a similar way. “Blue” describes the appearance of the mountain, or, as some say, alludes to the great number of blueberries that grow there; and “Job” is from Job Allard who formerly owned the mountain. Of most other Rochester local names the origin is obvious or has already been given.

New Hampshire streams have always been subject to great “freshets” or floods. Old records refer to such in 1770 and 1785, sweeping away mills and bridges in all directions. That they are less frequent or less destructive in recent times is doubtless owing both to firmer built structures, and floods rendered smaller by the extensive removal of the ancient forests.

On the first page of the fly-leaf of the old town book, which begins with records of 1737, we find the following:—

“Rochester June y^e 30th 1759 we had a severe hard frost which killd most of the Pumkins Vines and Beans Squashes and cucumbers and cut the Tops of the corn of through most of the town—

“Monday 15th Jan^y 1770 and the Day before was as Great a Flood of Rain as has been Known in the Age of a man which sweld the fresh Rivers so as to Sweep away most of the Bridges over them hereabout and in this Town in Particular and many Mills were Carried away or much Damaged.”

A few now living still remember the famous “cold season” of 1816, and many of the present generation have been deeply impressed by the accounts of it which they have heard from parents or grandparents. The following is a page from “John Plummer Jun^r Day book began the 12th day of October 1803.” The dates are a little mixed:—

“1816 July 4th Dreadfull windy and cold & frost nites for four days in succession it was so cold that a person felt uncomfortable with winter cloths on; it stoped the corn from growing and killed a great part of it; beans and other things in proportion the 9th there was a total eclipse of the moon and a great frost. Pleasant the 10th but not warm. Began to weed the corn the 17th rain the 27, a small frost very dry and warm till July 17th showers all day a frost finished hoeing 24th began to mow 25th some corn spindled. grass uncommonly short, beef low & corn slim. 3 loads to odiorne place. 5 at blackwater mowed it in 3 days 18th August. 21st at night great frost killed most all the corn in the country. Sept. 3^d finished mowing 3 loads at allards, not $\frac{2}{3}$ as much hay as usual, very dry and windy Sept 11th at night a heavy frost— Some Corn fit for to roast, but very little 13th a storm began, no rain before for about 6 weeks it was the driest time that has been known for many years 16th Cleared off very warm 19th a rainy night Cleared off 20th warm 21st a frosty night 25th a very heavy frost 26th another killed all the leaves on the corn and part of the stalks. froze the ear through Corn in the milk. not but one ear on twelve acres of ground in the place that is speckt. Cutting it all up by the

ground and shocking it. October 8 finished digging potatoes 100 bu. in the Young orchard 100 in the old orchard & 50 in the little pasture and elsewhere 9th Came up overcast P M and rained some overcast the 10th misty & a shower P M. 14th rain P M began at one, a smart rain 15th overcast finished making cider 12 hds rainy night. 16th warm & overcast. 17th rainy all day windy & squally night 18th squally morning, windy all day Cleared off 19th warm 21 overcast 22 rainy & a very rainy night 23 Cleared off warm 25th got all of the corn. about 10 bushels fit to grind rainy night 26th rainy warm with a great deal of rain till Nov^r., 11th then a little snow."

Many people still remember the spring of 1841 when snowdrifts were over the fences till the first of May, it being the coldest April ever known. Many cattle almost starved being compelled to subsist by browsing trees cut for them by the farmers in the lack of hay.

To all who remember the "Anti-Slavery Conflict," in which originated the "Woman's Rights" movement, so called, the name of "Abby Folsom" must be familiar, though few may remember that she was from Rochester. She was the daughter of Paul Harford (p. 129), and was born in 1792. She married Peter Folsom, who learned his trade of Capt. Odiorne, and kept a saddler's shop in his house next below the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a man of much wit and natural ability, but would have occasional "sprees," though he reformed and was a consistent member of the Congregational church in the latter part of his life. After a few years trial, "Abby" left him, and returned to live with her sister at their old home, from which they removed to Boston. She became noted as an energetic advocate of all so-called "reforms," and as one of the earliest woman lecturers. She was benevolent and sympathetic towards all who were suffering whether justly or unjustly, and would go into the courts to plead for those on trial, and into the jails to seek their release; and if successful, would often take them to her home and aid them to secure employment. She was a frequent visitor to the State House during sessions of the Legislature, and whether there, or at other public gatherings in halls or in churches, it was impossible to keep her silent if anything was said that displeased her. She was generally let alone to talk as she pleased, but when it became necessary to good order to restrain and silence her, she became violent and unmanageable. She felt she had a mission and was determined to fulfill it in spite of all opposition. She

was fond of little children, and often invited them to her home when living in Rochester, and sometimes visited the schoolroom to give them good advice or repeat to them some text of Scripture. Returning in her last years to the old homestead she died there August 5, 1867, aged seventy-five years, and at her own request was buried in the same grave with her sister in the old cemetery.

Only elderly people have now any adequate impression of the intense bitterness of political rancor prevailing during the anti-slavery conflict. At one time both Henry Wilson and a prominent Democrat were to speak the same day in Rochester or vicinity, and the friends of each had engaged a dinner for their speaker at the Mansion House. Mrs. Wentworth prepared a special table and dinner for them in her very best style. But when they were ushered into the dining room, the Democrat refused to sit at the same table with Wilson, — a specimen of merely political prejudice which seems hardly possible here at the present time.

“Parson Haven” said that he once laughed in meeting. Paul Libbey was a tall, straight man who wore a flannel cap to keep his bald head warm. Levi Dearborn, who was also bald-headed, wore a wig. They were both singers and sat near together. One Sabbath as they were standing singing, Libbey’s cap fell off. Immediately Dearborn threw off his wig that he might not look different from his old companion. The sight was so amusing that even the minister could not refrain from laughing.

In his last sickness the family asked Mr. Haven if he had any wishes about the arrangements for his funeral. His answer was: — “You attend to it. I shall be there, but you will not see me.”

Josiah Main, grandson of the first minister, was something of “a character” in his day. He was noted for ready wit and skill in argument. Many characteristic anecdotes still survive. One day he was at work for his neighbor, Squire Baker, and sat next him at the dinner table. After asking the blessing, which was very long, the Squire sought to clear his throat as usual with a mug of cider which always stood by his plate. Somewhat surprised to find it empty, he turned sharply and said, “Siah, did you drink that cider?” “I did, Squire,” was the answer, “we are taught to watch as well as pray.”

He was familiar with the Scriptures and gifted in the use of language. So one day when a company happened to be gathered at Hurd's store near the common, among whom were Main and Elder Runnals, a bet was made of two quarts of rum, which could pray the best, the Elder or 'Siah Main. They had already "imbibed" rather freely, or the Elder would not have assented to such a sacrilegious test. It fell to the Elder to begin, and he prayed so earnestly that the neighbors and others gathered in considerable numbers before he had finished. Then Josiah began and prayed with so much apparent fervor and effective eloquence that he easily won the bet. "I don't understand how you did it," said the Elder. "Why, I began where you left off, and put in what you left out, and that's how I did it," replied Josiah. And then they all took a drink.

He lived on Haven hill near the graveyard, and when seeking his second wife, told her his home was in the thickest settled part of the town. When she arrived at the little cottage standing alone, she inquired in much surprise, "Where are the people?" "There they are," said her husband, pointing to the cemetery, "but they are very quiet folks, and won't disturb you." Not long after he told her that their residence would be a good place for a shoemaker. "Why so?" asked his wife. "Because when the people come forth at the resurrection, they will all be barefooted," was his sober reply.

Soon after Mr. Upham was settled as pastor, he called on his father's old friend, and said, "I don't see you at church, as I should like to." "No," said Siah, "the fact is I have no suitable clothes to appear in there, but I make use of my Bible all the same." "Yes," spoke up his wife, "he uses it to hone his razor Sunday mornings." "Parson," said Josiah, "do you know why a woman does n't grow a beard?" "No," said Mr. Upham. "Because," was the reply, "she can't hold her tongue still long enough to get shaved."

APPENDIX.

WILLIAM N. HASTINGS, mentioned on page 12, distinguished for his success in microscopy, is about to publish a pamphlet, "Desmids of New Hampshire," to contain a list of all desmids observed by him, with full descriptions and illustrative plates of all new ones. Only about one hundred varieties are known in the United States, of which Mr. Hastings has discovered sixteen, a larger number than any other person. He has kindly furnished the following list, with the date when the diagnosis of each was published in the "Anti-Monopolist and Record": —

STAURASTRUM MEGALONOTUM (Nordstedt) variety OBTUSUM, Hastings, *var. novum*. Sept. 8, 1888.

XANTHIDIUM TRUNCATUM, Hastings, *species novum*. This was published as X. Antilopeum, *var. Truncatum*, but Prof. Otto Nordstedt says it is a good species. Oct. 20, 1888.

CLOSTERIUM ANGUSTATUM, *var. CLAVATUM*, Hast. *var. nov.* Oct. 20, 1888.

EUASTRUM MAGNIFICUM, variety CRASSIODES, Wolle, *var. nov.* Discovered by W. N. H., named by Mr. Wolle. Published Oct. 27, 1888.

EUASTRUM HASTINGSII, Wolle, *spec. nov.* This was published as E. Wollei, Hast., but Mr. Wolle says the name has already been used and names it as above. Sept. 1, 1888.

GONATOZYGON RALESII, Brebisson. Not new to science, but new to United States flora. Nov. 17, 1888.

STAURASTRUM MAAMENSE, Archer. Not new to science, but new to the United States flora. Nov. 17, 1888.

STAURASTRUM CRESCENTUM, Hastings. *Spec. nov.* March 2, 1889.

MICRASTERIAS SWAINII, Hastings. *Spec. nov.* This was discovered by Scorrin Swaine of Rochester, and named as above by W. N. H. June 29, 1889.

CLOSTERIUM ROBUSTUM, Hastings, *spec. nov.* Dec. 26, 1890.

CEOSTERIUM MACULATUM, Hastings, *spec. nov.* Dec. 26, 1890.

CLOSTERIUM LINEATUM, var. Costatum, Wolle, *var. nov.* Nov. 3 1888.

The foregoing are all the species and varieties that have been published. Four more have been discovered and some others not fully determined are under consideration.

The first page of the first bound volume of Church Records is as follows:—the items evidently having been copied from some older record.

“A Book of Records of the Church of Christ in Rochester A. D. 1766.

“December 26th 1728 Timothy Roberts moved his Family into Rochester, being the first Family that Settled in said Town. (p. 43.)

“June 27th 1746 Joseph Heard; Joseph Richards; John Wentworth; and Gershom Downs were killed by the Indians, on the main Road about two Miles from the Foot of the Town. At the same Time & place, John Richards was wounded & captivated; and on the same Day Jonathan Door, a young Lad was captivated by the Indians at Salmon Falls Road in Rochester. (p 22.)

“May 1st 1747 The Wife of Jonathan Hodgdon was killed by the Indians, near Squamanagonic Mills, being Sabbath Day Morning.” (p. 30.)

On page 22 the name of John Wentworth was omitted by mistake. The date of Mrs. Hodgdon's death is evidently as given on page 30, as May 1, 1748 was the Sabbath. Jonathan Hodgdon married again, and had in all twenty-one children.

Pages 245 and 265.

The first Sunday school in Rochester was started about 1819. It is remembered that it was a year before the first one in Portsmouth. Hannah Upham first called a few children together at the Court House. She was assisted by Ruth Haven, and afterwards by Eliza March and Arabella Smith. The books used were the Bible, Watts's Hymns, and the Catechism. At the close of school they marched two and two to the meeting house where they had seats in the gallery. It was designed for poor children

who had no instruction at home. Gradually others came in, and the whole system slowly developed to include all who would meet and study the Bible. It was at first held only in the summer, being kept through the winter of 1842-43 for the first time. The following is the roll of the Union Sabbath School of 1826. A part of the paper is torn off, removing entirely the 5th class of boys and mutilating the record of the 9th and 10th classes of girls. The names above each class are written with pencil, and appear to be the teachers. One or two are doubtful.

“15 Verses Each. Tim (?) Upham.

Class 1st Theodore C. Woodman, George Hoyt, John B. Hanson, Joseph H. Hanson, Francis W. Upham, Benjamin D. Colbath, Jasper York, Haniford Odlin.

Mr. McCrillis.

Class 2^d Charles Hurd, Rutus Hoyt, John Pray, Richard Ross, George Hoyt, Wingate Chase.

Joseph (?) Smith.

Class 3^d Charles L. Hoyt, Albert Upham, Joseph Hurd, Charles Main, Joseph Hayes, Charles Dame, Daniel Calef.

McDuffee.

Class 4th Shubal Cole, John D. Hoyt, Samuel Kenney, Charles Dennett, George Main, Oliver H. Tebbets.

15 Verses. Sarah Ann March.

Class 1st Sophia Henderson, Elizabeth Cole, Mary E. Hanson, Harriet Woodman, Esther Ann Hanson.

15 Verses. Miss Cole.

Class 2^d Sarah Jane Woodman, Ruth Upham, Maria Demerit, Sophia Hurd.

12 Verses. Rosa Brewster.

Class 3^d Susan Bartlett Maria Woodman, Juanna Hurd, M. Hoyt.

12 Verses. Miss Pray.

Class 4th Caroline Hale, Betsey S. Chase, Roxana Runnels, Emerline Roberts, Martha S. Roberts.

15 Verses Lucy Hurd.

Class 5th Mary Ross, Mary Tebbets, Sarah Tebbets, Susan Clark, Charlotte Hurd.

12 Verses. Caroline March.

Class 6th Elizabeth Hoyt, Elizabeth Richards, Sally Hurd, L. Hurd Smith.

10 Verses. Mary Knight.

Class 7th Ruth Pierce, Mary Horne, Elizabeth Horne, Emerline Demerit, Mercy Kenney.

10 Verses. Miss Dimmick. (?)

Class 8th Dolly Haven, Lydia Haven, Susan Haven, Mary Demerit, Sarah Bickford.

10

Class 9th Hannah York, Elizabeth Hodgdon, Sarah

6 Verses.

Class 10th Sarah Charberlain, Mary J
Olive C

Ann Clark, Lavinia Corson,

Class 11th Abigail Henderson, Sarah Ann Hoit, Sarah Jane Cole, Deborah Ann Demerit, Lucretia Gowel, Elizabeth Ricker, Sally Hammet, Elizabeth Calf, Lydia Downs, Maria York.

Pages 264 and 270.

The corner stone of the old Wesleyan Chapel was removed July 25, 1867, and the copper plates with the other articles mentioned were found in a lead box about eight inches square and one and one half deep, with a cover not soldered on. The documents were in a moldering state, some of them dropping to pieces on the slightest touch. The Bible was much worm-eaten, though the Book of Discipline was in a better condition. The papers could none of them be replaced.

The corner stone of the new house was laid August 1, 1867. The ceremonies, after the regular church ritual, were as follows:—

“I. Announcement by the Pastor, Frank R. Stratton, of the several documents to be deposited, consisting of the two copper plates from the old Corner Stone; a new copper plate with the following inscription: ‘The Wesleyan Chapel which was erected by the Methodist E. Church A. D. 1825 was demolished for the purpose of erecting a more ample Structure A. D. 1867. The New Methodist Church was erected A. D. 1867, and this

CORNER STONE

was laid with imposing Masonic ceremonies by the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire assisted by Humane Lodge No. 21, and many visiting Lodges, August 1st A. L. 5867’; the Bible; the Book of Discipline; a Hymn Book; list of Church officials, class leaders, members of society, and building committee; Centennial of American Methodism; Methodist Almanac; Minutes of New Hampshire Conference; Zion’s Herald; Journal of Grand Lodge of New Hampshire; list of officers and members with the by-laws of Humane Lodge; Rochester Courier containing Memorial address by the Pastor: one copy of each paper published in the County; the circular of invitation and programme of exercises; town report for 1866-67; copy of Boston Journal; currency and coin in circulation from one dollar to one cent; bills of the Rochester Bank of the earliest and latest dates; spectacles worn by Col. John McDuffee, who died 1817, aged 94; Photograph of the Pastor finished in India ink by Abbie H. Dennett.

II. Deposit of the box by John McDuffee.

III. Lowering the stone with solemn music by the band.

IV. Ceremonies of Masonic ritual conducted by Grand Master John H. Rowell of Franklin, assisted by D. G. M. Alexander M. Winn of Farmington; Senior Grand Warden John R. Holbrook of Portsmouth; James Farrington of Rochester as Junior Grand Warden; and Betton W. Sargent of Rochester as Grand Architect.

V. Anthem: 'Wake the song of Jubilee.'

VI. Address by Governor Walter Harriman.

VII. Anthem: 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'

VIII. Benediction by Rev. R. M. Sargent of Farmington as Grand Chaplain."

Page 271.

"A tribute to the Memory of the Departed Heroes of Methodism, both Ministers and Laymen, of Rochester, N. H.: written by request for the Ladies' Re-union Festival held upon the Dedication of their new Church, March 26, 1868.

BY REV. SAMUEL NORRIS.

In this glad day of Zion's light,
With nursing queens and praying kings,
While we rejoice in prospects bright,
We think of days of feeble things.

Our fathers served the mighty God,
When few and scattered through the land,
When persecution like a flood
Assailed their cause on every hand.

Some called them "wolves in sheep's attire"
Invading other shepherds' folds;
Others, fanatics wild with fire
To stir up strife in God's households.

"These zealous heretics contend
That all the world is harvest field;
Yet we our parish lines defend,
With stubborn hearts refuse to yield."

But onward still they preached the cross,
In hamlet, field, or shady grove;
Counting the world but dung and dross,
To deck with stars their crown above.

A *Lewis Bates* of robust form,
Dark as a cloud in yonder sky,
With voice above the raging storm,
Cried, "Sinners, O why will ye die?"

A *Joseph Peck* of mother wit,
Social, but wanting holy fire,
Hence many a scornful foe was hit
By ready shafts of keen satire.

A *Bannister* of prime good stock,
Eccentric, watchful every day,
Always retired at nine o'clock,
And rose at four to sing and pray.

A *Damon Young* among the best
Of all God's workmen in the field;
'Twas hard to let him go to rest;
His master called; we had to yield.

The scholar, *Ruter*, from his youth
Was consecrated to the cross;
He founded schools, proclaimed God's truth,
And fell a martyr to the cause.

John Brodhead, prince of pioneers,
In those old days of chivalry
Led Zion's hosts for scores of years,
And fell with shouts of victory.

Charles Baker, too, God's nobleman,
Courteous and kind, a genial friend,
Long worked the old itinerant plan,
And gained the conquest in the end.

We must not pass a *Horton's* name,
Able, precise, and dignified;
He labored long, acquired some fame,
Was much lamented when he died.

Another man of mark has gone,—
His preaching like a rushing flood,—
Far-famed as "*Reformation John*,"
And many souls were brought to God.

A son of thunder, *Eben Blake*,
For fifty toilsome years he stood,
Warning all sinners to forsake
At once their sins and turn to God.

Nor must we fail in this array
To give a *Sanborn's* honored name;
This gentleman, with some display,
He lived to God, and died the same.

D. Kilburn, in his manhood's prime
Mighty to preach, much on his knees;
For full two hours he many a time
Assailed John Calvin's dire decrees.

O. Scott, "a burning, shining light,"
A prince in Zion's mighty host;
His services for black and white,
Ages to come will not be lost.

B. Eastman, too, long known and loved,
Was strong for Scripture holiness;
Endowed with wisdom from above
He lived and died in perfect peace.

J. Perkins long traversed our hills;
 His zeal and pathos made him great.
 Our best appointments ably filled,
 Was honored much in church and state.

William D. Cass has closed his day;
 A man of God faithful and strong;
 His many friends will love to say
 That "few have done so well so long."

N. Bigelow and *J. B. White*
 Were trained to learning from their youth;
 Soldiers of Christ, to wield their might
 To spread the glorious gospel truth.

Tall brother *Lord, P. Munger* strong,
 Two foremost men in battle strife,
 Long lived to lead our hosts along,
 And fell in hopes of endless life.

H. Field, F. Dame, and *Worthing*, too,
 Belonged to this select vanguard;
L. Frost, A. Clark, and *Jaques*, who
 We trust have gained their great reward.

L. Wallace of the old school race,
 The preacher and the magistrate,
 Long lived to fill an honored place
 In doing good in church and state.

L. Bennett, and *H. Morey*, now
 Close up the list of pioneers
 Who held the mighty gospel plow
 Among our hills in former years.

But valiant laymen in this band,
 Quite as effective in their spheres;
 We can't forget the noble stand
 Which they maintained so many years.

John Trickey and his godly wife
 Did good to souls and bodies too,
 Maintained their faith by works through life,
 Excelled by none, equaled by few.

We note the *Wentworth* family,
Thomas and *Richard*, pioneers,
 They loved salvation full and free,
 And went to rest in ripened years.

How *J. C. Cole* would pray and sing!
 His wife and mother swell the strain!
 For them to live was Christ their king,
 For them to die was endless gain.

And last, not least, *Charles Dennett*, who,
 Sagacious, firm, in manners plain,
 A Christian patriot ever true; —
 'Tis hard to fill his place again.

All these have run their mortal race,
 Their master called them home to rest;
 O may their sons well fill their place,
 And wait their turn to join the blest!

All other friends of righteousness
 Whose honored names have not been given,
 Who lived for God, and died in peace, —
 We hope to meet them safe in heaven.

The memory of the past is sweet,
 The fathers' deeds of love; —
 While we enjoy their fruit so great,
 They wear their crowns above.

May we, their daughters and their sons,
 Prove worthy of our sires,
 And consummate what they begun,
 And set the world on fire.

O may this blessed truth abound
 Throughout this world forlorn!
 And Methodism be handed down
 To nations yet unborn!

Conclusion.

We leave the living grenadier,
 Both clergymen and laymen,
 To make report in person here,
 With an emphatic *Amen!*

Page 300.

Humphrey Hanson, a younger brother of Dominicus, composed some humorous verses describing the various tricks of the dealers, and induced one of the well-known drinkers to recite them in public places about the village. A few of these verses were as follows: —

“ I’ve a song for your noddles though not very good,
 For something is meant though not well understood,
 Concerning our merchants so artful are they,
 Though they’ve no rum to sell they’ll *give it away*.

There’s C—n, and H—n, and M—h I mean,
 Three as clever good fellows as ever were seen,

But show them your money and tell them you'll pay,
Though they've no rum to sell, they'll *give it away*.

There's honest J— T— I liked to've forgot,
For he with the rest has a hand in the plot,
But for love of your health, for the sake of good pay,
Both water and rum he in fact *gives away*.

Now may God bless and prosper these dear, honest men,
Who in buying and selling will make all they can;
But this must be told them, 'tis well known that they
Are selling their rum while they *give it away*.

Now as to myself, I've not much to add;
I was drunk all last week, and now feel quite sad;
And as for my song, I'll ask for no pay,
But for just half a glass will *give it away*."

The following sketch written by Charles S. Felker (p. 459) being received too late for Chapter XIV. is inserted here:—

SAMUEL DEMERITT.

SAMUEL DEMERITT, a well-known blacksmith of Rochester and a highly respected citizen, was born in Madbury in 1789, and at the age of twenty-two married Miss Alice Locke of Barrington. They had ten children:—Nancy F. and Lucy C. dying in infancy; while Sophia L., Emeline L., Samuel, Jr., and Alice L. also passed beyond in early life; Elizabeth J. married Samuel S. Sherman of Salem, N. Y., where she lived until his death, when she removed to Dover, N. H.; Maria B. married Nathan W. Wilson, also a citizen of Salem. These two sisters died at Gonic within eleven days of each other, while on a visit to the old homestead in 1880. Mary J. lived in Dover, N. H., until her death in 1875. She was twice married; the first husband being Oliver P. Burley, and the second John S. Glass. Deborah A., now Mrs. William H. Felker, is the only survivor. She was for a number of years a successful school teacher in Dover, but since marriage has resided at the former home of her parents.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Demeritt came of good stock; the former being a relative of Maj. John Demeritt who assisted General Sullivan in the capture of fort William and Mary at Portsmouth; and afterwards took the powder which was first concealed under

the Durham meeting-house, but later removed by him to his farm in Madbury for safer keeping, and hauled it in his ox-cart to the colonial army at Boston, arriving on the day of the battle of Bunker Hill; while the latter was a lineal descendant of John Locke, the renowned English philosopher.

Mr. Demeritt came to the town in 1815, and established his business on Main street, just below the Knight house. He was a master in his trade and besides running two forges, often worked when the town was otherwise hushed in sleep. His great skill in working steel extended to other towns, and brought him a large amount of that kind of work. In public affairs he early manifested a deep interest, and became associated with that class of citizens who were known as the solid men of the town, because of their quiet unassuming ways and strong determination to act from conviction.

When he removed to Gonic in 1827, the place was in a very crude condition. There was no church, no business of any consequence except farming, and no more society than the country districts of the present afford. Here he resumed his trade in the brick shop which to-day forms part of a dwelling-house on Main street, and found abundance of work awaiting him. Soon after settling in his new home, he began to deal in real estate in connection with his trade, and owned a large farm on the western side of the village. On this farm is located the mineral spring which was a favorite drinking place of the Indians, while the large rock close by served as their lookout. Tradition says that a party of braves were once surprised here while drinking, and the one stationed on the lookout killed, his body being buried at the foot of the rock. Many now follow the example of the red men and resort to this spring in the hot days of summer, while some have been benefited by its medicinal properties.

He freely gave his time and energy for the improvement of the village, serving as a member of the committee that erected the first church in 1840, which was dedicated in the Freewill Baptist faith, and to this church he and his good wife assumed allegiance. They were liberal in its support, and entertained a large number of those who visited the parish. In fact so many ministers stopped with them that their house soon became the favorite resort of the clergymen.

Mrs. Demeritt possessed a strong and sympathetic nature, while her kind and generous spirit often cheered the unfortunate on their way. Such a woman could not be other than a frequent visitor to the sick chamber, where she was greatly valued. She was one of those women who took great delight in ancient things, and among the many family relics cherished by her descendants is a silk dress which is of historical interest. This dress was imported from China about two hundred years ago, and is a pure yellow (the Chinese favorite color). It is compactly woven and twice as thick as modern silks. The style is ancient, with short waist, long sleeves, and wide collar, and any one wearing it would probably have no trouble in attracting attention. Although made nearly two centuries ago it is well preserved, especially the color, which has never been changed from the original. This ancient fabric is now in the possession of Mrs. William H. Felker, who very appropriately wore it, in the centennial year, at the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Downing Varney, where she impersonated Lady Washington.

"Uncle Demeritt," as he was called in the later years of his life, served in the war of 1812, going to the defence of Portsmouth. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat, but a life-long opponent of slavery, and it is related that a fugitive from Kentucky bondage once rejoiced to find food and shelter at his home. He was very conscientious in judgment, and was often called upon to act as referee. The following incident will illustrate the great respect entertained for his integrity. A citizen of Barrington once presented a bill against him to Hon. J. H. Woodman for suit. 'Squire Woodman refused with the laconic reply:—"He is an honest man." The suit was afterwards entered, however, but during the whole session of court the man failed to appear, and the judge discharged the defendant in a complimentary manner.

Samuel Demeritt died June 30, 1856, aged 66 years, and the death of Mrs. Demeritt occurred April 19, 1866, at the age of 79.

The following lines written by J. S. Cutler (p. 288) were printed in the "Rochester Leader" of June 20, 1888.

Where wild Cocheco dashes free,
Through countless windings on its way
To give its waters to the sea,
And birds make glad the summer day, —

Through shady woods, on plodding nag,
Rode Parson Main, — long years ago, —
The Bible in his saddle-bag,
And loaded gun for dusky foe.

A man of peace, he still believed
'Twas well to fight at duty's call;
Allowing much could be achieved
By pushing prayer with musket ball.

His was a rigid iron creed,
But well he knew the right from wrong;
And hard he toiled with word and deed
To help the cause of right along.

With earnest face and stirring blood,
In time of drouth he prayed for rain;
And when the heavens threatened flood,
He prayed to make it dry again.

He stirred the brothers' lagging zeal,
Backsliders knew his constant care;
Denunciation sharp as steel,
He gave the scoffer for his share.

And thus he toiled the seasons through,
'Mid summer's heat and winter's frost;
Encouraging believers true,
And warning those he counted lost.

Wherever sorrow raised its cry,
His heart responded to the call;
A healing fountain never dry,
His kindness flowed alike to all.

And hard he strove in devious ways,
Old Satan's crafty powers to foil;
And this we know, — through all his days
The world was better for his toil.

Far from the truth these years have brought
He stood, — the subject of these rhymes;
But in the days in which he wrought,
His was the spirit for the times.

Though rough and rugged were his ways,
Such lives the firm foundation laid,

On which to-day the world may raise
The fairest structure Faith has made.

And if his creed was iron-bound,
And somewhat destitute of light,
In that great realm his soul has found,
Long since God's love has set him right.

And so he lived and toiled and died,
But where he resteth none can tell; *
Good deeds he scattered far and wide,
But no man knoweth where he fell.

Somewhere amid New Hampshire's hills,
Where bright Cocheco's laughing wave
The vale with murmuring music fills,
The grass grows green upon his grave.

Somewhere amid the opening flowers
On lowly vale, or hill's green crest,
To-day through springtime's sunny hours,
The birds are singing o'er his rest.

So let him lie — it matters not —
The spot in which his ashes rest;
Such lives can never be forgot,
And — well — God knoweth what is best.

Page 561.

OLD CEMETERY CONSERVATION FUND

PERPETUA.

WHEREAS, the burial grounds known as the Old Cemetery, with such grounds as have been added thereunto, and as now (January 18, 1890), enclosed by the fence surrounding the same, and known as the Old Cemetery, situate easterly of the common in Rochester (Village), in the County of Strafford and State of New Hampshire, and bounded by land of the late Albert H. Wentworth, the Rochester Cemetery Association, Mary S. Sanborn and others, are, to a large extent in a neglected condition, and it is necessary that a permanent fund be established for the future care and preservation of said cemetery, forever;

Therefore, agreeable to amended Section seven (7), of Chapter forty-nine (49), of the General Laws of the State of New Hampshire, in relation to public cemeteries and parks, approved August seventh (7th), A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-nine (1889),

RESOLVED, that the citizens of the town of Rochester, in the County of Strafford and State of New Hampshire, in town meeting assembled, do, by vote, hereby agree that said town of Rochester, in said county and said state, and the citizens of such succeeding governments as may succeed the present town government, do accept as a sacred trust from

NOAH TEBBETTS AND OTHERS,

* This is evidently a mistake, arising, doubtless, from the facts in regard to Mr. Hill (pp. 86, 89).

for the perpetual proper care, improvement and preservation of the said Old Cemetery, Monied Contributions, aggregating

FOUR THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS (\$4,366),

the same to constitute a fund to be known as the Old Cemetery Conservation Fund, Perpetua, and to hold the same in trust forever; and to well and safely invest and be accountable for, and do hereby agree to absolutely make good all losses of the same and of the income therefrom, forever, and do hereby agree to receive any and all contributions to said fund, as herein provided, from whomsoever tendered, and incorporate them into the same, and do hereby agree to become accountable for and to absolutely make good all losses of the same and of the income therefrom, forever; and that said fund shall never be disturbed or used — and that — the income only can and shall be used as herein provided.

FIRST: That one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of each fifty dollars and upward designated contribution to said Old Cemetery Conservation Fund, Perpetua, shall have the annual income accruing from said one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) devoted by said authorities (agreeable to the wishes of surviving relatives, as far as is justifiable and consistent with the amount of money to be expended) to such lot or grave as said contributor or contributors agree upon and designate, forever, in the following manner: That three fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of this said income, or so much only of the three fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) as may be necessary, shall be devoted annually when necessary, for all necessary and proper care, preservation and beautifying of said lot or grave, and everything thereon, or that may hereafter be placed or erected on the same forever, and for all reasonable compensation to said authorities for services employed in carrying out the same forever — and — that the remainder (if any) of this said three fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) and the remaining one fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) shall be set aside and to be well and safely invested by, and accounted for by said authorities, the same to constitute an Emergency Fund, the income therefrom to be added to the same annually, and do hereby agree to absolutely make good all losses of the same, and that said Emergency Fund, or so much of it as may be required, shall be used, when needed, for all necessary and proper restoration and reproduction of all existing stones, tablets, monuments, inscriptions, stone edging and fence on, or that may hereafter be placed or erected on said designated lot or grave, and for said purpose only, and — that —

SECOND: The remaining one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of this said class of fifty dollar and upward designated contributions — and — all general contributions to said Old Cemetery Conservation Fund, Perpetua, shall constitute a general part of said Old Cemetery Conservation Fund, Perpetua, the annual income therefrom to be devoted by said authorities, annually, when necessary, for all necessary and proper care, restoration, improvement and preservation of the entire Old Cemetery at large, aforesaid, in common, and all existing and future lots and graves therein (*including all lots and graves that have no one to care for them, regardless of contribution to this fund*) forever, and for everything on, or erected on, or that may hereafter be placed or erected on the same (agreeable to the wishes of surviving relatives as far as justifiable and consistent with the amount of money to be expended), and for all reasonable compensation to said authorities for services employed in carrying out the same forever — and —

FOURTH: That all of the existing and future lots and graves and all thereon, gate or gates, and fence or wall surrounding said cemetery grounds to have precedence in this expenditure over the grounds at large, building or buildings. Said Old Cemetery to always remain for the purpose now used, only, distinct and separate from any other cemetery or burial ground forever. That the approach to said cemetery from the highway shall be kept in a passable condition for foot or team by said authorities independent of this fund. And that said fund shall be exempt from any and all taxation forever, and that said author-

ities do hereby agree to preserve, care for and perpetuate said Old Cemetery forever, and to faithfully carry out all the measures, provisions and conditions of this instrument forever, without compensation, and cause the same to be placed upon said town and said county records in full, and to be responsible for all money received, invested and disbursed, and to absolutely make good all losses whatever of the same forever, and to acknowledge in one or more of the regular, reliable, established local newspapers of said Rochester, the receipt of any and all contributions to said fund at time of receiving the same, stating contributor, object, and amount, and to present their annual account and statement of the said fund in their report to the public, annually, forever.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE FUND.

Noah Tebbetts, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the Noah Tebbetts lot . . .	\$250
Dominicus Hanson, on the Joseph and Dominicus Hanson lot . . .	700
John McDuffee, on the Farrington and McDuffee lot . . .	600
Harriet C. Manson, Montclair, N. J., on the William Chase lot . . .	100
Mary T. Seccomb, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the Moses Hale lot . . .	500
Charles B. Tebbetts, Lynn, Mass., on the Noah Tebbetts lot . . .	350
Do. Do. on the Jeremiah H. Woodman lot . . .	400
George E. Barnard, Lynn, Mass., on the Richardson and Barnard lots .	250
Francis W. Upham, New York, \$50; Mrs. Mary U. Coe, Bangor, Me., \$50; Joseph B. Upham, Portsmouth, \$50; Charles U. Bell, Lawrence, Mass., \$10; Eliza U. Bell, Exeter, \$5; all on the Nathaniel Upham lot . . .	165
Mary Ann Whitehouse, on the Enoch Whitehouse lot . . .	500
David Hayes, on the David Hayes lot . . .	200
Abbie H. Dennett, on the Charles Dennett lot . . .	100
Clara A. Warren, on the Joseph Warren and George Robinson lot .	50
Charles A. C. Hanson, general contribution . . .	101
Ephraim Hammett, on the Ephraim Hammett lot . . .	100
Total	<hr/> \$4,366

SUBSCRIPTIONS SINCE ADDED TO THE CEMETERY FUND.

Misses Annie and Caroline Barker, on the Barker, March, and Chapman lots . . .	\$200
Mrs. Bradford and Mrs. Rogers, on the Woodman lot . . .	100
J. H. Wardwell, \$50; Mrs. Pratt, \$25; on the Knight lot . . .	75
Mrs. M. F. Robinson, on the Warren and Robinson lot . . .	50
Total	<hr/> \$4,791

TABLE OF LONGEVITY.

Parson Haven said: "This town has always been remarkable for old people."

The following list of deaths of persons eighty years old and upwards, from 1783 to 1867, was collected by the author. Ages not exact, — supposed to be the nearest full year.

Date of death.	Name.	Age.	Date of death.	Name.	Age.
1783.	Mrs. Timothy Roberts, first civilized woman in town	80	1806.	Thomas Drew . . .	95
1784.	Widow McDuffee . . .	91	1807.	Widow Bickford . . .	90
1791.	Widow Perkins . . .	93	1809.	Jonathan Hodgdon . . .	90
1793.	Widow Twombly . . .	90	1811.	Samuel Wingate . . .	90
1795.	Samuel Drown . . .	19	1815.	Widow Rebecca Trickey	93
1798.	Widow Harford . . .	91	1815.	Hon. John Plumer . . .	96
1798.	Ebenezer Jones . . .	90	1816.	Lucy Place . . .	95
1799.	Widow Richards . . .	99	1817.	Col. John McDuffee . . .	94
			1819.	Widow Heard . . .	92

Date of death.	Name.	Age.
Jan. 31, 1823.	Ephraim Perkins	80
June 23.	Lt. Joshua Holmes, a soldier of the Revolution . . .	86
July 18.	Samuel Stackpole	83
Sept.	Widow Meader	91
Oct. 18.	Widow of Ephraim Perkins	90
Oct. 31.	Widow of Timothy Roberts	79
Nov. 7.	Joseph Tebbets	82
Nov. 21.	Josiah Main	89
Jan. 2, 1824.	Isaac Twombly	85
May 15.	Joseph Dame	84
Dec. 9.	Widow of Deacon Trickey	81
Jan. 27, 1825.	Rev. Joseph Haven	77
Feb. 22.	Benjamin Hurd	80
April 23.	Widow Sarah Perkins	85
May 11.	Morris Ellis	88
	1826. Ephraim Ham, the third white person born in Rochester	90
Aug.	James Calef	85
Feb., 1827.	Lydia, wife of Capt. Alexander Hodgdon	87
April.	Benjamin Meder	90
Sept.	Abigail Holmes	89
Aug. 1828.	Stephen Ham	93
Nov.	Widow Mary Hayes	91
Dec. 25, 1829.	David Tebbits, died in Berwick	96
	1829. Widow Mary Downing	90
March. 1830.	James Pickering	84
April.	Benjamin Roberts, sailed with Paul Jones, a soldier of the Revolution	76
Jan., 1832.	Jotham Nutter	84
Jan. 14.	Elijah Tebbets	92
May.	Alexander Hodgdon.	92
Dec.	Caleb Jackson	84
Feb., 1835.	Benjamin Rollins	83
May 6, 1836.	John Randall	90
July.	Phebe Wentworth	89

July.		Lucy, widow of Dr. James Howe, died in Boston . . .	82
Feb.	21. 1837.	Charity Drown	84
Aug.		Mrs. Mary Twombly	88
Oct.	13.	Abigail Jenness	90
Oct.	1838.	Eliphalet Cloutman	85
Sept.,	1840.	Betsey Henderson	85
Jan.,	1842.	Elizabeth Twombly	88
Oct.	18.	Mrs. Hannah Knight	86
Dec.	31. 1843.	Widow Sarah Hoyt	95
Nov.	4. 1844.	Hon. David Barker	80
Dec.	10. 1845.	Rose Murray	86
Jan.	25. 1846.	Mrs. Sarah Horne	94
Dec.	1846.	Samuel Allen	85
Aug.	1848.	John Gray	83
June	1. 1849.	Mary Wingate	96
July	12.	Hatevil Knight	84
Sept.	14.	Phebe Libbey	81
April	8. 1850.	Nathaniel Ham	81
April	22.	Mrs. Lydia Hayes	90
Jan.	13. 1851.	James Chesley	101
July	21.	William Jenness	82
June	16. 1852.	Ebenezer Tebbets	82
Aug.	15.	Widow Rebecca Seavey	83
Nov.	15.	Mrs. Lamson Varney	91
Jan.	9. 1853.	Widow Sally Knowles	88
Jan.	14.	Samuel Chamberlain	80
April	8.	Abigail Wallingford	81
Nov.	13.	Stephen Ham	81
	"	James Garland	80
	"	Susanna Hanson	85
Feb.	1854.	Meribeh, wife of Amos Main	80
Nov.	7.	James Tebbets	82
May	15. 1855.	Mrs. Hannah Nutter	84
	1856.	Hannah, widow of Richard Dame	92
Oct.	6.	Mrs. Sarah Sargent	100
Nov.	7.	Deborah Canney	93
Dec.	19.	Mrs. Abigail Foss	82
April	8. 1857.	Mehitable, widow of James McDuffee	94
July	13.	Mrs. Abigail T. Murray	84
April	1858.	Stephen Place	88
Dec.		Mary Garland	96
Jan.	21. 1859.	Widow of Amos Main, died in Lowell, Mass.	89
Jan.	27.	James Robinson	89
Jan.	1860.	Mrs. Phebe Jenness	96
March	20.	John Nutter	91
June	14.	Widow Jane Pearl	84
Mar.	31. 1861.	Dolly Dore	81
Nov.	8.	Elizabeth, widow of Stephen Place	84
Jan.	9. 1862.	Abigail, widow of John Hayes	83
April	5.	Sally Hayes	83
Oct.	8. 1863.	Lydia Ham	83
Oct.	23.	John Nutter	81
Dec.	1866.	Mrs. Tebbets	101
Aug.	1867.	John Murray	82

John S. Parsons furnished the following record of "unusual mortality" in the M. E. Society in 1884-86.

Date of death.	Name.	Age.
May ¹ 11. 1884.	W. Knight Kimball	74
" 27. "	Sarah Varney	82
June 12. "	Abigail Waldron	83
July 6. "	Mrs. George Page	72
" 10. "	Mrs. Wylie Knight	37
Aug. 8. "	Mrs. Susannah Dame	83
" 28. "	Mrs. Israel Tuttle	61
Dec. 12. "	Sarah C. Brock	74
Feb. 23. 1885.	Lydia Walker	65
March 1. "	Mrs. Mary Duncan	74
" 2. "	Eliza McIntire	72
" 15. "	Mrs. Otis Scruton	78
April 16. "	Mrs. Hannah Pray	78
" 17. "	Mrs. Cynthia Lindsey	92
" 22. "	Mrs. Sarah Hussey	73
May 23. "	Mrs. C. W. Bradley	59
Oct. 13. "	Jeremiah D. Richardson	76
Feb. 13. 1886.	John B. Clayton	81
March 20. "	Jesse Horne	88
April 8. "	Mrs. Betsey S. C. Hanson	71

The following copy of Baptisms and Marriages from the "Rochester Church Book of Records" from 1737 to 1824 is valuable to all interested in Genealogy.

BAPTISMS.

Aug. 28. 1737 Simon Bussell Baptized upon his Parents acct—
 Sep. 11. Baptized Ben^a Babb of Barrington—
 Oct. 2 Rich^d Babb of Barrington Entred Into Cov^t & was Himself Baptized, & also his Chid John Babb—at y^e same time Baptized Solomon Clarke
 Oct. 23. Baptized Ben^a. Cops.
 Nov^r. Baptized Samuel Richards & his wife Sarah & their Children Name-ly Deborah, Samuel, Sarah, Salome also Baptized James Berry. Baptized Mary Drew
 January. Baptized Mary Dearing
 Feb. 8. Baptized Susanna Locke
 March 26. 1737/8 Baptized Lydia Main My Daughter—
 April. 2. 1738 Baptized Joseph Herd & Sarah Bickford
 June 31.* Baptized Sarah & Elizabeth Johnson at Barrington.
 June 4. Baptized 3 Children at York old Parish
 June. 11. Baptized Daniel MacFee
 June 18. Baptized Joseph Macⁱntire At York New Parish y^e Father of y^e Child Jn^o Macⁱntire Then Renewed his Cov^t with y^t Chh
 June. 25. William & Mark Jennes Entred Into Cov^t with this Chh & were both Baptized & at y^e same time Elizabeth Knight of Barrington also took upon Her y^e Baptismal Cov^t & was Baptized—
 June 28. Baptized at Barrington Abraham & Richard & John Knight & Roger Swain all Children—
 July. 2. Baptized Daniel Wentworth
 July. 16. Baptized William Hannah, & Jemima Jennes y^e Children of W^m Jennes—

* So written; doubtless June 1.

July. 26. Baptized John & Susanna Layton at Barrington — Baptized Triphena Stiles.

Feb. 12. Baptized David Cops

March. 25. Baptized Edward Tebbets upon his Entering Into Cov^t & also his child Jonathan, at y^e same time Baptized Mary Plaice

April 1. 1739 Baptized Daniel Forst.

April. 8. Baptized Robert Knight of above 70 years old

April 15. Baptized George Hayes

May. 6. Benj^a & Sam^l Merry Jun^r Entred Into Cov^t & were Baptized. At y^e Same time Abigail y^e Wife of Sam^l Merry Jun^r Renewed her Baptismal Cov^t — & I then Baptized y^e children of Sam^l Merrey Jun^r viz. Joseph & Mary Merrey: Also then — Baptized Hannah Wentworth & Hannah Locke. —

May. 13. Baptized Elisabeth Hammock w^o then Entred Into Cov^t — Also Baptized at y^e same time Olive Richards —

May. 20. Baptized Ebenezer Grow at Newington

May. 27. Baptized Mary & Sarah Babb at Barrington

June. 13. Baptized Daniel Jennes at his Fathers House

June. 14. Baptized Susanna Kenny at her own House Being Sick She took y^e Baptismal Cov^t upon Her

June. 17. Baptized William Ham & Sarah Tompson. Daughter of Noah Tompson

July 22. Baptized Bethena Allard.

Aug. 12. Baptized John Jennes & Izett Bussell

Sep. 9. Baptized Moses Downs.

Sep. 16. Baptized Joseph & Mary Dam, twins —

April 1. 1740. Baptized Lydia Kenny Being Sick At her Fathers House who dyed Soon after.

April. 20. Baptized Jonathan Richards

May. 11. Baptized Timothy Roberts & Esther Cops

June. 6. Baptized Nathan Horn At his Fathers House Being Sick

June. 8. Baptized Rebecca Bickford.

June. 15. Baptized Kezia Knight.

June. 22. Baptized Hannah Main my Daughter.

June. 29. Baptized Jonathan Young & his Wife Anna who then Entred Into Cov^t Also Baptized their Children viz. Hannah, & Jean Young. Also At y^e Same time Baptized y^e widow Elizabeth Drown Being near to 70 year of age & her Son Samuel Drown w^o both Entred Into Cov^t & then Baptized his son Solomon.

Aug. 3. Baptized Anna Forst

Aug. 24. Baptized John Jennes

April. 5. 1741. Baptized Charity Tebbets.

April. 12. Baptized Elizabeth Hayes.

May. 3. Baptized Abigail Wentworth.

May. 24. Baptized Agnes MacNeal Her mother Jean Meneal then Entred Into Cov^t.

May. 31. Samuel Whitehouse Entred Into Cov^t & was Baptized & his Son Stephen.

June. 14. Daniel MacNeal Entred Into Cov^t.

June. 18. Baptized Dorothy Babb of Barrington.

June 21. Eleonour Berry Renewed her Baptismal Cov^t & then Baptized John Berry, Henry Allard, & Elizabeth Bussell

July. 1. Baptized Richard Howard at Barrington.

July. 12. Baptized Hannah Herd

July. 26. Mary The wife of Ithamar Sevey Renewed her Baptism^l Cov^t

Aug. 16. Baptized Benjamin Herd & Hannah Jennes.

Aug. 23. Baptized Shem Drown & Abigail Sevey.

- Septem^r. 6. Hannah y^e Wife of James Plaiice Renewed her Baptismal Cov^t Then Baptized her child Hannah —
- Sept. 13. Abigail wife of Benj^a Tebbetts Entred Into Cov^t & was then Baptized. Baptized also her Children Benjamin Daniel Ebenezer & Abigail Tebbetts. also at y^t time Baptized David Plaiice.
- Sept. 27. Baptized Sarah Jennes & Hannah Hodgdon.
- Oct. 4. Baptized Icabod Blagdon —
- Dec. 13. Baptized Elizabeth Downs & Sarah Richards.
- Dec. 20. James Gray Stephen Berry & Abigail Tebbetts Renewed their Baptismal Covenant. Also Thomas Hammock & Solomon Tebbetts Entred Into Cov^t & were Baptized
- Dec. 27. John Hammock Jun^r & Elizabeth Pearl Entred Into Cov^t & were Baptized
- Jan^y 3. Martha Kenny Entred Into Cov^t & was Baptized.
- Jan^y. 10. William Ellis John Richards Sarah Layton & Lydia Layton All Entred Into Cov^t & were Baptized — at y^e Same time Mary y^e Wife of William Ellis Renewed her Baptism^l Cov^t
- Feb. 7. Abigail Plaiice & Abigail Walker Renewed y^r Baptis^l Cov^t.
- Feb. 14. Baptized Ephraim Chamberlain.
- Feb. 28. Baptized Lazarus Rawlins at Newington.
- March. 14. Baptized Hannah Forst of Barrington.
- March. 16. Baptized Susanna Locke at y^e Neck Lecture
- April. 18. 1742. Baptized Samuel Cops & Elizabeth Forst.
- May. 16. Baptizd Jonathan, John, William, & Abigail Ellis. & Richard Plaiice —
- June. 6. Baptized Sarah Cater at Spruce Creek
- June. 13. Baptized Joshua Knight.
- June 20. Baptized Lois Hodgdon —
- July. 4. Baptized Temperance Bickford & Sarah Richards —
- July. Baptized Sarah Roberts & Elizabeth Dearing.
- July. Baptized Daniel Berry Son of Joseph Berry.
- Aug. 8. Baptized Samuel Drew. Baptized James Shute of Barrington
- Aug. 15. Solomon Drown Entred Into Covenant & was Baptized also Baptized his Child Jonathan.
- Aug. 29. Benjamin Tebbetts Entred Into Cov^t & was Baptized & then Baptized two of his Children viz William & James —
- Dec^r 13. Baptized Paul Tebbetts upon his Sick & Death Bed
- Dec. 26. Nathaniel Son of Paul Tebbetts Entred Into Cov^t & was Baptized — Also Baptized Henry, Paul, Israel, Josiah, & Joyce Tebbetts Children of y^e Widow Sarah Tebbetts
- Jan^y. Baptized Drown of Samuel Drown —
- Feb. Baptized Jonathan White House
- March 6. Baptized Gershom Downs Ebenezer Drown and Hannah Hayes
1743. Baptized Mary Horn Baptized Mary Cate at her Fathers House at Barrington — Baptized Anne Coleman Baptized — Edgerly Baptized a child for Humphrey ChatBurne at Berwick Mr. Wise Baptized Isaac Millers child. Name Jean
- Sep. 15. Baptized Daniel Berry at his Fathers House. He dyed
- Sep^t 18. Baptized Rebecca Herd. Baptized John Forst. Baptized Rebecca Richards
- Dec. 4. Baptized Jean MacNeal.
- Dec^r 11. Baptised Ann Berry Daughter of Joseph Berry —
- Feb^y. 5. 1743/4 Baptized my Daughter Abigail Main w^o was Born Jan^y 27. 1743/4 About 9 at Night —
- March 25. 1744 Baptized Moses Jennes
- April 29. Baptized Moses Cops & W^m Trickey. —
- July. 29. Baptized Sarah Blagdon —
- Sep. Baptized David Richards Son of Sam^l Richards.

- Nov^r 4. Baptized Sarah & Jean Dam Children of Elnathan Dam —
 Jan^y 13 1744/5 Baptized Paul Horn.
 Jan^y 21. Baptized Sampson Babb at Barrington.
 Jan^y 27. Baptized John Bickford
 Feb^y 3. Baptized William Berry & Mary Hodgdon —
 Feb^y 24. Baptized Thomas Coleman & Betty Knight
 March. 3. Baptized Gershom Wentworth —
 March 24. Baptized Rebecca White House.
 April 7. 1745. Baptized Benja^a Forst —
 April 28. Baptized Mary Roberts —
 May 5. Baptized Perge Door —
 June Baptized Abigail Tebbetts —
 June 19. Baptized Mary Shute at Barrington.
 June 30. Baptized Thomas Wentworth Son of Rich^d Wentworth
 July 28. Baptized Jane Richards —
 Oct 27. Baptized Ephraim Forst of Barrington —
 Dec. 12. Baptized W^m Babb & Jean Sevey
 Feb. 12. 1745/6 Baptized Esther Howard at Barrington Lect
 March 3. Phillip Door Jun^r & his wife Lydia Entred into Cov^t & his Wife
 was Baptized & their children Rich^d Elizabeth Mary Olive Lydia & Phillip
 Door
 March 23. Joseph Cook Entred into Cov^t & was Baptized & his child
 Abigail. Also Abrah^m Plaice Entred into Cov^t & his Child Ebenezer was Bap-
 tized Also Baptized James Downs —
 May 25. 1746. Baptized Aron Jennes Mary McNeal & Mary Cops —
 May 28— Baptized mary Jennes & Jenny Herd
 June 8. Baptized Nath^l Raynes at York old Parish.
 June 15. Baptized Betty Main at York old Parish.
 June 25. Baptized Joseph Cate & Elizabeth Hayes at Barrington
 July. 4. My Daughter Mercy Main was Born three quarters of an Hour
 After Six of the Clock in y^e morning, & She was Baptized on July 6th 1746 —
 Nov^r 9. Baptized Molly Door —
 Nov^r 23 Baptized Abigail Young
 Nov^r 30. Baptized Thomas Davis & Abigail Odihorn at Durham
 March 15—1746/7 Baptized Joseph Bickford —
 March 22. Baptized David Allard —
 March 28. Baptized Jean MacCrelis —
 July 5. 1747 Baptized Sarah Forst —
 Aug. 9 Baptized Ebenezer Horn
 Aug. 16. Baptized Edward Lock
 Sep^r 23 Baptized John Herd
 Sep^r 27. Baptized John Berry son of Stephen Berry Jun^r
 Nov^r 22 Baptized Ebenezer Tebbetts & Josiah Wentworth
 Dec. 20. Then Recieved Jn^o Beck Into Cov^t with y^e lower or Second Chh
 in Portsm^o & Baptized his child Elizabeth Beck Also at y^e Same Time Bap-
 tized Hannah Eliot & John Forst
 Feb. 14. 1747/8. Then Recieved Perkins Ayer Into Cov^t with y^e South Chh
 In Portsm^o & Baptized his Child & Seven Children more at y^e Same Time
 Feb. 21. Baptized two children at y^e first chh In Portsm^o
 Feb. 28. Baptized two children at y^e South chh in Portsm^o
 March 20. Baptized Benja^a Merrey Son of Benja^a Merrey at Rochester
 April. 17. 1748. Reuben Herd Renewed his Baptismal Cov^t. Baptized his
 Son Shadrach Herd — Baptized at y^e Same Time Lydia Blagdon —
 April 24. Baptized Samuel Herd Whitehouse
 July. 17. Baptized Mary Bickford Daughter of Rich^d Bickford.
 Sep^r Baptized Anna Cops —
 Nov^r 6. Recieved Charles Roger & Mary his Wife into Cov^t & Baptized
 yr Son John Roger —

- Jan^y. 9 1748/9 Baptized Samuel Sevey, when Dangerously [sick] at his Father Ithamar Seveys House —
- March. Baptized Mercy Cook.
- April. 23. 1749 Baptized W^m Horn & W^m Horseman at Dover —
- May. 28. Baptized Elizabeth Babb —
- June 4. Baptized Jonathan Bickford & Job Allard.
- June 11. Baptized Susanna Forst w^o was born y^e Same Day —
- July. 16 Baptized Samuel Winget.
- July 23. Baptized Lydia Marden Daughter of Jn^o Marden.
- July 30. Abner Dam & his Wife Renewed yr Cov^t Baptized yr Child Jonathan Dam at y^e Same time — Also Baptized Robert McCrelis —
- Aug. 20. Baptized James Door Son of Phillip Door Henry Door Son of Henry Door & Mary Trickey.
- Sep^r 3. Baptized Sarah Horn Eleonor wife of W^m Chamberlain Junⁿ was Baptized at y^e Same time as also their child William — y^e Lord Increase ys Little flock still more abundantly —
- Sep. 17. Noah Cross Renewed his Baptismal Cov^t with this Church
- Octobr^r 29. Baptized Joshua Edgerly & Stephen Wentworth
- Dec^r 31. Baptized Phebe Horn of Summersworth —
- June. 3. 1750 Baptized Benj^a Son of Benj^a Berry Betty Ham Daughter of Jon^a Ham & Jean Rogers
- June. 10. Baptized Betty Whitehouse —
- June Baptized John Merry Son of Benj^a Merry.
- July. Baptized Triphena Berry Daughter of Stepⁿ Berry Jun^r
- July 1. Peter Cook Jun^r & Abraham Entred Into Cov^t with this Chh & were Baptized Also at the Same Time Baptized Jon^a Downing Cook Son of Peter afore^d & Phebe Cook Daughter of Abram^m Cook Afores^d Baptized Also Job Forst Son of Joshua Forst of Barrington —
- Aug. 5. Joseph Walker Jun^r Renewed his Baptismal Cov^t with ys Chh Baptized his Child John Walker
- Aug. 12. Dan^l Winget & his wife Mary Renewed their Baptismal Cov^t with ys Chh Baptized their Son William
- Sep^r 2. 1750 Baptized Olive Garland & Hannah McNeal
- Sep. 9. Baptized Hannah Jennes Abigail & Sarah Roger —
- Octobr^r. 7. Baptized Phena Jennes Daughter of Mar^h (?) Jennes
- Octo^r 28. Jn^o Plummer & his wife Renewed their Baptismal Cov^t Baptized yr Child Elizabeth Also Baptized Patience Bickford at y^e Same time.
- Dec^r 9. Baptized Lydia Forst Daughter of Benj^a Forst
- Dec^r 19. Baptized Hannah & Benj^a Drew at their Fathers House when Sick —
- Jan^y 20. Baptized Elizabeth Roger
- Jan^y 27. Baptized Esther Whitehouse Daughter of W^m Whitehouse —
- Feb^y 10. 1750/51. Baptized Jethro Horn Son of William Horn
- Feb^y. 25. Baptized Mary Lock at Her Fathers House when Sick.
- April. 7-1751. Baptized Jon^a Young Son of Tho^s Young —
- April 14. Sarah y^e wife of Joseph Pearl Renewed Her Baptismal Cov^t with this Chh At the Same Time Baptized their child Icabod Pearl —
- April 28. Abigail Richards Entred into Cov^t & was Baptized. At y^e Same time Baptized Mesheck Herd son of Reuben Herd —
- May. 4. Job Clements Renewed his Baptismal Cov^t.
- May. 19. Baptized Deborah Tebbetts —
- May 26. Baptized & Recieved into full Comunion with ys Chh Elisabeth y^e Wife of Barnaby Palmer — also Baptized Joseph Coleman & Moses Dam —
- June. 16. Icabod Corson & his Wife Abigail Jn^o Plaice & his Wife Lucey, Anna y^e Wife of Tho^s Young all Renewed yr Baptismal Cov^t with this Chh at y^e Same Time Baptized their Children Kezia & Icabod Corson Mary Plaice. Baptized Also James Bickford — Baptized Molley & Margaret Palmer Children of Barnaby Palmer —

- July. 7. Baptized Abiel Daughter of Abr^m Cook.
 July. 14 Baptized Martha Drew Daughter of Tho^s Drew —
 July 21. Baptized Ebenezer Hannah & Elizabeth Clements y^e Children of
 Job Clements — At y^e Same Time Baptized Dorothy Winget. Isaac Libbey
 & his wife Sarah Took y^e Cov^t upon ym Baptized his wife Sarah Libbey —
 Aug. 11. Baptized Truham Herd son of Jnⁿ Herd —
 Sep^r 22. Baptized Bethena Cook Daughter of Peter Cook Jun^r
 Sep^r 29 Baptized Elihu Hayes Son of Hezekiah Hayes of Dover y^e Same
 Day m^r Cushing Batized at Rochester Ann & Elisabeth young Children
 of Jon^a Young & Betty Corson Daughter of Icabod Corson.
 Nov^r 24. Baptized Dolley Mighill.
 Dec^r 8. Baptized John Chamberlain & Jonathan Palmer
 Jan^s 21. 1752. Baptized Rawlings Blagdon & Joseph Berry at y^e Neck —
 Feb. Baptized Deborah Rawlings Daughter of Edw^d Rawlings.
 April. 12. Baptized Sarah Door & Rebecca Trickey —
 May. 3. Baptized Mary Roger
 May 31. Baptized 7 Children at Barrington viz: Richard Babb (s?)
 June. 14. Baptized Phebe Doore & Abigail Ham —
 June 28. Abra^m Pearl Admitted Into Cov^t & was Baptized his Wife Re-
 newed Her Baptismal Cov^t Baptized yr son Paul Also Baptized Jn^o
 Knowles. & Joseph Cook —
 July. 26. Baptized Joseph Plummer — Abigail Jennes & Elisabeth Mac-
 Crellis — Lade Nelson of Barrington Recieved his Baptismal Cov^t with ys
 Chh Baptized his child
 Aug 23. Baptized Tabitha Foy
 Sep^r 6. Baptized Lydia Jennes Isaac Wentworth
 Sep. 13. Baptized Martha Whitehouse
 Oct. 4. Baptized W^m Horn Son of W^m Horn of Summersworth
 Oct. 11. Baptized Hannah Merry
 Nov^r 8. Baptized Jonathan & David Jennes —
 Feb^r 25. 1753 Baptized Robert Walker
 April 8. Baptized Sarah Daughter of Jn^o Plaice
 May 13. Baptized James Roger Son of James Roger Jun^r
 May 27. Baptized Enoch Winget — Moses Bickford & Rebecca Forst.
 June 3. Baptised Abednego Herd
 June. 7. Baptised Richard Plaice upon his Death bed at his Fathers
 House — y^e son of James Plaice —
 June. 10. Baptized Elizabeth & Comfort Sevey —
 June. 11. Baptized Joseph Plaice son of James Plaice.
 June 14. Baptized Lydia & Jon^a Plaice children of James Plaice
 June 17. Baptized Joseph Door & Daniel Horn —
 June 24. Baptized Paul Herd & John Pearl.
 July 8. William McFee & his wife Renewed yr Baptismal Cov^t Baptized
 yr Child John —
 July 15. Ebenezer Chamberlain Renewed his Baptismal Cov^t & his Wife
 Lucretia took y^e Cov^t upon her & was Baptised also Baptised yr child
 Susee.
 July 22. Baptised Daniel McNeal & Sarah Dam —
 July 29. Baptized Joseph Allard Rachel Bickford & John Bickford also
 Sarah Dam
 Aug. 5. Baptized Deborah & Dolly Plaice —
 Aug. 12. Baptized Deborah Dam Daughter of Eln^a Dam
 Aug. 19. Baptized James Coleman —
 Aug. 25. Baptized Billy Pevey at his Fathers House
 Sept. 2. Baptized Daniel Pevey & Nathaniel Cook
 Sept 9. Baptized Susanna Richards John Winget —
 Sep^r 16. Benj^t Richards & his Wife — Renewed yr Baptismal Cov^t Bap-
 tized yr Child Bartholomew —

- Sep^r 23. Ebenezer Plaice Jun^r & his Wife took y^e Cov^t upon ym Baptized his wife Love & his son Moses
- Oct. 11. Baptized Ellis Farnam & Eliphalet Baisdell at Towow
- Oct. 14 Nov^r 4. Baptized Esther Young daughter of Jon^a Young —
- Nov^r 19. Baptized James Chamberlain Son of W^m Chamberlain
- Dec^r 16. Baptized Timothy Young son of Tho^s Young
- Feb^r 7. 1754. Baptized Joshua Corson —
- Feb^r 17. Baptized Moses Mighill Son of Jn^o Mighill
- Feb^r 24. Baptized Jean Herd.
- March. 31. Baptized Charles Baker Son of Charles Baker
- April. 14 Baptized Mary Knowles & Jn^o Richards —
- April 21. Baptized Joseph Nelson —
- April 28. Baptized Hannah Roger Daughter of Charles Roger
- June. 30. Baptized Paul & Stephen Tebbetts Twins yr Parents Henry & Anna Tebbetts Renewed yr Baptismal Cov^t at y^e Same Time —
- July. 14. Baptized Richard Garland of Barrington & Anna Door (?) of this Town Children —
- July 21. Baptized Sarah Bickford Daughter of John Bickford —
- Baptized Trickey July. 7th.
- Aug. 4. Paul Farnam & his wife Elizabeth came before this Church & Renewed their Baptismal Cov^t — At y^e Same Time Baptized y^r Child Mary Farnam —
- Aug. 25. Baptized Lois Berry Daughter of Stephen Berry Jun^r
- Sep^r 1. Dorcas y^e wife of Eleazar Hodgson took upon Her y^e Baptismal Cov^t & was Baptized —
- Sep. 8. Baptized Daniel y^e Son of Benj^a Merry —
- Sep^r 15. Lemuel Bickford & his Wife Renewed their Baptismal Cov^t Baptized yr Child Hannah Also y^a Baptized Lear Rawlings & Moses Forst —
- Sep^r 22. David Layton took y^e Cov^t upon Him & was Baptized His Wife Anna Renewed Her Baptismal Cov^t at y^e Same Time Baptized their child Dolley —
- Oct. 6. Nathan Allen & his Wife Renewed y^r Baptismal Cov^t — Baptized yr Child Joseph.
- Oct^r 20. Baptized Lydia Allard & Molley Bickford
- Oct. 27. Baptized Sarah Miller
- Nov^r 3. Baptized James Burnam
- Nov^r 10. Baptized Beard Plummer
- Nov^r 17. Nath^l Tebbetts & his Wife Renewed their Cov^t Baptized their Children viz: Sarah Henry & Mary — Also Baptized Mary Wallingford —
- Dec^r 8. Wentworth Hayes & Mary his Wife Renewed their Baptismal Covenant Baptized their Child Amos Main who was Born Octobr 25. 1754 about two of the clock in y^e afternoon. Also Baptized Mark Jennes —
- Jan^r 19. 1755. Baptized Betty Young Daughter of James Young w^o y^a Solemnly promised to Bring up that & all his Children Agreeable to y^e Bonds of y^e Cov^t & to Continue Himself yrin all his Days —
- Feb^r 9. Baptized Moses Son of Capt Tim^o Roberts at his Fathers House Being Dangerously Sick — y^e Same day Baptized William Son of Tho^s Pevey —
- March 16. Abigail y^e wife of Daniel Page Renewed her Baptismal Cov^t. Baptized yr child Joseph Page —
- March. 23. Baptized Richard Wentworth Son of Richd. Wentworth
- April. 10. Baptized John Coleman at his Fathers House He Being Dangerously Sick —
13. Baptized Charles Tracey Whitehouse, Abigail Whitehouse, Sarah Drew, John Layton Mary Dam, Jonathan Horn & Keziah Plaice —
- April 20. Baptized James Plaice & Sarah McFee.
- May. 18. Baptized Betty Ham & Sarah Richards —
- June 22. Baptized James Berry Son of Ephraim Berry — Tho^s Witherel

Entred Into Covt & was Baptized His Wife Renewed Her Covt at y^e Same Time Baptized their child

June 29. Joseph Tompson Entred into Covt & was Baptized at y^e Same time his Wife — Renewed her Baptism^l Covt — [This is recorded again on another page as June 22.]

July 20 Baptized Elizabeth Bickford Child of Rich^d Bickford —

July 27. Baptized Susanna Berry daughter of Benj^a Berry

Aug. 3. Baptized Elizabeth Winget Daughter of Sam^l Winget

Aug. 17. Baptized Joseph Herd & Ebenezer Chamberlain

Aug. 24. Baptized Abigail Cook Daughter of Peter Cook Jun^r

Nov^r 23. Baptized Dollee & Mary Plaiice children of Abr^a Plaiice —

Nov^r 30. Baptized Samuel Palmer & Elizabeth McNeal —

Dec^r 14. Baptized Lydia Marden —.

Feb^y. 11. 1756. Baptized Prudence Lock & Mercy Young

March Baptized Ebenezer corsen & Baptized Samuel Forst

March 21. Love y^e Wife of Charles Baker Entred Into Covt & was Baptized. At y^e Same Time Baptized Joseph Richards Son of Jn^o Richards & James Witherell —

May 9. Baptized Tho^s Young Jason Chamberlain Comfort Knowles Moley Bickford & Daniel Pearl —

May 16. Baptized Susanna Garland Baptized Huldah Bickford so called Her Master & Mistress Jennes Bro't Her to Baptism —

May 30 Baptized W^m Roger & Mary Door —

June 6. Baptized Tobias Twombly.

June 20. Baptized Susanna Kenney of towow who Took the Baptismal Covt upon Her at y^e Same Time

June. 23. Baptized Sarah & Hannah Layton upon their mothers Acet at a Lect at Jn^o Laytons

July. 11. Baptized Sarah Pearl —

July 18. Patience Hartford & Hannah Pearl took y^e Covt upon them & were Baptized At y^e Same Time Baptized Icabod Allen Son of Nathan Allen

Aug. 22. Paul Jennes & his Wife Keturah Renewed yr Baptismal Covt. Baptized yr child Betty —

Sept. 5 Baptized Ralph Farnam Son of Paul Farnam of Towow —

Dec^r. 8. Baptized Benj^a Weymouth Son of Jn^o Weymouth At his Fathers House Being Dangerously Sick with Fitts —

Feb^y — 27. Baptized Edward Rawlings —

March 17. Baptized Sevey at y^e Lect at y^e Neck.

April. 10. Trustham Herd & his wife Renewed yr Baptismal Covt. Baptized yr child Rebecca. Baptized Mary Berry at y^e Same Time

24. Baptized Moses Merry — Ellis Baptized at Towow Nath^l Farnam Susanna Fall Abigail Blaisdell Elizabeth McCrellis & Benj^a Door

1757 At y^e Ministers Fast at Towow Baptized Mercy Farnam Jn^o Blaisdell Gershom Farnam

May 29. Jno Whitehouse & W^m Horn Jun^r Entred Into Covenant & were Baptized, At y^e Same Time Baptized Whitehouses 5 Children Viz Joseph, John, Jona^s, Judith, Elizabeth — Then Baptized W^m Horns Child Sam^l Herd & W^m Macfees child James —

June. 12. Baptized Hannah Place Daughter of Jn^o Place

July. 3. Baptized Abigail & Sarah Herd Twins of Jn^o Herd

July 24. Peter Wallingford Renewed his Baptismal Covt Baptized his Child Sarah & Jona Jennes —

July 24. 1757 (Being Lords Day) My Granddaughter Elizabeth Hayes was Born about 8 in y^e Evening & Baptized July 31. 1757 Baptized Jacob Layton — Samuel Layton & Temperance Pevey

Nov^r Baptized Tho^s Baker Ephraim Chamberlain Abner Dam Sarah Jennes

Dec^r 4. Baptized William Palmer —

May. 7. 1758. Baptized Thomas Chamberlain & Joseph Winget

May 28. Baptized Experience Knowles.

June. 4. Baptized Sarah Trickey —

MARRIAGES.

June 30. 1745. Married Jn^o Scates & Abigail Hayes —

July 22 Married W^m Richardson & Abigail Plaice

July 28. Married Thomas Young & Anne Roberts

Dec. 12. Married Nath^l Tebbetts & Hannah Corson —

Feb. 22. 1746. Married Samuel Downs & Anne Canney of Summersworth by a Certificate from y^e Parish Clerk Married William Downs & Mercy Canney of Summersworth by a Certificate from y^e Parish Clerk —

Aug: 27. 1747. Then Married Jonathan Young & Elizabeth Mundry by a Certificate from y^e Town Clerk —

Nov^r 12. Then Married Charles Roger & Mary Mc'duffe by a Certificate from y^e Town Clerk —

Nov^r 26. Married James Roger Jun^r Lydia Layton by a Certificate from the Town Clerk —

Dec^r 20. Then Married Mr Joseph Langdon Jun^r & Mrs Mary Hunkin by a Licence at Portsm^o —

June 23. 1748. Then Married Abraham Pearl & Abigail Bickford of Rochester —

June. 30. Then Married Daniel Cook of Sommersworth & Judith Perkins of Rochester —

Oct^r 6. Then Married W^m Gage & Mary Conner Both of Dover by a Licence from y^e Governour

Oct. 13. Then Married Abner Dam & Mary Dana by a Licence from y^e Gov^r —

Nov^r 14. Then Married Jon^a Hodgdon & Drusilla Horn by a Certificate from y^e Town Clerk

Nov^r 17. Then Married Sam^l Emerson & Dorothey Chamberlain by a Certificate from y^e Town Clerk —

Dec^r 5. Then Married Abra^m Cook & Jean Richards by a Certificate from y^e Town Clerk —

Dec^r 15. Then Married Benj^a Stanton Hannah Jones of Summersworth by a Licence from y^e Gov^r —

Aug. 20. 1749. Married Gilbert Perkins & Charity Hartford —

Sept^r 17. Married Joseph Walker & Margaret Downs.

April. 12. 1750 Married John Plaice & Lucey Jennes —

Nov^r 20. Married Jon^a Dam & Mercy Varney

Dec^r 3. Then Married Jn^o Tuttle of Dover & Sarah Danielson of Barrington by a Certificate from the Town Clerk of Dover —

May 30. 1751. Married James Knowles & Experience Chamberlin

Oct^r Married Samuel Ricker of Summersworth & Mary Forst of Dover by y^e Governours Licence —

Dec^r 19. Married David Leighton & Anne Chamberlain

April 1. 1752 Married Henry Tebbetts & Anna Berry

April. 22. Married W^m Macfee & Martha Allen

May 30. 1753 Married Benj^a Webber & Allen of Towow.

June 10. Married Paul Farnam & Elizabeth Door —

Aug. 15. Married John Door & Hannah Edgerly —

Nov^r 11. Married Peter Wallingford & Abigail Walker —

Nov^r 29. Married Wentworth Hayes & my Daughter Mary Main by the Governours Licence —

Dec^r 20. Married John Ellis & Judith Ash of Towow —

Dec^r 26. Married Joseph Barbar & Mercy Lock —

Feb^y 21. 1754. Married Sam^l Drown Jun^r & Mary Sevey —

March. 7. Married Moses Brown & Susanna Tebbetts

- Oct: 31. Married Jn^o Canney & Elisabeth Brock of Summersworth by a Certificate from y^e Clerk —
- Dec^r 26. Married Paul Jennes & Keturah Dam —
- Jan^y 9th 1755 Married Henry Bickford & Abigail Tebbetts of Towow —
- Feb^y 2. Then Married Annaniah Clarke of Berwick & Mary Hanson of Summersworth by a Certificate from Humphry Chatbourn Town Clerk —
- June 22. Married Aaron Downs & Susanna Hammock —
- July. 30. Married John Witherell & Rebecca Clark
- Aug. 21. Married George Plaice & Kezia Knight —
- Nov^r 23. Married Jn^o Wallingford & Lydia Garland of Summersworth —
- Dec^r 1. Married Jon^a Ellis & Abigail Richards —
- Dec^r 3. Married Benj^a Wentworth & Rebecca Hodgson —
- Dec^r 4. Married Benj^a Hayes Jun^r & Mary Dearing —
- Feb^y. 8. 1757 Married Richard Door & Patience Tebbetts of Towow —
- March 17. Married Tho^s Babb & Meribah Lock of Barrington
- April 7. Married Isaac Stanton & Patience Hartford.
21. Married Ebenezer Tebbetts Olive Door of Towow

The records thus far are from the hand of "Parson Main" and complete the first book. No records of the next years are found till the second volume begins with the pastorate of Mr. Hall who began with

"BAPTISMS IN THE YEAR 1764 ATTESTED BY THE DEACON."

- April 14. Hannah, Daughter of Abraham Pearl & his wife
- May. 6. Hannah Daughter of Trustram Heard & his Wife
21. Elijah Son of Peter Horn & his Wife Mercy Paul Son of Jacob Chamberlin & Wife Alice Betty Daughter of Joseph Dam & his Wife Mary Daughter of James Rogers & his Wife Alice Daughter of William Chamberlin & Wife Elenor Daughter of Nathan Allen & his Wife Susannah Daughter of Stephen Berry & his Wife
- June 10. Jonathan Son of John Place & his Wife
- Sept. 9. William Son of David Leighton & Wife Hannah Daughter of Will^m M'Duffe & his Wife Keziah Daughter of Joseph Cooke & his Wife
- Oct^r. 28 James Wood taken into Covenant & baptised —
1765. April 21. Trustram Son of Reuben Hard & his Wife Hate-Evil Son of Joseph Knight & his Wife Susannah Daughter of Thomas Young & his Wife Alice Daughter of John Trickey & Wife Sarah Daughter of Lemuel Bickford & his Wife Elisabeth Daughter of Abner Dam & his Wife
- Sept. 14. Jacob Son of Ebenezer Place & his Wife
- 1766 July 13. Theodore Son of Wentworth Hays & his Wife James Son of James M'Duffee & his Wife Clement Son of Benjamin Hays & his Wife Trustram Son of Trustram Heard & his Wife James son of Ephraim Ham & his Wife Patience Daughter of John Wentworth & his Wife Rebekah Daughter of Peter Horn & his Wife Mercy —
- Sept. William Son of Joseph Cooke & his Wife Jacob Son of Peter Wallingford & his Wife Eleazar Son of Alexander Hogsdon & his Wife

Thus far is the Deacon's account—

- Oct. 19. Anne Daughter of Ichabod Cosen & his Wife. by Theo. Hall [p. 96].
- Nov. 2. Ephraim Son of Samuell Plummer & his Wife
13. Benjamin Son of Barnabas Palmer & his Wife Marget Daughter of William Chamberlin & Wife
- 1767 Feb: 1. Elizabeth Daughter of David Leighton & his Wife
- April 19. Lydia Daughter of Daniel Garland & his Wife

24. Lydia & Triphena Daug^s of Ephraim Berry & his Wife Molley Daughter of ——— Dam & his Wife

May 3. James Son of David Place & his Wife Joseph Son of Jacob Chamberlin & his Wife Betty Daughter of John Bruster & his Wife Lucy Daughter of John Place & his Wife Sarah Daughter of Samuel Wingat & his Wife Temperance Daughter of Lemuel Bickford & his Wife

24. Thomas Son of Samuel Chamberlin & his Wife Olive Daughter of Stephen Berry & his Wife

July 26. ——— Son of Alexander Hogsdon & his Wife

Aug. 2. Nathaniel Son of Thomas Garland & his Wife Joseph & Benj^a twins Sons of Ichabod Cosen his Wife

23. Moses Son of Thomas Young & his Wife

26. Elisha Son of Nathan Allen & his Wife

Sep. 6. Dudley Son of Daniel Garland & his Wife Olive Daughter of Reuben Heard & his Wife

16 ——— the Wife of Aaron Downs

Oct. 11. Jon^a Sam^l & Elisha Sons of Wili^m Jennes Ju^r & his Wife

Nov. 8. Hannah Daughter of Avery Hall & Wife Mary

Nov. 15 John Mussett Son of Richard Place & his Wife

1768. Feb. John Son of Ebenezer Chamberlin & Wife Daniel Son of Daniel Page & his Wife

March 9. Mercy Daughter of Abner Dam & his Wife

May 8. Moses Son of ——— Rollins & his Wife Sarah Daughter of ——— Rollins & his Wife

Oct. 2 William Son of William M'Duffee & Wife Abigail Daughter of Tru- tam Heard & his Wife

20: Dolley Daughter of Joseph Heard & Wife Abigail Daughter of Widow Place Sam^l Son of Widow Place

23. Mary D of Benjn Hays & Wife Triphena D of Ephaim Berry & Wife

1769. March 26. Stephen Son of Levy Tole & his Wife now of Leavits Town Mehitabel Daughter of Avery Hall & his Wife Mary

April. 15. John Son of Paul Lebby & his Wife Mary

23 Paul Son of Richard Place & his Wife

June 25 Elisha Son of John Bruster & his Wife

July 23: Moses Son of Samuel Wingate & his Wife

Aug. 6. Joseph Son of Barnabas Palmer & his Wife Edmond Son of Peter Horn & his Wife Mercy

Sep. 24. Ebenezer twin Son of Abraham Pearl & his Wife Elenor Daughter of Abraham Pearl & his Wife Abigail Daughter of Alexander Hodgdon Ju^r — his Wife

Oct. 8 Molly Daughter of Wentworth Hays & his Wife Mary. Betty Daughter of Lemuel Bickford & his Wife

Nov. 5: Pennel Son of Jacob Chamberlin & his W Susanna Daughter of George Place & his Wife

26: Ebenezer Son of Samuel Plumer & his Wife

1770 April 1. Betty Daughter of George Place & his Wife

April. 15: William Son of William Jennes Ju^r & his Wife

May. 13 Abigail Daughter of John Place & his Wife

June: 3 Stephen Son of David Place & his Wife

July 1 Hannah Daughter of Jonathan Hodgdon & his Wife Mary

July 15 James Son of James Knoles & his Wife Experience

Aug 5: John Son of John Bruster & his Wife

26 John Son of John Garland Ju^r & his Wife of Barrington

Nov: 18: Mary my Daughter Mercy Daughter of Barnabas Palmer & his Wife

Dec: 30: Samuel Son of Ephraim Ham & his Wife

March 1771. Temperance Daughter of ——— Hoit & his Wife

May 19 Stephen Son of Joseph Herd & his Wife
 July: 7. Anna Daughter of David Leighton & his Wife
 14. Lydia Daughter of the Widow Wallingford
 July 21: Stephen Son of Stephen Berry & his Wife Jacob Son of James McDuffee & his Wife
 Aug. 11: Benjamin Son of Benjamin Hays & his Wife
 18: Elisabeth & Mary Daughters of John Barker & Wife Elisabeth
 Sep. 15. Joshua Son of Ebenezer Chamberlin & Wife Moultonborough
 James Nailer Son of Jonathan Hodgdon & Wife pr Mr Merriam
 Oct. 6: Jacob Son of Peter Horn & his Wife Mercy Pheby Daughter of Thomas Garland & Wife Rachel
 Nov. 12 Abigail Daughter of Daniel Page & his Wife Paul Son of ——— Dam & his Wife
 17. David & John Sons of John Barker & his Wife Elisabeth Lydia Daughter of Ruben Herd & his Wife
 June. 7: 1772. Jacob Son of Jacob Chamberlin & his Wife Alice. N. Durham Samuel Son of Samⁿ Chamberlin & his Wife pr Mr Belknap
 Aug. 6: Samuel Son of Samⁿ Plummer & his Wife Stephen Son of Ephraim Wentworth & his Wife.
 Sep^r 27. Keziah Daughter of George Place & his Wife Margaret Daughter of James Horn & his Wife Ester
 Nov. 22. Stephen Son of John Bruster & his Wife
 Dec. 13. Baptized James Horn who was then Taken into Covenant William Son of James Horn & his Wife Ester — Charity & Ester Daughters of James Horn & his Wife Ester
 1773 Abigail Daughter of Ephraim Ham & his Wife by Mr Pike ——— Daughter of Aaron Ham & his Wife ——— Son of Lemuel Bickford & his Wife
 June 24. Betty & Margaret Daughters of Ichabod Hays & his Wife Tamsin
 July. 4. James Son of James Horn & his Wife
 July 18 Tamzin Daughter of Wentworth Hays and his Wife Mary
 Nov. Mercy & Hannah Daughters of John Wentworth of East Town
 Dec^r 12: Sarah, Daughter of ——— Hoit & his Wife
 March 13. 1774. Theodore Son of Alexander Hodgdsdon Jr & his Wife.
 April. 10. Rebekah Richardson — Elisabeth Daughter of Benjamin Hays & his Wife
 June. 26. Olive Daughter of George Place & his Wife
 Dec. 14. Prudence the Wife of Solomon Clark
 April 10. 1775. Mary Daughter of A—— H—— & his Wife Abigail Mary the Daughter of Ephraim Ham & his Wife

Mr. Hall's record ends here, and the remainder is in the handwriting of Mr. Haven.

AD 1776

BAPTISMS.

Febr^r 26th Samuel, Son to Joseph Jones
 March 11th Mehetabel & Elizabeth, Daughters of David Place.
 April 14th John, Son to James Foster
 May 19th Moses, son to David Loughton
 June 9th Benjamin, Son to Benj. Hoit
 June 16th Jonathan, son to the Widow Abigail Pottle
 July 26th Jane, Daughter to Samuel Jones
 July 28th Elizabeth, Daughter to Tristem Heard
 August 4th Patience, Wife of Cornelius Jennes John, son to Cornelius Jennes
 August 13th Elizabeth, Daughter to Isaac Libby
 Sept^r 15th Daniel, son to Dan^l Garland

Sept^r 22^d Stephen & Ebenezer, Sons to Stephen Jenkins Dolle & Sarah, Daughters to Stephen Jenkins Winthrop, Son to Peter Gliddon.

Oct^r 6th Betty, Daughter to James McDurfee

Nov^r 3^d Joseph, Son to Alexander Hodgdon

Nov^r 10th Betty Knight, Daughter to Edmond Tebbets

Nov^r 17th Isaac Libby, Son to Dan^l Knowles

Dec^r 3^d Ebenezer, Son to Eben^r Place Betty, Martha, & Sally, Daughters to Eben^r Place Mary, Hannah, & Jemima, Daughters to Dan^l Knowles

AD 1777 Feb^r 4th John, Moses, Aaron, & Paul Sons to Moses Downes Susannah & Elizabeth, Daughters of Moses Downes Stephen & Josiah, Sons to Margaret Downes, which She had by her first husband — Willey.

Feb^r 16th Daniel, Son to Ichabod Hayes

Feb^r 23^d Nathaniel Fisher, Son to Joseph Haven

April 28th Mary Libby, upon her making a confession of faith

July 20th David, Son to David Place Hannah, Daughter to Moses Downes.

August 31st Joseph Tucker upon his making a confession of faith Phebe, Daughter to Joseph Tucker.

October 19 Elisabeth, & Sarah daughters of Ephraim Kimbal

AD 1778 Jan: 18th Mary, Daughter to Ebenezer Tebbets

Feb^r 8th Abner Hodgdon upon his making a confession of faith.

Feb^r 12th Paul & Silas, Sons of Abner Dame. Moses & Jonathan, Sons of Abner Hodgdon. Dolly & Sally, daughters of Joseph Dame.

June 14th Eleanor, daughter of James Horn

July 21st Temperance Knight, daughter to the widow Eleanor Locke.

July 26 John, Son of Stephen Jenkins

August 2^d Sarah, Daughter to tristrem Heard.

August 11th Daniel, Son of Samuel Healy }
 Samuel, Son of Amos Horn } at the Isle of Shoals

Sept^r 20th Richard, Son of Peter Horn. Rachel, & Abra daughters of Peter Horn.

Oct^r 4th John, S. of James McDurfee

Oct^r 17th Jonathan, Son of Joseph Dame Lydia, daughter to Ephraim Ham. James, Son to Daniel Garland

Oct^r 24th Lydia, daughter to Benj. Hoit

Nov^r 22^d Joseph, Son to Joseph Haven

AD 1779 May 6th William, Son to W^m Locke George, Son to George Waterhouse Abraham, Son to Abraham Waldron all of Barington Hezekiah, Son to Moses Hays

May 31st Kezia, Daughter to Ephraim Holmes Molly, Daughter to Thomas Forst Elisabeth, Daughter to W^m Ham all of Barrington Wentworth, Son to Joseph Hayes of Barrington Elizabeth Hayes, Daughter to Joseph Ham, Rochester

June 6th Simon, Son to Cap^t David Place

→ June 10th Spencer, Son to Ephraim Wentworth. Susa & Lydda, Daughters of Samuel Plummer.

June 20th Elisabeth, Daughter of Cap^t John Brewster

July 11th John, Son to Alexander Hodgdon Jun^r

July 18th Josiah, Son to Joseph Tucker

August 29th Daniel, Son to Richard Garland of Barnstead

August 30th { Rebecca Greely, Upon confession of her faith in }
 Christ }
 Patty, daughter to Joseph Berry } New Durham

October 3^d John Son to Timothy Roberts. Dorothy, wife to W^m Tricky, upon her making a confession of faith. Peggy, Molly, Abigail, & Rebecca Forst, Daughters to Timothy Roberts

Oct^r 12th John, William, & Benjamin, Sons to W^m Trickey

Sarah, Hannah, & Rebecca, Daughters to W^m Trickey.

Oct^r 17th Molly, Daughter to Ephraim Kimbal

- Dec^r 6th Aaron Allard, upon his making a confession of faith
 AD 1780 Jan^r 16. Samuel, Son to Eben^r Tebbets
 March 26. David, Son to James Forst of Barrington
 July 2^d Hezekiah, Son to Ichabod Hayes, baptiz'd by M^r Ordway of Middle-
 town
 July 9th Henry, Son to Peter Hayes.
 July 23^d Sarah, Daughter to Abner Hodgdon
 July 25th Juda Witheren, daughter to John Witheren, upon her making a con-
 fession of faith
 Sept^r 10th Mary, & Anna Daughters of Joseph Page
 Sept^r 17th John, Son to Joseph Haven
 Sept^r 24th John, Son to Wentworth Hayes
 Oct^r 24th Oliver, Daniel, & Jacob Sons to Daniel Pevee. Sally, daughter to
 Daniel Pevee
 Nov^r 12th Josiah Durgin, upon his making a confession of faith in Christ.
 Nov^r 28th Daniel, Son to Josiah Durgin William, Son to William Knight
 Lois, Daughter to William Knight Charlotte, Daughter to Josiah Durgin
 1781 Jan^r 4th Moses, Son to Moses Weymouth Lydia, Daughter to Moses Wey-
 mouth
 March 25th Abigail, Wife to Tho^s Brown, upon her making a confession of
 faith
 April 28th Elisabeth Daughter to Moses Roberts
 April 29th Ezra, Son to Moses Roberts. Susannah, Daughter to Moses Roberts.
 May 20th Nathaniel, Son to Alexander Hodgdon Ju^r Molly, Daughter to Ben-
 jamin Hoit
 May 27th Jesse, Son to Ephraim Kimball
 June 14th Theodore, & Sainuel Emerson, Sons to Samuel Furbur Mary & Elis-
 abeth, daughters to James Chesley Thomas, Son to James Chesley
 June 17th Alice, Daughter to Dea^r Jacob Chamberlain of the Gore.
 July 1st Sarah, Daughter to David Place
 July 7th David, Son to James Horn, Dover Jonathan, Son to Benj. Furbur
 Mary, Daughter to Benj. Furbur
 July 19th William Kingman, Son to Samuel Hayes of Barrington
 July 22^d Roger, Son to Samuel Copps of Lebanon
 July 29th Tristram, Son to Joseph Tucker
 August 12th Ephraim, Son to Ephraim Wentworth
 Sept^r 9th Nathaniel, Son to Stephen Jenkins
 Sept^r 19th Stephen, Daniel & Robert Sons to Robert M^cCrelus Esther, Elisa-
 beth & Mary, Daughters to Robert M^cCrelus
 Oct^r 7th John & Moses Sons to Tho^s Brown Elisabeth Daughter to Moses
 Hayes Jun^r
 Oct^r 28th Richard Furbur, Son to James Chesley
 Nov^r 14th George, Son to Abraham Waldron William, Son to John Kingman
 James, Son to Hinkson Merden [all] of Barrington
 Dec^r 23^d Abigail, Daughter to Benj. Furbur
 AD 1782 Jan^r 6th Rebecca, Daughter to Ebenezer Tebbets
 April 14th Rebecca, Daughter to Benjamin Forst Jun^r
 May 19th Hannah Furbur, grand daughter to Benj. Forst
 June 23^d Alexander, Son to John Barker Moses, Son to Moses Roberts Tam-
 esin, Daughter to Ichabod Hayes
 July 2^d Daniel, Son to Joseph Hayes of Barrington Betty, Daughter to Sam^l
 Hayes of Barrington
 July 3^d Abigail, Daughter to John Bennet of New Durham, offered to baptism
 by her grand parents, Robberts
 July 7th Isaac, Son to Paul Jennes
 July 14th John, Ebenezer, James & Henry, Sons to Henry Tebbets Charity,
 Susannah, & Sarah, Daughters to Henry Tebbets

- July 21st Mary, Daughter to Joseph Haven
 July 28th David Copps, Son to Joseph Page
 June 9th Deborah Walker, & Martha Bracket twin Daughters to Cap^t Parrot of
 Portsmouth, baptized at M^r Buckminster's Meeting
 Oct^r 6th John Fabins, Son to Samuel Furbur Jonathan, Son to Jonathan Mor-
 rison Sally, (Wife of Jonathan Morrison) upon her making confession of faith
 Sally, Daughter to Jonathan Morrison Molly, Daughter to Moses Hayes Jun^r
 Nov^r 24th George, Son to Benj. Hoit
 1783 April 30th Lois, Daughter to John Mardin, upon her death bed
 May 16th Lydia and Sarah twin daughters of John Cate Elisabeth, daughter to
 William Locke Elisabeth daughter to George Waterhouse Hannah, daughter to
 James Howard [all] of Barrington
 May 26th Molly, daughter to Moses Downs
 June 12th John, Son to Elisha Blake of Barrington
 June 29th Joseph, Son to Josiah Durgin Rose, daughter to W^m Knight
 July 13th Isaac, Son to David Place
 July 16th Joshua, Son to Daniel Horn, on a sick bed.
 August 12th Mary and Elisabeth Two Daughters of Sam^l Winkly Jun^r Bar-
 rington
 → Sept^r 29th David, Son to Eben^r Wentworth Anne, daughter to Ebenezer Went-
 worth
 Nov^r 2^d Anne, daughter of Robert McCrelus.
 1784 May 9th Samuel, Son to Ephraim Kimball Lydia, Daughter to Joseph
 Tucker
 July 18th Hannah, Daughter of Ichabod Hayes
 August 15th James, Son to Dan^l Calef Abigail, Daughter to Dan^l Calef
 Sept^r 5th George, Son to Joseph Haven Edward (*sic*), Son to Henry Tebbets
 Sept^r 9th Mercy, Daughter to Timothy Davis, of the Gore
 Sept^r 12th Peter, Son to Daniel Horn of Wakefield Temperance, Daughter to
 Richard Hitlon [Hilton?]
 Sept^r 26th A child of Abner Hodgdon's, No Name
 Oct^r 31st Noah & Isaac, Sons to Noah Thompson, adopted by John Place
 Hannah, daughter to Noah Thompson, adopted by John Place.
 Dec^r 5th John, Son Benj. Rollings Sarah, Betty, & Molly, Daughter of Benj.
 Rollings
 1785 March 14th Solomon Perkins, aged 82. a Quaker, upon his making a
 Confession of Faith, & desiring to be baptized.
 April 10th Sarah, Daughter to Moses Roberts
 June 5th Stephen, Son to Benj Rollings — A twin Nancy, Daughter to Benj.
 Rollings — A Twin Richard, Son to Benj. Furbur. James & John, Sons to Mo-
 ses Hayes Jun^r — Twins
 June 26th Nabby, Daughter to James Chesley Martha Horn Daughter to Joseph
 Page
 July 3^d Patience, Daughter to Stephen Jenkins
 July 17th Nabby, Daughter to Benj. Forst Jun^r
 August 21st Sarah, Daughter to Sam^l Furbur.
 → Sept^r 4th Lydea, Daughter to Ephraim Wentworth
 Oct^r 2^d Samuel, Son to Jonathan Morrison
 1786 Jan^r 17th John Canney Son to Robert McCrelus
 June 4th Lucy, Daughter to Dr James How
 June 11th Ezekiel, Son to Ichabod Hayes
 July 23^d Abigail, Daughter to Elijah Horn
 August 6th Ephraim, Son to Ephraim Kimball.
 August 13th Rebecca, Daughter to Joseph Haven Betsey, Daughter to Abner
 Hodgdon
 Sept^r 3^d Jacob, Son to Timothy Davis of the Gore

Oct^r 30th Stephen, Son to Tho^s Pinkham. The Child taken by its grandmother Berry as hers, & offered by her to Baptism.

Nov^r 8th Benjamin, Son to Nath^l Horn of Dover

Nov^r 14th Jonathan, Son to Tho^s Pinkham Deborah, Daughter to John Carr, & Lydia also his Daughter Sarah, Daughter to Moses Chamberlain

Nov^r 17th Timothy, Son to David Corson

Nov^r 20th William, Son to David Corson

1787 July 22^d James, Son to Dr James How Elisabeth, Daughter to Benj. Furbur

August 5th John, Son to Jonathan Morrison Mary, Daughter to John Brewster

Sept^r 2^d Joseph Seeva upon his making a confession of faith

Sept^r 9th Samuel, Son to Moses Chamberlain

Sept^r 10th. Tamzin, Wife of Moses Drown upon her making a confession of faith.

Oct^r 17th Ebenezer Garland upon his confessing his faith in Christ John, James, Ephraim, Samuel, Sons to Ebenezer Garland Patience, Daughter to Ebenezer Garland upon confessing her faith in Christ James, John, Jeremy, Sons to Sam^l Mills Elisabeth, Daughter to Sam^l Mills, upon confessing her Faith &c. Mary, Daughter to Sam^l Mills Sarah, Daughter to Eleazar Ham Samuel Drown 3^d upon confessing his faith in Christ Stephen Drown upon confessing his faith in Christ

Oct^r 28th Sally, Daughter to James Chesley

Nov^r 1st Joel, Son to Sam^l Furbur Richard, Son to Richard Furbur Jun^r

1788 June 1st William, Son to Deaⁿ Jacob Chamberlain of the Gore

June 8th Esther, — Daughter to Benj. Rollings

June 15th Lydia, Daughter to Joseph Haven. Sally, Daughter to Nathaniel Heard.

August 31st Mercy, Daughter to Elijah Horn

Sept^r 14th David, Son to David Corson Abigail, Daughter to Joseph Tucker

Sept^r 21st Rebecca, Daughter of John Knowles James, John, Daniel, & Ephraim, Sons to John Knowles

Sept^r 26th Relief Daughter to Abner Hodgdon

Oct^r 19th Pierce, Son to Richard Furbur Jun^r

Nov^r 9th Benjamin, Son to Benj. Furbur

1789 Abigail Daughter of Benj. Page

May 3^d Thomas Pickering, Son to James Burnham. Sally, Wife to John M. Place, upon her confessing her faith in Christ

May 31st William, Son to John Knowles.

June 7th George, Son to James How

June 14th Isaac Buxell } twin Sons of James Chesley
Jacob ——— }

July 23^d Joshua, Benjamin, Samuel, Sons of Joshua Downing upon their confessing their faith in Christ. John, Elias, Ezekiel, William, Sons of Jonathan Wentworth, the two Eldest confessing their faith in Christ Nathaniel, Son of Enoch Burnham Mary, Mehetibel, Tryphena, Lois, Betsey, Daughters of Enoch Burnham Stephen, Son of Edmund Wingate Lydia, Daughter of Edmund Wingate Nicholas, Son of Ezekiel Ricker

Sept^r 6th John, Son of Benj. Forst Elisabeth & Phebe, Daughters of John Musset Place

Sept^r 13th Mary Allen, Daughter to Tho^s Pinkham

Sept^r 18th Stephen, Son of Moses Hayes Jun^r

Oct^r 18th Hannah, Daughter of Eleazar Ham

Oct^r 25th Robinson, Bracket, & Barnabas Sons to Benj. Palmer Patty, Wife of Benj. Palmer, upon making a confession of faith in Christ

Nov^r 1st Abigail, Wife of Silas Dame, upon making a pefession of faith in X Sally, Daughter of Silas Dame

Nov^r 15th Polly, Daughter of Ichabod Hayes

Jan^r 19th 1790 Susannah Palmer, upon a Dying bed.

- Jan^r 31st Enoch Page, Son of Nath^l Heard
 March 1st Nehemiah Kimball, upon a sick bed, after confessing his faith in Christ.
 May 2^d Daniel, Son of Benj. Page
 May 9th Mary, Daughter to Eleazer Hodgdon
 June 6th Mary, Daughter of Joseph Haven Susa, Daughter of Benjamin Rollings
 June 13th John, Son of Deaⁿ Jacob Chamberlain, of New Durham Gore
 June 27th Norton, Son of Benj. Scates. Richard, Son of Richard Furbur Jun^r
 July 7th Jonathan, Son of Ichabod Wentworth Nabby, Daughter of Ichabod Wentworth
 July 13th Lucy, Daughter of Jonathan Wentworth By Rev^d Benj. Thurston
 Sept^r 27th Dolly Berry, upon a Sick bed
 Nov^r 11th Aaron, Son of Amos Whittum Thomas, Son of Tho^s Horn Molly and Betsy, Daughters of Thomas Horn
 Nov^r 12th Lydia, Daughter of John Wentworth
 April 26th 1791 Francis Nutter upon a Sick Bed, & his confessing Faith in Christ, & his parents also giving him up to the Lord.
 April 30th Dudley Wentworth, upon his confessing his Faith in Christ.
 July 10th Dolly, Daughter of Silas Dame; By M^r Robert Gray
 July 20th Martha Perkins, upon a Sick bed; her age 93; in her younger days She professed to be a Quaker.
 August 7th Daughter of Josiah Durgen. By M^r Hasey of Lebanon
 August 14th Betsey, Daughter of Richard Furbur Jun^r
 August 28th Joseph, Son to Hatevil Knight, upon the parents making a confession of faith, renewing the covenant in their house, & promising to do it in publick. The child baptized was dangerously ill. Charlotte, Daughter to Elijah Horn
 Sept^r 11th Joseph, Son to Joseph Clarke Elisabeth Mosely, Daughter to Joseph Clarke
 Sept^r 18th Jonathan, & John Sons of Joseph Roberts Elisabeth, Daughter of Joseph Roberts
 Oct^r 2^d James, Son of James Chesley
 Oct^r 16th Joseph, Son of Joseph Tucker
 Oct^r 23^d Mathias, & Joseph, Sons of Dudly Wentworth's Widow Nabby, Daughter to Dummer Farnum of Shapleigh.
 Oct^r 30th Daniel & Elijah, Sons of W^m Leighton Hall Jackson, Son of Dr James How
 Jan^r 25th 1792 John Nutter (on a Sick Bed) upon his confessing his Faith in Christ.
 May 9th Edmund, Son of Sam^l Furbur Thomas, Son of Ezekiel Ricker Nabby, Daughter of Ephraim Kimball. Polly, Daughter of Sam^l Furber.
 June 3^d Ebenezer, Son of John Musset Place
 June 10th Mercy, Daughter of Ichabod Wentworth.
 July 8th Abigail, Daughter to Joseph Page
 July 22^d Lydia White, Daughter to Dan^l Wingate Jun^r
 July 29th Mary, Daughter of John Raynel
 August 5th Ruthy, Daughter to Joseph Haven
 Sept^r 30th Olly, Daughter of Enoch Burnham
 Nov^r 4th Isaac, Son of Tho^s Pinkham. Susa, Daughter of Benj. Forst.
 Nov^r 11th James, Son of John Richards Jun^r Sarah, Abigail & Elisabeth Daughters of John Richards Jun^r
 Dec^r 9th Benjamin, Son of Benj. Page
 1793 Febr 28th Baptized at the House of Cap^t James Adams his Children; the Sons named, 1st Benjamin, 2^d Amos, 3^d Augustus, 4th James, 5th Jesse, the Daughter named Elisabeth
 April 25th Baptized a Daughter of Ichabod Hill by the Name of Betsy.

- June 22^d Baptized Amos, Son to Dan^l Wingate Baptized Abigail, Daughter to W^m Leighton
- July 7th Baptized, Walter Briant, Son to Hatevil Knight
- July 14th Baptized, Rebecca, Daughter to James Wentworth Bapt^d Mary Mc-Duffee, Daughter to David Corson
- Sept^r 22^d Baptized Jenny Daughter to Joseph Tucker
- Sept^r 29th Baptized, Mercy Daughter to Eleazer Ham
- 1793 Nancy, Daughter of Joseph Clark
- Nov^r 12th John, Son to Sam^l Jennes Mercy, Daughter to Sam^l Hayes
- Dec^r 20th Joseph Hilliard, Son of Joshua Lane
- April 10th 1794 Benjamin, Son of Benj. Scates Olly, Daughter of Joseph Hoit
- June 4th Lydia, Daughter of Nath^l Heard James, Son of Nath^l Heard
- June 8th Nehemiah, Son of Ephaim Kimball
- July 26th Joshua, Son of Edmond Wingate
- August 31st Benjamin, son of Benj. Page Noah, son of Joseph Haven
- Sept^r 14th Debby, Daughter to James Chesley
- Sept^r 28th Martha, Daughter to Ichabod Wentworth
- Oct^r 7th An infant, daughter to Abner Hodgdon
- Oct^r 19th Enoch, Son of Enoch Burnham Nathaniel, Son of Eleazer Hodgdon
- Nov^r 24th William, Son of Ezekiel Ricker
- Dec^r 14th Joshua Paine, son of Joseph Clark
- 1795 May 10th Lydia, Daughter of Dummer Farnum
- June 11th Joseph Willard, son of Dr James How
- July 12th William, John, Sons of Dan^l Calf Susanna, Daughter of Dan^l Calf.
- July 19th Mary Dole, Daughter of Hatevil Knight
- July 20th Thomas Furbur Jun^r by his own desire
- August 2^d Sarah, daughter of Joseph Page, baptized by Mr Thurston
- August 23th Hannah Twombly, (aged 29 years) upon her confession of Faith in Christ
- Sept^r 13th Daniel Gardener, Son of Dan^l Wingate
- Oct^r 22^d Anna, Daughter of Levi Dearborn Esq^r
- Nov^r 29th Edward Bell, son of Edward Cole
- Dec^r 3^d Phinehas, son to Ezekiel Ricker William, Son to Sam^l Jennes
- Dec^r 17th Phebe Heard, daughter of Joshua Rollins
- 1796 Feb^r 7th Jacob Main, upon his confession of faith in Christ
- May 18th Patience Seavey, Daughter of Sam^l Doust Forst
- May 28th John, son of W^m Leighton.
- June 22^d Ichabod Hayes, Son to W^m Wentworth Mehetabel, Daughter of Dudley Burnham
- June 30th Samuel & Peter, Sons to David Wallingford Anna, Daughter to Elijah Horn. Abigail, Daughter to David Wallingford
- Sept^r 4th William Messer, upon his confession of Faith in Christ. Nathaniel, Son of the above W^m Messer
- Oct^r 9th Joshua, Son of Joshua Lane } by the Rev^d Mr Gray
William, Son of Benj. Furbur }
- 1797 Feb^r 23^d John, Son of Ephraim Kimball Sarah, Daughter of Sam^l Jennes
- May 14th Martha Burleigh, Daughter of Joseph Clark, by the Rev^d Benj. Balch, of Barrington
- June 12th John Carter, Grandson to Dodavi Garland Sally, Granddaughter to Dodavi Garland, this child with John Carter adopted by Said Garland
- July 30th Sally Nowell, and Nancy, Daughters of Benj. Evens
- Sept^r 10th Richard, Son of John Musset Place Sarah Fisher, Daughter of Joseph Haven
- Sept^r 25th Nathaniel Horn, Son of Nath^l Heard Hannah, Daughter of Nath^l Heard

Oct^r 22^d Jonathan, Son of Eleazer Ham, (by Mr Hilliard)

Febr^y 16th 1798 Luke, Son of Sam^l Furbur

June 17th John Wingate, Son of Richard Furbur Jun^r (by Mr Thomson)

June 24th Lois, Daughter of Silas Dame, by Mr Balch of Barrington

Sept^r 16th Elisabeth, Daughter of W^m Conner, by Rev^d Robert Gray.

1799 Febr^y 20th Mark Huntress, upon his making his confession of Faith Lib-
erty, Daughter of Abner Hodgdon Elisabeth Emerson, Daughter of Mark Hun-
tress Dolly, Daughter of Mark Huntress Henrietta, Daughter of Mark Hun-
tress Joseph Peterson, Son of Mark Huntress John, Son of Mark Huntress
Joshua, Son of Stephen Brewster Rosietta, Daughter of Stephen Brewster Eliza,
Daughter of Sephen Brewster

July 7th Rufus King, Son of Benj. Evans Wealthy, Daughter of Benj. Page
1800 Febr^y 17th Benjamin Heard, Son of Joshua Rollins Joshua Nutter, Son of
Joshua Rollins

April 13th Phebe Heard }
Hannah Heard } twin Daughters of Joshua Rollins

April 27th Rachel, Daughter of Elijah Horn

May 12th Stephen Twombly, upon a Sick bed, upon his confession of his
Faith in Christ & the christian Religion.

May 17th John Smith Bryant, Son of Hatevil Knight

June 19th Stephen, Son of Stephen Twombly Anna & Betty Daughters of
Stephen Twombly

Oct^r 12th James, Son of Eleazar Ham

Oct^r 26th John Place, Son of Benj. Evans.

Nov^r 30th Jabez, Son of Caleb Dame Anna, Daughter of Caleb Dame

Sept^r 27th 1801 Solomon Perkins, & at the Same time received him into full
Communion with y^e Chh

Oct^r 18th John Musset, Son of John Musset Place

Nov^r 1st Elisabeth Furbur, Daughter of Stephen Place

Jan^r 5th 1802. Rachel, Daughter of Widow Alice Horn.

Febr^y 24th Thomas Downs, Son of Moses Downs.

July 11th Joseph, Son of Benj. Page.

July 18th Elisabeth, Daughter of Cap^t Sam^l Furbur Eleanor Cooper, Daughter
of Ephraim Kimbal

August 19th Reuben Hanniford & his Wife, Sarah Levi Dearborn, Son of Reu-
ben Hanniford John Prentice, Son of Sam^l Adams John Brewster, Son of
Thomas Chesley

Oct^r 17th Peter, Son of the Widow Alice Horn; (By Mr Piper) Elisabeth
Downing, Daughter of Widow Alice Horn by Mr Piper

Oct^r 24th Meribah Emery, Daughter of Caleb Dame

Febr^y 14th 1803 Elisabeth Lewis Prentis, Daughter of Moses L. Neal

Febr^y 20th Thomas, & Vincent, Sons of Thomas Pinkham Rebecca, Daughter
of Thomas Pinkham

March 14th John, Son of John Brewster Jun^r

July 7th Moses Leavitt; John Prentiss & Samuel Adams, all Sons of Moses L.
Neal.

Oct^r 2^d Baptized — Mary, Daughter of Nath^l Upham

Oct^r 23^d Polly, daughter of Silas Dame

March 14th 1804 Betty, Daughter of John Brewster Jun^r

May 13th Nancy, a Negress, called Nancy Patterson, by her desire, & upon her
confession of faith in the christian religion, or doctrines of the Gospel.

June 10th Joseph Lemmon, Son of Moses L. Neal Esq^r Susanna, Daughter of
Stephen Place. Elisabeth Dennett, Daughter of Tho^s Chesley.

June 17th Samuel, Son of Samuel Adams, (of Durham)

Sept^r 16th Alfred, Son of Nath^l Upham

Jan^r 18th 1805, Sally, daughter of John M. Place

May 24th Anne Hilton, daughter of Reuben Hanniford

July 24th Mary, Wife of Ichabod Corson, upon her bed, being almost exhausted with a consumption

Sept^r 8th Abigail Roberts, daughter of Edmond Wingate

Sept^r 22^d Joseph, Son of Silas Dame

Sept^r 29th Sally, & John, daughter & Son of Stephen Brewster

May 25th 1806. Charles, Son of Stephen Place

June 8th James Armstrong, Son of Moses L. Neal

July 6th George, Son of John Haven

Sept^r 28th Son of Joseph Clark Esq^r by the Name of Simon

Oct^r 19th James, Son of Thomas Chesley.

Dec^r 15th Baptized the widow Anne Clark upon her confession of her faith in Christ & his gospel: She being Sick & in danger; but appearing to be under due concern for her Spiritual interest. Her age 72 Years

1807 May 31st Baptized, Timothy, Son of Nath^l Upham

August 30th Baptized Elisabeth, daughter of Benj. Page

Oct^r 9th 1808 Rev^d Isaac Smith baptizd, James Horn, Son of Stephen Place

Jan^r 19th 1809 Baptised the widow Hannah Rogers of Rochester, on a Sick bed upon her confession of her faith in Jesus Christ & hopes of glory thro' him.

Jan^r 28th Baptised Comfort Trickey upon a Sick bed, upon her confession of faith in Christ Jesus & hopes of Salvation thro' him.

August 13th Baptized James Willard, Son of John Haven

August 20th Baptized Sarah, Ann, Daughter of Joseph Clark Esq^r baptized, Joseph Badger, Son of Nath^l Upham Esq^r

Oct^r 8th Elijah, & Daniel Wentworth, Sons of Elijah Horn of Milton

April 22^d 1810. Baptized, Cornelia, Daughter of Oliver Crosby Esq^r of Dover, & at Dover.

August 19th Baptized, Lois, daughter of John Richards, by her own desire

Oct^r 4th Baptized, of the Children of Ensⁿ Nath^l Hayes, at a Lecture; Nabby, Wife of Thomas Downs Jun^r Sons, Ezra, & Zenus; Dughters, besides, Nabby, above recorded, Sabra, Hannah, & Lucinda.

Oct^r 7th John, Son to John Haven

April 15th 1811 Mary Elisabeth, Daughter of Joseph Hanson of Durham

June 9th Judith Almira, Daughter of Nath^l Upham Esq^r

August 22^d Lucy Elvira, Daughter of Joseph Clark Esq^r

Sept^r 29th Anna, Wife to Paul Downs

Oct^r 13th Hannah & Jonas Children of Paul Downs James, Son of Tho^s Downs Jun^r

Jan^r 22^d 1812 Ephraim Hammet upon a bed of Sickness & danger, upon his declaring his repentance & faith in Jesus Christ, & trust in his merits for eternal Life.

March 10th Baptized Thomas Plumer, 72 Years of age, he being much out of health: upon his professing his faith in Jesus Christ, his repentance, & resolution to lead a pious & holy life So long as he lives.

Nov^r 2^d Baptized Noah Horn of Farmington, upon his professing his Faith in Jesus Christ, & his gospel & resolution to lead a christian & holy life.

Dec^r 3^d Easter, Abigail, Rebecca, and Mary, Daughters of Noah Horn Baptized, Jonathan, Son of Noah Horn, with the above Daughters of Said Horn Baptized, Mary Ann, & Tryphena Berry, Daughters of Lieut James Pickering Jun^r of Rochester

July 4th 1813 Baptized, John Burnham, Son of Joseph Hanson, of Durham. Baptized, Mary Wingate, Daughter of Pierce P. Furbur of Farmington.

July 14th Baptized, Deborah, Wife of W^m Palmer Esq^r of Milton upon a Sick bed.

August 25th Baptized Joanna, Wife of Thomas Davis, when She was Sick, of Farmington.

August 26th Baptized, Mary Esther, Charles William, Jeremiah Hall, & Sarah Tebbets, Children of Jeremiah H. Woodman

June 19th 1814 Baptized, Molly Perkins, Daughter of Paul Downs
 Jan^r 22^d 1815 Samuel Augustus, Son of John Parker Hale Esq^r
 May 12th Henry, Son of John P. Hale Esq^r
 Sep^t 4th Baptized Theodore Chase, Son of Jeremiah H. Woodman
 June 11th Baptized, Nathaniel Hayes, Son of Tho^s Downs
 Feb^r 18th 1816 Baptized, Ruth Cogswell, Daughter of Nath^l Upham Esq^r
 June 23^d Baptized, Ely, Son of Paul Downs
 Oct^r 27th Baptized in Kinsington, N. H. the Son of a Widow Woman, by the
 name of, Benjamin Cram,
 June 8th 1817 Baptized, Sarah Jane, Daughter of Jeremiah H. Woodman Esq^r
 May 24th 1818 Francis William, Son of Nath^l Upham Esq^r Baptized by Rev^d
 Asa Piper of Wakefield
 July 5. Rev. Isaac Jones Baptised a child of Jeremiah H. Woodman Esq^r by
 the name of Harriet Crosby.
 August 28th Elisabeth, Wife of Eli Sumner Susanna, & Martha Thomas, Eli,
 and Charles children of Moses Brown
 Nov^r 1st Elisabeth Tripte, Daughter of Tho^s Downs Jun^r
 March 30th 1819 Tamma, Wife of W^m Hurd upon her confession of Faith in
 Christ Jesus (upon a Sick bed)
 May 9th Ann Elisabeth. Daughter of John Haven
 July 4th Baptized Lydia, Wife of Jonas C. March Esq^r
 Nov^r 21st baptized, Albert, Son of Nath^l Upham Esq^r
 June 11th 1820 Baptized Maria Barker, Daughter of J. H. Woodman Esq^r
 Dec^r 2^d 1821 Baptized Charlotte Cheever, Daughter of J. H. Woodman Esq^r
 March 3^d 1822 Baptized Sarah, Wife of Trustrum Hard upon a Sick Bed, upon
 her confession of repentance of her Sins, her faith in Jesus Christ as her only Sa-
 viour, & resolution, thro' divine grace, to pay a ready & chearful abedience to his
 gospel.
 July 21st Baptized, Benjamin Corson, before his being received into the Church
 July 28th Baptized, Benajah, Son of Benajah Ricker
 June 15th 1823 Baptized Lois, Wife of Tobias Twombly before being received
 into the Church

Baptisms Since the ordination of the Rev^d Thomas C Upham July 16th 1823

August 3^d M^r Buzzel, by the name of John Burnham The widow Adams, by
 the name of Elisabeth

Both the above made a publick profession of their faith in Christ.

August 10th Abigail, Wife of Samuel Chamberlain, [by Mr Haven

August 12th Moses, Mary, Enoch Lydia, & Sarah, — Children of Samuel &
 Abigail Chamberlain —

Note. The above children upon their assenting to the confession of faith.]

The lines in brackets are in the hand of Mr. Upham.

MARRIAGES AS RECORDED BY MR. HAVEN.

AD 1776 Feb^r 29th Robart Walker with Dorothy Leighton, both of Rochester

March 7th Joseph Tucker with Abigail Heard, both of Rochester

May 23^d James Place with Esther Varney both of Rochester

June 6th James Allen with Mercy Garland both of Rochester

June 22^d W^m Whitiker with Sally Hoyt, both of Berwick, — by Licence

June 23^d Elihu Wentworth with Lois Pinkham both of Rochester

Sept^r 23^d Mark Harford with Mary Corson both of Rochester

Nov^r 6th Simon Torr of Dover with Sarah Ham of Rochester

Dec^r 26th John Tebbets with Jean Heard both of Rochester

- AD 1777 Jan^r 14th Abraham Cook of Rochester with Abigail Twombly of Somersworth
- Jan^r 30th Isaac Wentworth with Abigail Nutter both of Rochester
- Febr^r 13th Joshua Allen with Martha Varney both of Rochester
- May 22^d Lieut Sam^l Nute with the Widow Sarah Welch both of Rochester
- August 3^d Robert Cook with Elisabeth Goodwin both of Somersworth
- Oct^r 16th Caleb Wakeham with Sarah Clements both of Rochester
- Nov^r 24th Joseph Cook of Somersworth with Anna Young of Rochester
- Dec^r 17th Ephraim Tebbets with Eunice Tibbets both of Rochester
- Dec^r 18th Benj. Furbur with Deborah Tebbets both of Rochester
- 1778 Jan^r 26th Richard Tripe of Kittery with Elizabeth Gage of Dover
- Jan^r 29th David Jennes with Sarah Jennes both of Rochester
- Febr^r 26th James Wille with Kezia Leighton both of Durham
- April 8th Tobias Ricker with Susannah Richardson both of Rochester
- Sept^r 18th John Barber with Elisabeth Locke both of Barrington.
- Nov^r 19th John Nute Jun^r With Hannah Place both of Rochester
- Nov^r 30th Joseph Plummer with Hannah Bickford both of Rochester
- Dec^r 15th Edward Rollins with Anna Wentworth, both of Rochester.
- Dec^r 17th James Chamberlain with Phebe Jackson, both of Rochester
- Dec^r 22^d Joseph Thompson Jun^r with Lydia Green both of Rochester
- Dec^r — Joseph Bickford with Dorcas Ellis both of Rochester
- 1779 March 18th John Ham with Mary Dam both of Rochester
- June 28th — Benj. Babb of Barrington with Hannah Furbur of Rochester
- July 29th John Bickford with Elisabeth Pearl, both of Rochester
- August 10th — Ebenezer Garland Jun^r with Lydia Jackson, both of Rochester.
- August 26 John Rollings with Elisabeth Leighton both Rochester
- Sept^r 5th John Wille with Mercy Cook, both of Somersworth.
- Sept^r 28th James Rogers with Susannah Pinkham both of Rochester
- Oct^r 5th Moses Hayes Jun^r of Rochester with Dolly Wingate of Madbury
- Oct^r 14th Moses Downs with Elisabeth Trickey both of Rochester.
- Nov^r 4th Amos Place with Olive Knight both of Rochester
- Nov^r 25th William Wingate with Deborah Buzzel both of Rochester. Joshua Peavey with Mary Buzzel both of New Durham
- Dec^r 3^d Jonathan Cook of Wakefield with Sarah Downing of Rochester.
- Dec^r 12th Daniel Calef with Anna Scribner both of Rochester.
- Dec^r 15th Enoch Hayes with Sasanna Knowles both of Rochester.
- Dec^r 24th James Colman of Rochester with Dorcas Wentworth of Somersworth
- 1780 Jan^r 26th W^m Rogers of the Gore with Mary Chamberlain of Rochester
- Jan^r 27th Stephen Starbord with Lydia Nayler both of Rochester
- Febr^r 2^d Jason Chamberlain with Mary Brewster both of Rochester
- Febr^r 14th Timothy Ricker with Lois Plummer both of Rochester Jonathan Young with Sarah Desethering, he of Middleton She of Somersworth
- Febr^r 17th Joseph Ellis of Middleton with Hannah Perkins of Rochester
- March 9th Ephraim Trickey with Lucy Cook both of Rochester
- March 21th Moses Jennes of Rochester with Abigail Berry of Barrington Ebenezer Horn with Lydia Canny both of Somersworth
- April 3^d John Stanton with Susanna Knight both of Rochester
- April 13th Matthias Welch with Rachel Pearl both of Rochester
- June 4th W^m Horn of Dover with Lucy Thompson of Rochester
- June 22^d Samuel Tuttle with Martha Varney both of Somersworth
- July 13th Isaiah Foss with Mary Dow both of Barrington
- August 22^d Moses Babb with Meribah Lock both of Barrington
- Sept^r 7th Beard Plummer with Susanna Ham both of Rochester
- Oct^r 7th Zebulon Durgan of Durham with Lettice Stillson of New Durham
- Dec^r 6th Ebenezer Hanson of Madbury, with Patience Varney of Rochester
- 1781 Jan^r 11th John Place Jun^r with Patience Downing both of Rochester
- Febr^r 20th David Jennes with Lucy Page both of Rochester

- Febr^r 22^d David Corson with Mary McDurfee both of Rochester
 April 12th Sam^l Lord of Berwick with Abigail Allen of Rochester
 May 21st John Tucker of Kittery with Phebe Heard of Rochester
 August 16th Sam^l Wentworth of Somersworth with Mary Berry of Rochester
 Hanniel Clark with Judith Berry both of Rochester
 Sept^r 20th John Allen with Mary Clark, both of Rochester
 Nov^r 15th Daniel Horn with Charity Place, both of Rochester
 AD 1782 Febr^r 5th Joshua Hayes with Hannah Lock both of Barrington
 Febr^r 28th John Myrick with Elisabeth Palmer both of Rochester
 March 7th Sam^l Roberts of Berwick with Lydia Tebbets of Rochester
 March 12th Benj. Varney With Joanna Ham both of Rochester
 March 21st Silas Tebbets with Sarah Heard, both of Rochester
 May 9th Jonathan Heard with Sarah Yetton, both of Rochester
 June 19th Joseph Hodgdon of Wakefield with Charity Dame of Rochester
 August 1st John Roberts with Ruth Rogers both of Rochester
 August 3^d Philip Jackson with Mary Place both of Rochester
 Oct^r 8th Robert Evens with the Wid^w Hannah Heard both of Rochester
 Oct^r 31st Ebenezer Hayes with Phebe Huckins both of Barrington
 Nov^r 21st Samuel Hayes of Barrington with Sarah Pearl of Rochester
 Nov^r 28th John Willey Jun^r with Tamsin Gray both of Barrington Stephen
 Brock with Elisabeth Berry both of Barrington Richard Foss with Marcy Berry
 both of Barrington Timothy Roberts Jun^r with Elisabeth Hayes both of Roch-
 ester
 Febr^r 6th 1783 Ephraim Holmes with Mary Hall both of Barrington
 Febr^r 27th Samuel Foss, Tertius with Sarah Junkins both of Barrington
 May 8th Benj. French of New-Market with Mary Harford of Rochester
 May 22^d John Huckens of Barrington with Mary Pearl of Rochester
 Oct^r 13th W^m Wentworth Lord of Berwick with Mary Allen of Rochester
 Oct^r 16th James Marden Jun^r with Fredrica Scevey both of Barrington
 Oct^r 20th John Wentworth of Somersworth with Rebecca Horn of Rochester
 Nov^r 17th Joseph Pearl Jun^r with Catharine Clark both of Rochester
 Nov^r 27th Jedediah Tebbets with Dorothy Tebbets both of Rochester
 Dec^r 4th Ephraim Tebbets with Esther Tebbets both of Rochester
 Dec^r 16th Ezekiel Hayes with Margaret Foss both of Barrington
 Dec^r 25th W^m Palmer with Susannah Twombly both of Rochester
 1784 Jan^r 21st Abraham Pribble of Wolfsboro^r with Mary Cole of Rochester
 Febr^r 11th Joseph Holmes with Sarah Page, both of Rochester
 Febr^r 12th Nathan Webb Adams of Newington with Elisabeth Cole of Rochester
 Febr^r 26th Benj. Berry with Mary Foss both of Barrington
 April 20th Jonathan Leighton Jun^r With Mary Rogers both of Rochester
 April 21st Benj. Adams Esq^r of Newington with Susanna Brown of Rochester
 May 23^d Moses Chamberlain with Mary Nason both of Rochester
 July 29th Joseph Roberts with Betty Dame, both of Rochester
 Sept^r 30th Anthony Pevee with Betty Hammon both of Rochester
 Oct^r 7th Elijah Horn with Anna Corson both of Rochester
 Dec^r 9th Joseph Ricker with Sarah Trickey both of Rochester
 Dec^r 29th George Snell Hayes with Anna Hawkins both of Rochester
 1785 Jan^r 6th Timothy Heard with Mary Dame both of Rochester
 March 3^d William Henderson with Peggy Roberts, He of Dover, She of Roch-
 ester
 March 17th Gilbert French with Leah French both of Rochester
 March 24th Timothy Richardson with Anna Perkins both of Rochester
 June 3^d Moses Hayes Jun^r with Anna Coffin both of Rochester
 Sept^r 26th James Place with Abigail Hayes both of Rochester
 Oct^r 16th Benj. Palmer with Patty Harford both of Rochester
 Nov^r 8th Sam^l Allen with Sarah Ham both of Rochester
 Nov^r 17th Aaron Whitehouse of Rochester with Rebekah Otis of Barrington

Nov^r 30th Abraham Chamberlin & Sarah White both of the Gore
 Dec^r 1st Nehemiah Kimball & Mary Goodwin both of Rochester
 1786 Jan^r 4th Jotham Twombly with Lydia Barber both of Rochester
 Jan^r 5th John M. Place with Sarah Twombly both of Rochester.
 Jan^r 15th Jeremiah Dow of New Durham with Elisabeth Perkins of Rochester
 Jan^r 17th Jonathan Place with Mary Dearing both of Rochester
 Jan^r 19th W^m Murry of Berwick with Elisabeth Tebbets of Rochester
 Jan^r 22^d Deaⁿ Sam^l Plummer with Abigail Tebbets both of Rochester Sam^l
 Palmer with Anna Garland both of Rochester
 March 8th William Wille with Anna Moody both of Middletown
 March 23^d Simon Doe of Washington with Mary Weymouth of Rochester
 Nath^l Bartlet Doe of Washington with Sarah Weymouth of Rochester
 April 5th James Nutter with Elisabeth Heard both of Rochester
 May 25th Janvrin Fisher with Sally Gage both of Dover
 August 3^d Joseph Sceva of Conway with Hannah Sceva of Rochester John
 Ham with Esther Merrow both of Dover
 August 24th Ezekiel Ricker with Rebecca Whitehouse both of Rochester
 Sept^r 3^d Moses Hanson with Abbot both of Berwick
 Sept^r 14th Eleazer Ham with Lucy Jenness both of Rochester Richard Rundle
 with Rachel Horn both of Rochester
 Sept^r 28th Jonathan Leighton with Lucy Place both of Rochester
 Nov^r 16th David Wingate with Lydia Tebbets both of Rochester Lemuel Ma-
 son of Barnstead with Molly Chamberlain of New Durham Gore
 Nov^r 23^d John Palmer with Dorothy Perkins both of Rochester Nath^l Johnson
 with Mary Bickford both of Rochester
 Nov^r 30th Ephraim Horn with Molly Wentworth both of Somersworth
 Dec^r 21st Dearborn Jewett with Mary Furbur both of Rochester
 May 3^d 1787 Anthony Rollins with Abigail Heard both of Rochester
 May 10th Meshech Robinson with Esther Perkins both of Rochester
 June 7th James Varney of Dover with Martha Wentworth of Rochester
 July 19th Cap^t Dan^l McDuffee of Rochester with Betty Nock of Dover
 Oct^r 11th Eleazer Hodgdon with Elisabeth Leighton both of Rochester
 Oct^r 25th Stephen Twombly, of Rochester with Betty Hanson of Somersworth
 Nov^r 8th Stephen Wentworth Jun^r with Olive Rollings both of Rochester
 Joshua Hayes with Deborah Brown both of Rochester
 Nov^r 11th John Brewster of Barrington with Abiah Brewster of Rochester
 Nov^r 15th Richard Dame Jun^r with Hannah McDuffee Both of Rochester
 Nov^r 19th Sam^l Bickford with Charity Heard both of Rochester
 Nov^r 22^d John Place Jun^r With Lydia Garland both of Rochester
 Nov^r 29th Silas Dame with Abigail Watson both of Rochester Paul Place with
 Judith Brown both of Rochester
 1788 Jan^r 10th James McDuffee Jun^r with Mehetabel Corson both of Rochester
 Jan^r 17th Benj. Hanson of Somersworth with Lydia Twombly of Rochester.
 Michael Rannels with Sarah Dame both of Rochester.
 Febr 26th Jeremiah Dearbon with Betty Copp both of Wakefield.
 March 23^d Josiah Hall of Conway with Susannah Place of Rochester
 March 27th David Morrison with Mary Kimball both of Rochester
 April 2^d Clement Hayes with Joanna Wentworth both of Rochester
 April 5th Moses Downs with Sarah Tripe both of Rochester
 April 6th Moses Migls of Parsonsfield with Elisabeth Page of Rochester
 April 8th Andrew Hayes of Barrington with Sarah McDuffee Rochester.
 May 25th Winthrop Nutter with Charity Meder both of Rochester
 June 8th Daniel Horn of Somersworth with Relief Roberts of Rochester
 June 9th Moses Horn Jun^r with Mary Wingate both of Rochester
 Sept^r 24th Sam^l Knowles with the Widow Sarah Nute both of Rochester
 Oct^r 2^d Dan^l Page Jun^r with Judith Whitehouse both of Rochester.
 Oct^r 16th Stephen Tebbets with Mehetabal Tebbets both of Rochester

- Oct^r 28th Joshua Merrow with Peggy Garland both of Rochester
 Nov^r 19th John Bickford 3^d with Sally Nutter both of Rochester
 Nov^r 26th W^m Leighton of Rochester with Mary Pottle of New Durham Gore
 Nov^r 27th Levi Pickering with Abigail Downs both of Rochester
 Dec^r 4th Tobias Hanson of Somersworth with Molly Roberts of Rochester
 Dec^r 11th Stephen Rogers with Hannah Hammond both of Rochester
 1789 Jan^r 1st Amos Hodgdon with Elisabeth Ham both of Rochester Nath^l
 Whitehouse of Lebanon with Miriam Ellis of Rochester
 Jan^r 15th Joshua Nutter Rollings with Hannah Heard both of Rochester
 Feb^r 24th Dudley Garland with Polly Heard both of Rochester
 March 12th Dan^l Brewster Jun^r with Mary Hayes both of Rochester
 March 26th John Tanner with Rebeckah Richardson both of Rochester
 April 1st Joseph Pottle with Sarah Wentworth both of Rochester
 May 14th Shadrach Ham of Barrington with Elizabeth Mills of Rochester
 Richard Nutter Jun^r with Dorothy Place both of Rochester
 June 3^d Tho^s Varney with Margaret Meader both of Rochester
 June 11th Benj. Wingate with Olive Heard both of Rochester
 June 25th Elijah Hussey of Dover with Jane Bickford of Rochester
 July 19th Silas Roberts with Sarah Davis both of New Durham Gore
 July 23^d Moses Place with Susanna Downing both of Rochester
 Sept^r 3^d Paul Austin with Lydia Downing both of Rochester
 Sept^r 13th James Chesley Hayes with Betty Twombly both of Rochester
 Oct^r 1st W^m Hill of Barrington with Hannah Hodgdon of Rochester
 Oct^r 16th Tho^s Varney 3^d with Susanna Tebbets both of Rochester
 Oct^r 25th Hate-evil Knight with Polly Bryant both of Rochester
 Nov^r 8th David Wallingford with Sarah Corson both of Rochester.
 Nov^r 12th Job Hussey of Somersworth with Elisabeth Downs of Rochester
 Nov^r 25th Jonathan Richards Jun^r with Mary Horn both of Rochester
 Nov^r 26th Stephen Clark with Sarah Pearl both of Rochester
 Dec^r 31st James Ham of Barrington with Esther Copp of Rochester
 1790 Jan^r 7th Jonathan Place with Lydia Leighton both of Rochester
 Feb^r 16th Tho^s Wentworth of Somersworth with Molly Roberts of Berwick
 Feb^r 18th Lieut Benj. Kiele of Dover with Sarah Flagg of Rochester
 Feb^r 24th Nath^l Pinkham of Rochester with Rebecca Knock of Dover Elisha
 Jenness with Huldah Drown both of Rochester
 Feb^r 25th Nath^l Garland of Somersworth with Hannah Witherell of Rochester
 Ephraim Plummer with Anna M^cDuffee both of Rochester.
 June 10th James Worster of New Durham Gore with Hannah Dore of Dover
 June 16th Benj. Bickford of Ossapee Gore with Kezia Heard of Rochester
 Oct^r 14th Joseph Chamberlain with Hannah Davis both of New Durham Gore
 Nov^r 7th Benj. H. Evens with Mary Varney both of Rochester
 Nov^r 25th Eben^r Varney Jun^r Mary Jenness both of Rochester
 Dec^r 2^d Dummer Farnum of Shapleigh with Dorothy Heard of Rochester
 Dec^r 9th Simon Dame with Margaret Hayes both of Rochester
 Dec^r 21st Eben^r Twombly with Dorothy Wentworth both of Rochester
 Dec^r 22^d Paul Chamberlain of New Durham Gore with Olive Berry of New
 Durham
 Dec^r 23^d James Wentworth with Deborah Weymouth both of Rochester
 1791 Jan^r 12th Stephen Pierce with Dorcas Garland both of Rochester
 Jan^r 25th Jonathan Flagg with Mary Ham both of Rochester
 Jan^r 27th Timothy Gerrish with Elisabeth Spencer both of Rochester
 Feb^r 14th Ephraim Ham with Elisabeth Ham both of Dover
 March 10th Ichabod Wentworth of Rochester with Kezia Cook of Somersworth
 April 14th John Brewster Jun^r with Abigail Place both of Rochester
 June 26th Hezekiah Cloutman with Abigail Card both of Rochester
 June 30th Jonathan Wentworth Jun^r With Elisabeth Kimball both of Rochester
 July 14th Anthony Whitehouse with Elisabeth Varney both of Rochester

July 21st Ephraim Plummer Jun^r with Judith Perkins both of Dover Barnabas
 Palmer Jun^r with Mary Place both of Rochester
 July 26th Sam^l Bragdon of Shapleigh with Mehctabel Hanscom of Rochester
 July 28th Jon^a McDuffee of New Durham Gore with Lois Tasker of Barnstead
 August 16th James Buchannon with Elisabeth Heard both of Rochester
 Oct^r 6th Nath^l Horn of Dover with Jane McDuffee of Rochester
 Oct^r 18th Paul Ellis of Rochester with Sarah Hubbard of Berwick
 Nov^r 6th Reuben Hanson of Middletown with Hannah Trickey of Rochester
 Nov^r 10th James Roberts with Molly Leighton both of New-Durham-Gore
 Nov^r 16th John Ricker of Somersworth with Elisabeth Pinkham of Rochester
 Jonathan Watson with Nancy Leighton both of Rochester
 Nov^r 24th Clement Libbey with Phebe Tebbets both of Rochester Stephen
 Whitehouse with Lois Downing both of Rochester
 Dec^r 1st Jacob Hayes of Rochester with Sarah More of Dover
 March 4th 1792 George Berry of Barrington with Sarah Forst of Rochester
 May 3^d Jonathan Heard Jun^r with Hannah Jennes both of Rochester
 May 15th Isaac Pearl with Jane Tucker both of Rochester
 June 21st Joseph Fogg Esq^r of Ossipee with Abigail Wentworth of Rochester
 July 26th Sam^l Goodel with Susanna Rand both of Rochester
 Sept^r 5th Moses Downs with Mercy Robinson both of Rochester Josiah Nute
 with Rebecca Nute both of Rochester Stephen Wille of Dover with Temperance
 Rollings of Rochester
 Sept^r 20th John Lock of Barrington with Abigail Page of Rochester.
 Oct^r 4th John Roberts with Abigail Jones both of Rochester
 Oct^r 14th Robert Knight with Susanna Kimball both of Rochester
 Nov^r 18th John Sherburne of Wakefield with Mary Twombly of Rochester
 Dec^r 3^d John Downs & Sarah Door of Rochester married
 Dec^r 27th W^m Jennes Jun^r with Mary Downing both of Rochester
 1793. Jan^r 1st Dudley Burham with Sarah Wentworth both of Rochester
 Jan^r 14th Joseph Hanes with Temperance Hoyt both of Rochester
 Jan^r 24th John McDuffee Jun^r with Elisabeth Fitz-Gerald both of Rochester
 Feb^r 20th Benj. Downing with Tryphena Knowles both of Rochester
 Feb^r 21st Alexander Whitehouse with Sarah Willand both of Rochester
 April 8th John Plummer 3^d with Sarah Perkins both of Rochester
 May 30th Valentine Langley of Durham with Rebekah Trickey of Rochester
 July 14th Penuel Chamberlain of New-Durham Gore with Molly Randal of
 Madbury
 Sept^r 19th Dan^l Wentworth with Patience Wentworth both of Rochester
 Oct^r 1st John Varney with Mary Wentworth both of Rochester
 Oct^r 7th Daniel Hanson of Buxton (Massachusetts) * with Molly Hanson of
 Somersworth
 Oct^r 11th John Nutter and Hannah Hayes both of Rochester Richmond Hen-
 derson with Mercy Varney both of Rochester
 Oct^r 24th Jacob Wallingford with Abigail Clark both of Rochester
 Nov^r 7th Stephen Brewster with Sarah Knight both of Rochester
 Nov^r 20th David French Jun^r with Abigail Roberts both of Rochester
 Dec^r 2^d W^m Ripley with Lydia Garland both of Rochester
 Dec^r 5th Isaac Bickford of Rochester with Comfort Chamberlain of New-Dur-
 ham Gore Ephraim Chamberlain Jun^r with Mary Davis of New-Durham Gore
 Dec^r 26th Enoch Wentworth with Jane Leighton both of Rochester
 1794 Jan^r 2^d Enoch Wingate with Mary Meserve both of Rochester
 Feb^r 4th John Wentworth 3^d with Mary Roe both of Rochester
 Feb^r 27th Jacob McDuffee with Abigail Flagg both of Rochester
 May 16th Hanson Libbey with Lydia Wallingford both of Rochester
 May 28th Eben^r Wentworth with Elisabeth Hayes both of Rochester

* Doubtless Maine, which then belonged to Massachusetts.

June 19th John Caverly with Sarah Varney both of Rochester Elisha Allen
with Polly Philbrick both of Wakefield

July 6th Ephraim Perkins 3^d with Elisabeth Plummer both of Rochester

July 8th Tristram Copp of Tufton-boro' with Priscilla Bickford of Rochester

Sept^r 14th Moses Harford of Dover with Hannah Forst of Rochester

Oct^r 2^d Eben^r Pearl with Sarah Jennes both of Rochester

Oct^r 16th Jacob Sanbourn of Middletown with Betty Richards of Rochester

Nov^r 9th Benj. Evens Jun^r with Betsey Place, both of Rochester.

Nov^r 12th Nath^l Whitehouse with Nancy Leighton both of Rochester.

Nov^r 13th Jacob Horn with Abigail Twombly both of Rochester.

Nov^r 16th John Tebbets with Susanna Plummer both of Rochester

Nov^r 27th Nicholas Varney with Jane Heard both of Rochester

1795 Jan^r 22^d Francis Meder with Elisabeth Whitehouse both of Rochester

Febr^r 8th Dan^l Hanes with Mary Hoit both of Rochester

Febr^r 12th Dan^l Kimball with Sarah Jones both of Rochester John Roberts
with Betsey Torr both of Rochester

Febr^r 19th Timothy Dame with Betsey Lock both of Rochester.

April 23^d Enoch Tebbets with Anna Roberts both of Rochester Richard Nut-
ter 3^d with Mary Wentworth both of Rochester

May 4th Dan^l Baker of Somersworth with Betsy Clements of Rochester

July 5th Benj. Furbur with Kezia Ash both of Rochester

July 16th Dan^l Hayes 3^d with Olive French both of Rochester

July 30th Paul Horn with Elisabeth Stephens both of Rochester

Sept^r 6th Meshech Libbey of Eaton with Lydia Heard of Rochester

Sept^r 10th Tristram Bickford with Elisabeth Drown both of Rochester

Sept^r 13th Jonas Clark March with Sally Wingate both of Rochester

Sept^r 24th Robert Mathes with Polly Meserve both of Rochester Joshua Wig-
gin of Rochester with Mary Wentworth of Somersworth

Oct^r 11th Joseph Corson with Abra Horn both of Rochester John French with
Sarah Treserin both of Rochester

Nov^r 1st David Leighton Jun^r with Anna Watson both of Rochester

Nov^r 12th Nath^l Ham with Abigail Downing both of Rochester

Nov^r 15th Oliver Peavy with Patience Young both of Rochester

Dec^r 31st Moses Horn Jun^r with Alice Furbur both of Rochester

1796 Febr^r 4th Benj. Jones with Leah Berry both of Rochester

Febr^r 8th Tho^s Hanscom with Hannah Clark both of Rochester

March 24th Stephen French with Polly Pinkham both of Rochester

April 7th Stephen Nutter with Abigail Wentworth both of Rochester

April 10th Isaac Horn of Dover with Mary Adams of Rochester

May 26th George Colebath with Mary Knight both of Rochester

August 18th John Cator, of Barrington with Susanna Holmes of Rochester

Sept^r 19th William Conner of Dover with Betsy Rollins of Rochester

Oct^r 2^d Paul Dame with Phebe Mathes both of Rochester

Oct^r 6th Benj. Harford with Dorothy Harford both of Rochester

Nov^r 10th Ichabod Hayes Jun^r with Deborah French both of Rochester Enoch
Wentworth with Anna Young both of Rochester

Nov^r 13th Eben^r French with Abigail Walker both of Rochester James Ran-
with Olive Horn both of Rochester

Nov^r 14th Dennis Hoyt with Jane Wentworth both of Rochester

Nov^r 16th John Runnells with Mary Horn both of Rochester

Nov^r 17th Enoch Willand with Easher Cloutman both of Rochester

Dec^r 1st Theodore Hodgdon with Betsey Ham both of Rochester

1797 Jan^r 1st Eben^r Tebbets with Peace Hubbard both of Rochester

Jan^r 3^d Theodore Ham with Dorothy Allen both of Rochester

Febr^r 26th Dudley Palmer with Abigail Pickering both of Rochester

April 2^d Paul Libbey with Hannah Tebbets both of Rochester

April 13th Benj Trickey with Olive Hussy both of Rochester

- May 11th James Waldron with Betsey Pickering both of Rochester
 August 3^d James Downs with Betsey Hayes both of Rochester
 August 6th Paul Horn of Alton with Susannah Nute of Rochester
 Sept^r 7th Shadrach Heard with Lydia Hoyt both of Rochester
 Oct^r 24th Elihu Hayes of Lebanon with Betsey Hayes of Rochester
 Nov^r 8th Eben^r Ricker of Shapleigh with Judith Witherall of Rochester
 Nov^r 9th Nath^l Rand with Betsey Hanson both of Rochester
 Nov^r 14th Frederick Cate with Lydia Scates both of Rochester.
 1798 Jan^r 4th Enoch Burham with Sarah Libbey both of Rochester
 Jan^r 15th John Cloutman of Wakefield with Hannah Folsom of Rochester
 Jan^r 21st Benj. Tebbets with Betsey Walker both of Rochester
 March 4th Joseph Hanson with Charity Dame both of Rochester
 March 13th Moses Young with Mehetabel Varney both of Rochester
 March 22^d Jeremiah Cook with Hannah Wentworth both of Rochester
 April 18th Nathan Hodgdon with Molly Furbur both of Rochester
 April 26th John Hans n of Dover with Susanna Knight of Rochester
 May 7th John Twombly Jun^r with Abigail Meserve both of Rochester
 May 24th Lemuel Meder with Polly Kimball both of Rochester
 June 3^d Andrew Door of Lebanon with Margaret Serjeant of Rochester
 June 10th Ephraim Hammet with Mary Hayes of Rochester
 June 21st Stephen Jennes with Sarah Bussel both of Rochester
 July 1st Samuel Ham with Betsey Bickford both of Rochester
 Sept^r 6th Daniel Ham with Susanna Ham both of Rochester Isaac Hanson
 with Mary Jones both of Rochester
 Sept^r 20th James Tebbets with Molly Nutter both of Rochester
 Sept^r 25th Mark Read of Rochester with Alice Nutter of New-Durham
 Eliza Pike of Rochester with Sarah Hanson of Dover
 Oct^r 15th Joseph Hodgdon with Polly Roberts both of Rochester
 Nov^r 1st Moses Whitehouse with Mary Page both of Rochester Jonathan
 Henderson with Sally Hodgdon both of Rochester
 Nov^r 25th John Scates with Mary Worster both of Rochester
 Dec^r 27th Wentworth Cook with Mehetabel Roberts both of Rochester
 1799 Febr 21st Samuel Jones Jun^r with Mehetabel Burnham both of Farm-
 ington
 Febr 28th Benj. Twombly of Lancaster with Judith Twombly of Rochester
 March 5th Edmond Crocket with Abigail Davis both of Alton.
 March 10th Benj. Adams with Betsey Horn both of Rochester
 April 18th Tristram Garland of Farmington with Elisabeth Roberts of Roch-
 ester
 May 9th Richard Horn with Lucy Scates both of Rochester
 May 30th Tho^s Downs with Rebecca Roberts both of Rochester
 June 6th John Palmer with Betsey Ellis both of Rochester
 June 13th Joseph Tebbets Jun^r with Sarah Roberts both of Rochester
 June 16th Josiah Main Jun^r with Betsey Harford both of Rochester
 July 3^d Thomas Stephens of Lebanon with Abigail Ash of Farmington
 July 4th Moses Canney Esq^r of Madbury with Susanna Perkins of Rochester
 Nov^r 3^d Dan^l Tasker of Alton with Sally Randall of Rochester
 Nov^r 28th Jeremiah Horn Jun^r of Dover with Abigail Tebbets of Rochester
 W^m Heard with Mary Garland both of Rochester James Clark of Barrington
 with Elisath McNeal of Rochester
 1800 March 6th Jonathan Jennes of Barrington with Betsey Randal of Roch-
 ester.
 April 17th Paul Downs with Anna Clark both of Rochester
 July 3^d Samuel Bracket with Susanna Brown both of Rochester
 August 21st Adam Perkins with Nancy Read both of Rochester
 Sept^r 1st Silas Goodwin, of Berwick with Anna Clements of Dover
 Sept^r 21st John Brown with Nancy Harford both of Rochester

- Sept^r 30th David McDuffee of Rochester with Abigail Waldron of Dover
 Oct^r 19th John Lock of Farmington with Mercy Dame of Rochester
 Oct^r 23^d Joseph Lancton with Mercy Corson both of Rochester
 Nov^r 2^d Shadrach Pirkins with Bridget Harford both of Dover
 Nov^r 16th David Evans with Betsey Clark both of Rochester
 Dec^r 4th Sam^l Nelson Nutter with Sally Coldbath both of Farmington
 Dec^r 8th Dan^l Quimby of Rochester with Susanna Murray of Farmington
 Dec^r 11th James Garland with Abigail Jennes both of Rochester
 Dec^r 25th Stephen Place with Elisabeth Chesley both of Rochester Ezra
 Brock of Barrington with Sally Evans of Rochester
 Jan^r 8th 1801 Eleazer Pearl of Farmington with Sarah Ellis of Rochester
 March 12th Sam^l Chamberlain Jun^r with Abigail Roberts both of Rochester
 March 17th Reuben Hanniford with Sarah Richards both of Rochester
 April 2^d Hezekiah Hayes of Farmington with Sally Hayes of Rochester
 Samuel C Jones Jun^r with Sally Hodgdon both of Farmington
 April 19th Joseph Sherbourne with Polly Alley both of Rochester
 April 25th Silas Dame with Lucy Ricker both of Rochester
 May 21st Sam^l Emerson Furbur with Nancy Leighton both of Farmington.
 May 26th Stephen Nute with Anna Furbush both of Rochester
 May 28th Miles Chesley of New Durham with Polly Furbur of Farmington.
 May 31st William Tebbets with Mary Pike both of Rochester
 June 3^d Joseph Copp with Lydia Wentworth both of Rochester
 August 2^d Ensⁿ John Trickey with Mary Kimbal both of Rochester
 August 16th Paul Ham with Polly Place both of Rochester
 Sept^r 3^d Paul Kimball of Rochester with Lois Knight of Farmington
 Sept^r 20^h Jeremiah Berry of Rye with Dorothy Emerson of Dover; He
 aged 77, She 70, Tobias Twombly Jun^r with Lois Wentworth both of Roch-
 ester Temple Hoyt with Betsey Heard both of Rochester
 Sept^r 22^d Moses Bickford with Lydia Richards both of Dover
 Oct^r 15th Livi Jones with Betsey Plummer both of Rochester Tho^s Chesly
 with Elisabeth Brewster both of Rochester
 Nov^r 12th James Horn with Polly Chesly both of Rochester
 Nov^r 19th Joseph Jones Jun^r of Farmington with Lydia McDuffee of Roch-
 ester
 Dec^r 18th John Downs of Farmington with Polly Torr of Rochester
 Jan^r 24th 1802 Stephen Tebbets of Philipsburgh with Ruth Tebbets of
 Rochester
 Jan^r 28th Dan^l Clark of Exeter with Rachel Wiggin of Rochester
 Febr 18th William Pickering with Abigail Calef both of Rochester David
 Wiggin with Rebecca Garland both of Farmington
 March 4th James Mordough of Wakefield with Temperance Wentworth of
 Rochester
 March 11th Israel Whitehouse with Olive Varney both of Rochester
 March 18th Meshach Heard with Patience Odiorne both of Rochester
 Noah Horn with Sarah Wentworth both of Farmington
 April 5th John French with Polly Libbey, both of Farmington Doctor
 Benj. Libbey with Sukey Demerit both of Farmington
 April 22^d Shubal Roberts with Rose Tuttle both of Rochester. Joseph
 Berry with Polly Berjin both of Rochester
 April 25th Joseph Palmer of Rochester with Mary Hanson of Dover
 June 25th Josiah Wentworth Jun^r with Rose Horn both of Rochester
 July 11th Joshua Chamberlain of Portland with Hannah Brown of Roch-
 ester
 July 25th Elijah Varney Jun^r with Sarah Tebbets both of Rochester
 August 26th George Wentworth with Lydia Nute both of Milton
 Sept^r 23^d W^m Drew with Polly Nute both of Dover
 Oct^r 21st Daniel Wentworth with Miriam Wakeham both of Milton

- Oct^r 28th Jeremiah Jennes of Rochester with Molly Gray of Farmington
 Nov^r 13th Lieut. John McDuffee with Abigail Torr both of Rochester
 Nov^r 25th Benj. Hoyt with Peggy Downs both of Rochester
 Nov^r 27th Jon^a Clark Esq^r of Northwood with M^{rs} Lilius Shannon of Rochester
 Nov^r 28th Silas Varney with Esther Varney both of Rochester
 Dec^r 5th Theodore Monson of Milton with Anna Cloutman of Rochester
 Dec^r 16th Jacob Joy of Madbury with Alice Horn of Rochester
 Jan^r 16th 1803 Jeremy Whitehouse with Abigail York both of Rochester
 Jan^r 30th Josiah Smith of Newmarket with Relief Heard of Rochester
 Febr^r 3^d John Libbey of Wakefield with Sally Langly of Rochester
 Febr^r 16th Jedidiah Ricker with Sally Lord both of Milton
 March 20th Ichabod Hayes of Milton with Lydia Wentworth of Rochester
 April 4th John Bickford Jun^r of Rochester with Love Brown of Milton.
 April 14th Roberts Mathes with Sally Jones both of Milton
 May 1st Enoch Hoyt Jun^r with Mercy Wentworth both of Rochester
 May 2^d Abraham Heard with Patty McDuffee both of Rochester
 June 13th Jeremy Young with Hannah or Anne Kimball both of Dover
 July 7th David Clark with Molly Twombly both of Rochester
 August 2^d James Goodridge of Berwick with Sally Twombly of Milton
 August 14th John Ham 3^d of Dover with Mercy Wentworth of Somersworth
 Sept^r 1st Joseph Chesley 3^d of Durham with Betsey Ham of Rochester
 Oct^r 23^d Thomas Downs Jun^r with Abigail Hayes both of Rochester
 Oct^r 27th W^m Warren of Farmington with Susanna Roberts of Rochester
 Nov^r 13th Joseph Corson with Lydia Ricker both of Milton James Calef with Lois Pickering both of Rochester
 Nov^r 17th Benj. Chesley Jun^r with Sally Horn both of Farmington Thanksgiving day
 Dec^r 8th Thomas Berry of Barrington with Molly Hodgdon of Rochester
 Dec^r 15th James Pickering Jun^r of Rochester with Mary Burnham of Farmington
 Jan^r 16th 1804 James Sayward of Shapleigh with Lydia Witherell of Rochester
 Jan^r 23^d Amaziah Lord of Berwick with Betsey Horn of Somersworth
 Febr^r 13th Andrew Peirce with Hannah G. Nason both of Rochester
 Febr^r 16th Dan^l Wingate with Dorothy Walker both of Farmington. Jon^a Downing with Hannah Richards both of Rochester.
 Febr^r 23^d Isaac Roberts with Alice Pinkham both of Farmington
 March 7th Joshua Rogers with Betsey Hanson both of Rochester
 March 15th John Pickering with Lydia Roach both of Newington
 March 29th Isaac Jennes with Mercy Wentworth both of Rochester
 April 16th John Haven with Nancy Dennett both of Rochester.
 April 26th Ephraim Garland with Abigail Henderson both of Rochester
 April 29th Benj. Read of Farmington with Abigail Holmes of Rochester
 May 30th Stephen Rollins with Polly Ricker both of Rochester
 June 3^d Cap^t Seth Spring of Biddeford With the Widow Anna Dearborn of Rochester
 June 28th Meses Twombly of Farmington with Sally Door of Rochester
 July 1st Ezekiel Hayes of Farmington with Polly Clark of Alton
 July 2^d James Roberts with Mercy Wentworth Both of Milton Solomon Place with Bildary or Belvedira Clapham both of Dover
 Sept^r 30th George Heard with Sally Tebbets both of Rochester
 Oct^r 21st Josiah Tucker with Betsey Henderson both of Rochester
 Dec^r 16th Vincent Torr of Dover with Sally Torr of Rochester
 1805. Jan^r 24th Joseph Drew of Alton with Leah Jones of Farmington
 Jan^r 31st Nat^l Jenkins of Milton with Sally Hammett of Rochester

- Febr^r 11th James Cook with Easter Rollins both of Rochester
 April 3^d Charles Pray of Lebanon with Hannah Hayes of Farmington
 July 9th Jonathan G. Footman with Sally Hodgdon both of Dover.
 August 29th Hatevil Knight with Mary McDuffee both of Rochester
 Sept^r 4th Aaron Downs Jun^r of Rochester with Rebecca Lord of Milton
 Oct^r 20th Reuben Heard Jun^r with Molly Varney both of Rochester
 Oct^r 31st Jon^a How with Mehetabel Twombly both of Milton
 Nov^r 3^d Richard Cross with the Widow Abigail Brewster both of Roch-
 ester
 Nov^r 17th Benj. Corson with Patty Ross, both of Rochester
 Nov^r 29th Richard Nutter Jun^r of Rochester with Temperance Rand of
 Somersworth
 Dec^r 8th Samuel Wiggin with Susanna Fisher, both of Dover
 Dec^r 25th Stephen Jenkins Jun^r of Milton with Ruth Howard of Dover
 1806 Jan^r 16th Levi Robinson with Martha Hanson both of Rochester
 Jan^r 30th Richard Chesley with Nancy Twombly both of Dover
 Febr^r 19th Beniah Colby with Rebecca Wentworth both of Milton
 Febr^r 27th Joel Bickford with Lydia Varney both of Rochester.
 March 2^d Jon^a Morrison with Elisabeth Shannon both of Rochester
 July 3^d Samuel Watson of Dover with Lydia Brown of Somersworth
 July 6th Joshua Trickey with Rebecca Tebbets both of Rochester
 Sept^r 14th Joseph Perkins with Elisabeth Gage, both of Dover
 Sept^r 25th Dan^l Hayes with Abigail Chesley, both of Rochester
 Sept^r 29th William Cushing with Nancy Hayes both of Dover
 Sept^r 30th Samuel Muir of Maryland with Sophia Dame of Rochester
 Oct^r 5th William Jenness 3^d with Hannah Scevy both of Rochester
 Nov^r 10th Jon^a Dame Roberts with Lydia Jones, both of Farmington
 Nov^r 16th Lemuel Durnell of Peacham (Vermont) with Patience Hanson
 of Rochester
 Nov^r 23^d John Meserve with Sally Hayes both of Milton
 Nov^r 27th Samson Babb of Barrington with Abigail Hammett of Rochester
 James Harford with Lucy D. Harford both of Milton
 Dec^r 18th Moses Hammett Jun^r with Rose Tebbets both of Rochester
 Dec^r 25th Thomas Wentworth with Lydia Odiorne both of Rochester
 Jan^r 8th 1807 Henry Tebbets with Betsey Hoyt both of Rochester
 Febr^r 5th John D. Hoyt with Molly Tebbets, both of Rochester
 Febr^r 22^d Stephen Handerson, with Sarah Roberts both of Rochester.
 March 8th Ichabod Corson with Joanna Twombly both of Rochester
 April 2^d James Randall with Sarah Door both of Rochester.
 April 16th Benj. Berry Jun^r of Barrington with Sally Hayes of Farm-
 ington Charles Colbath with Charlotte Nutter both of Farmington
 May 10th Nath^l Ham Jun^r of Dover with Hannah Allen of Rochester
 May 21st Thomas Wentworth with Olive Wentworth both of Milton
 August 30th Ezekiel Wentworth with Rebecca Wentworth both of Somers-
 worth
 Nov^r 26th John Murrey Jun^r with Abigail Furbur both of Farmington
 Eph^{ra} Ham Jun^r with the widow Lydia Whitehouse both of Rochester
 Jan^r 7th 1808 Joseph Hayes Jun^r of Barrington with Lois Demerit of
 Farmington
 Febr^r 25th Stephen Wingate of Farmington with Susanna Calef of Roch-
 ester
 March 28th Ephaim Kimball with Rachel Akerman both of Farmington
 Simon Peavey with Mary Varney both of Rochester
 May 5th John Jenness Jun^r of Barrington with Sarah Robinson of Roch-
 ester
 June 12th John K. Walker of Farmington with Abra Nute of Milton
 June 30th Thomas Bryant with Sally Dame both of Rochester

Sept^r 4th John Ricker of Dover with Susanna Tebbets of Rochester Nicholas Nute of Wolfboro' with Betsey Hayes of Rochester

Sept^r 25th Thomas Davis Jun^r of Newfield with Anna Davis of Farmington

Oct^r 20th Thomas Gage of Dover with Patty Horn of Somersworth

Oct^r 24th Stephen Jackson with Betsey Knight both of Rochester

Oct^r 25th Lieut Sam^l Jones of Berwick with Deborah Balch of Milton

Nov^r 16th James Cook of Rochester with Mercy Wentworth of Milton

Nov^r 17th Enoch York with Sally Hayes both of Middleton

Nov^r 20th Joseph Richardson with Hannah Rogers both of Rochester

Nov^r 30th Thomas Richardson with Nancy Odiorne both of Rochester

Dec^r 4th Joseph Meder of Rochester with Betsey Leighton of Farmington.

Jan^r 19th 1809 Thomas Roberts of Rochester with Mehetibel Jones of Farmington

Febr^r 16th Theodore Furbur with Abigail Walker both of Farmington

Febr^r 27th Philip Hubbard of Shapleigh with Mary Harford of Rochester

March 16th W^m Hayes of Farmington with Mary Swain of Barrington

April 20th John Jeunes with Abigail Page both of Rochester

May 1st Benj. Page with the Widow Alice Joy both of Rochester

June 23^d Eph^m Corliss Esq^r of Haverhill Massachusetts with the Widow Lucy

How of Rochester, New Hampshire

July 2^d Joel Varney with Mehitabel Waldron both of Rochester

July 27th Simon Gray of Barrington with Martha H. Page of Rochester

August 7th Timothy Eastman with Comfort Whitehouse both of Rochester

Sept^r 14th Dan^l Palmer with Abigail Ellis both of Milton

Oct^r 5th Aaron Jenness Jun^r with Sarah Jenness both of Rochester

Oct^r 12th Benj. Downing with Hannah Ricker both of Farmington

Nov^r 16th Solomon Lord of Lebanon with Alice Trickey of Rochester

Nov^r 23^d Samuel Hayes with Leah Horn both of Farmington

Jonathan Ranlet with Polly Langley both of Farmington

Dec^r 7th Henry Heard with Sally Richardson both of Rochester

Dec^r 14th Joseph Jones Jun^r with Elisabeth Roberts both of Farmington

Dec^r 24th Sam^l Twombly Jun^r with Sophia Fish, both of Milton

Dec^r 28th Sam^l H. Sumner with Wealthy Tebbets both of Rochester

Jan^r 11th 1810 Joseph Hanson, Jun^r with Lydia Haven both of Rochester

Jan^r 15th Theodore Gilman of Wakefield with Mehitabel Richards of Rochester

Febr^r 8th John Henderson with Nancy Nutter both of Rochester

Febr^r 18th Eben^r Garland of Bartlett with Lydia Hayes of Rochester

March 11th Charles Ricker with Mary Lord, both of Milton

March 29th John Odiorne with Lydia Wentworth both of Rochester

April 8th John Smith of Milton with Hannah Perkins of Rochester

April 15th Elijah H. Varney with Jane Heard both of Rochester

May 14th Nicholas Ricker with Tryphena Burnham both of Farmington

May 31st Jeremiah Nute of Milton with Martha Reynolds of Dover Winthrop Adams with Dolly Dame both of Rochester

June 14th William Knight with Temperance Nutter both of Farmington

Daniel Furbur of Wolfboro' with Sally Chesley of Farmington

July 11th Richard Garland of Farmington with Mary Heard of Rochester

Nov^r 4th Dudley Varney with Hannah Hussey both of Rochester

Nov^r 18th John Nutter Jun^r with Sally Heard both of Rochester

Nov^r 22^d Ezekiel Tebbets with Mary Tebbets both of Rochester

Dec^r 2^d Ezekiel Hayes of Rochester with Hope Harford of Dover

Dec^r 13th Charles Hoit with Nancy Garland both of Rochester

Dec^r 27th Richard Davis with Mary Wingate both of Farmington

Dec^r 30th Jacob Whitehouse with Prudence Smith both of Rochester

1811 Jan^r 3^d Sam^l Foss 3^d of Barrington with Betsey Hayes of Farmington

Jan^r 15th Nath^l Robertson of New Hampton with Lydia Plumer of Rochester

- Jan^r 31st Jacob Harford With Sarah Pearl both of Rochester
 Febr^r 21st Stephen Meservey with Susanna Henderson both of Rochester
 March 3^d Benj. Chesley Jun^r of Durham with Abigail Page of Rochester
 March 6th Eliphalet Willey of Brookfield with Sally Henderson of Rochester
 March 14th Paul Ricker of Somersworth with Elisabeth Hayes of Rochester
 Daniel Watson with Comfort Trickey both of Rochester
 April 7th David Hayes with Elisabeth Furbur both of Farmington Domin-
 icus Varney with Polly Jones both of Dover
 June 9th John Coleman of New Durham with Peggy Horne of Farmington
 June 13th James Hanson with Hannah Place both of Rochester
 June 20th Benj. Goodwin with Hannah Richardson both of Rochester
 August 18th Doctor Hiram Cannon to Mary Horn both of Rochester
 August 29th Miles Hayes with Betsey Swain Both of Barrington
 Sept^r 19th Jonathan Ham with Polly Witham both of Rochester
 Sept^r 26th James Wilson with Nancy Odiorne both of Rochester
 Oct^r 1st Daniel Horn with Mary Dearborn both of Wakefield
 Oct^r 13th Uriel Woodman with Hannah Watson both of Farmington
 Oct^r 14th Winthrop Colbath with Abigail Whiteham both of Farmington
 Nov^r 10th Daniel Hayes Jun^r with Betsey Ranlet both of Farmington
 Nov^r 25th Nathan Lord of Lebanon with Sarah Wingate of Rochester
 Dec^r 8th Jabez Dame Jun^r with Betsey Cushing, both of Rochester
 1812 Jan^r 5th Anthony Pickering with Mary D. Knowles, both of Rochester
 Febr^r 6th Hezekiah Clark of Barrington with Hannah Ham of Rochester
 Febr^r 11th Thomas Ricker with Lydia Thompson both of Farmington
 Febr^r 20th William Heard with Tammy Baker both of Rochester
 March 12th Jonathan Tebbets Jun^r with Phebe Place, both of Rochester
 March 16th George Brewster of Wolfborough with the Widow Betsey Rob-
 erts of Rochester
 March 19th Joshua Trickey with Sarah Chamberlain both of Rochester
 March 26th James Robinson of Rochester with Mary Babb of Barrington
 June 7th Samuel Emerson of Conway with Hannah Horn of Farmington
 June 21st Amos Burrows of Lebanon with Abigail Heard of Rochester Charles
 Rogers of Alton with Mary Heard of Rochester
 July 2^d Nath^l Runnels of New Durham with Nancy Folsom of Rochester
 July 16th John Brewster Jun^r with Elisabeth Dame both of Rochester
 August 27th Joseph Pearl of Farmington with Betsey Hayes of Milton
 Sept^r 27th Timothy Young of Dover with Sabina Corson of Rochester
 Nov^r 12th Daniel Canney of Farmington with Sarah Nelson of Portsmouth
 Nov^r 19th James Keay with Nancy Gates both of Somersworth
 Nov^r 22^d Norton Scates & Hannah Cook both of Rochester
 Dec^r 3^d Samuel Rand with Sarah Foss both of Rochester
 Jan^r 3^d 1813 Jonathan Pinkham with Alice Runnals both of New-Durham
 Febr^r 7th Jacob Carr with Rebecca Wallingford both of Milton
 Febr. 19th Benj. Read with Widow Mercy Smith both of Farmington
 Febr^r 28th Hunkin Colbath with Polly Nutter both of Farmington
 March 18th Levi Hayes with Rhoda Varney both of Farmington
 March 21st Daniel Dame Jun^r With Relief Hodgdon both of Rochester
 April 8th Joseph Cross with Betsey Garland both of Rochester
 May 13th Isaac Bickford Jun^r with Polly Whitehouse both of Rochester Ivory
 Ham with Sally Pickering both of Rochester
 August 24th Benajah Ricker with Betsey Bickford both of Rochester
 Oct^r 27th William W. Odlin with the Widow Sarah Hanniford both of Roch-
 ester
 Nov^r 7th Joshua Downs of Berwick with Comfort Whitehouse of Somersworth
 Nov^r 11th Charles Dennet with Nabby Ham both of Rochester
 Nov^r 14th William Remick with Polly Heard both of Rochester
 Nov^r 21st Benj. Jewett of Durham with Susan Jameson of Rochester Joshua
 Pierce of Lebanon with Sally Ricker of Rochester

- Nov^r 25th Hopley Varney with Lydia Varney both of Milton
 Dec^r 23^d Thomas Young of Wakefield with Mary Nute of Milton
 Febr^r 22^d 1814 John Drew with Martha Wentworth both of Dover
 May 12th Thomas Ham Jun^r of Madbury with Betsey Coffin of Dover
 June 19th Maj^r Jon^a Copp of Wolfboro' with Mary Clark of Tuftonboro' John
 D Waldron with Elisabeth B Gray both of Barrington
 July 31st Francis Peabody with Abigail Raynal both of Rochester
 August 3^d Elihu G. Norton with Elisabeth Leathers both of Portsmouth
 August 14th Simon Ross with Phebe Nutter both of Rochester
 August 21st Joseph Wilson of Sweden,* Massachusetts, with Lydia Clark of
 Rochester.
 Sept^r 12th Aaron Clark Jun^r of Barrington with Mercy Ham of Rochester
 Sept^r 15th Hiram Grant of Berwick with Mary Horn of Somersworth.
 Oct^r 11th Jonas C. March Esq^r with Lydia Wingate both of Rochester.
 Oct^r 18th Nath^l Green Pike with Betsey Wallingford both of Somersworth
 Oct^r 20th Jacob Ellis Jun^r with Polly Cook both of Rochester
 Oct^r 30th Elihu Hayes of Farmington with Martha Wentworth of Milton
 Nov^r 17th Aaron Hanson with Sarah Ricker both of Somersworth
 Dec^r 12th Thomas Hussey with Susan Hale both of Barrington Ezra Hayes
 with Rachel Corson both of Rochester
 Jan^r 12th 1815 Cap^t Ephraim Perkins with M^{rs} Kezia French both of Farm-
 ington
 Jan^r 26th John McDuffee 3^d with Sally Hayes both Rochester
 Febr^r 9th Trustram Heard Jun^r with Lydia Richardson both of Rochester
 Charles Smith with Nancy Richardson both of Rochester
 May 29th Jacob Nute of Milton with Hannah Young of Madbury
 June 8th Thomas McDuffee with Hannah Pierce both of Rochester
 June 25th Isaac Heard with Mary Hussey both of Rochester
 July 5th Jonathan Horne with Betsey Main both of Rochester
 July 20th Daniel R Carter of Dover with Aby Ricker of Somersworth
 August 31st John Roberts Jun^r with Lois Dame both of Rochester
 Sept^r 12th Oliver Brook of Portsmouth with Susan Horn of Dover
 Oct^r 2^d Jonathan H. Henderson with Abigail Nutter both of Rochester
 Nov^r 2^d Benj. Heard of Rochester with Sarah Varney of Lebanon
 Nov^r 12th Samuel Wallingford with Sally Worster both of Milton
 Nov^r 23^d Benjamin Babb-Lock of Barrington with Betsey Heard of Rochester
 Dec^r 7th John Foss of Milton with Lydia Wingate of Farmington
 Dec^r 28th James McDuffee Jun^r with Betsey Huntress both of Rochester
 Jan^r 15th 1816 James A. Corson with Rebecca Hayes both of Rochester
 Jan 25th Ephraim Garland of Lebanon with Patty Varney of Milton
 Febr^r 8th Edward Rollins Jun^r with Betsey Ricker both of Rochester
 Febr^r 22^d Enoch Burnham Jun^r with Mercy Hayes both of Farmington John
 Pendexter with Susan Davis both of Farmington
 March 13th Ezra Durgin of Durham with Temperance Nutter of Rochester
 March 21st Samuel Tuttle with Mary Waterhouse both of Barrington
 March 28th William Wentworth with Huldah Hussey both of Farmington
 May 29th Aaron Downs with Patty Nutter both of Milton
 June 3^d Simon Batchlder with Elizabeth B. Pease both of Barrington
 June 14th Samuel Pinkham with Lydia Raynell both of Rochester
 June 24th Artemas Rogers with Abigail Snell both of Dover Ezekiel Went-
 worth with Sally Waldron both of Dover
 July 1st Simon Otis of Rochester with Joanna Wallingford of Alton
 Sept^r 1st William Marden with Mary Fowler both of Barrington
 Sept^r 19th Ezekiel Nute with Dorcas Worster both of Milton
 Oct^r 17th John Kenney, of Lebanon with Mary Door of Milton Charles Cor-
 son of Lebanon with Elisabeth Roberts of Milton Isaac Twombly with Sarah
 Foye both of Barrington

* Doubtless, Maine.

- Nov^r 28th Jesse Bickford with Eunice Tucker both of Rochester
 1817 Feb^r 11th Richard S. Frothingham, of Portsmouth, with Eliza F. Pillsbury,
 of Farmington
 Feb^r 27th John Heard, Jun^r with Elisabeth Knowles both of Rochester
 March 4th John Lord with Susanna Palmer both of Milton
 March 13th Edmond Furbur with Deborah Walker both of Farmington
 March 20th John Hayes with Hannah D. Clark both of Barrington
 April 2^d Joshua Pray with Keziah Wentworth both of Milton
 April 20th Israel Hanson Jun^r of Dover with Eunice Twombly of Milton
 May 4th David Wingate Jun^r with Lucy Tebbets both of Rochester
 May 15th Samuel Roberts with Mary Hayes both of Rochester
 June 26th Samuel McDuffee with Huldah Tebbets both of Rochester
 August 17th Dan^l Carter of Boston, Massachusetts, with Betsey B. Blake of
 Rochester, New Hampshire.
 August 25th Benjamin Waterhouse of Barrington with Sarah Webster of Ports-
 mouth.
 Sept^r 28th Israel Nute with Hannah Fish, both of Milton
 Oct^r 1st Robert Hussey with Hannah Roberts both of Somersworth
 Oct^r 11th Jacob Trickey with Polly Spencer both of Rochester
 Oct^r 26th Doct^r Hezekiah J. Crockitt of Middleton with Abigail Main of Roch-
 ester
 Nov^r 27th William Allen of Rochester with Sarah Nute of Milton
 → Dec^r 18th Ichabod Wentworth with Peace Varney both of Milton
 → Dec^r 5th Ephraim Wentworth with Mary Walker both of Farmington
 Dec^r 25th Valentine Cook with Huldah Bickford both of Rochester
 Jan^r 7th 1818. Isaac Richards with Polly Richards both of Rochester
 Jan^r 28th Edward Leavit, resident at Tuftonborough with Abigail Peavey of
 Tuftonborough
 Feb^r 1st Tristram Hurd with Sarah Hurd both of Rochester
 March 11th John Peavey Jun^r with Mary Caverly both of Barrington
 March 18th Joseph Hussey with Mary Winkley both of Barrington
 March 29th Timothy Gowell with Sarah F. Haven both of Rochester
 Oct^r 29th Nath^l H. Hurd with Lydia Cross both of Rochester
 June 17th 1819 John Hayes of Rochester with Elisabeth Plumer of Farmington
 July 25th Nahum Corson with Betsey Twombly both of Rochester
 August 31st Richard McDuffee with the Widow Hannah Richardson both of
 Rochester
 Oct^r 8th Dan^l Cook with Jenny Place both of Rochester
 Oct^r 10th Dan^l Townson Jun^r of Saco with Harriet Shannon of Rochester
 Dec^r 3^d John Hurd of Tuftonborough with Susanna Heard of Rochester
 Dec^r 26th Isaiah Hodgdon of Wakefield with Susanna Knight of Rochester
 1820 Jan^r 23^d John B. Buzel with Susanna Odiorne both of Rochester
 Jan^r 27th Benj. Scates Jun^r with Lovey Lyman both of Milton
 Jan^r 30th Benj. Plumer with Sarah Roberts both of Rochester
 March 23^d Tho^s W. Tebbets with Meribah Harford both of Rochester
 Apr^{il} 23^d James Kent of Shapleigh With Jane Tanner of Rochester
 May 7th Jonathan H. Torr with Sally McDuffee 3^d both of Rochester
 July 13th John Chapman with Louisa Ann Barker both of Rochester
 July 23^d Dan^l Nute of Milton with Mary Main of Rochester
 Oct^r 22^d Ephraim Greward with Maria Corson both of Rochester
 Oct^r 26th Isaac Hoyt with Lydia Willand both of Rochester
 1821 March 22^d Jerry Tebbets with Mary Randal both of Rochester
 Sept^r 20th Ephraim Plumer with Sarah Downs both of Rochester
 Sept^r 23^d Dodavah Palmer of Newington with Nancy H. Hayes of Rochester
 Nov^r 8th Meshach Wingate with Mary Richardson both of Rochester
 Dec^r 16th Ira Tebbets with Sally Blake both of Rochester
 Feb^r 3^d 1822 Joseph Warren with Olive B. Heard both of Rochester

Febr 17th John Stanton of Brookfield with Anna Rollins of Rochester
 Febr 21st Seth McDuffee with Lucy J. Roberts both of Rochester
 March 24th William Nutter with Elisabeth Lock both of Farmington
 April 11th Michael Mahoney with Dolly Smith both of Rochester
 June 27th James Richardson with Peggy Downs both of Rochester
 Nov^r 28th Frederick Heard with Nancy Hayes both of Rochester
 Dec^r 19th Benj. Clark with Abigail Richardson both of Rochester
 1823 Jan^r 26th Joseph S Ellis with Mary Remick both of Rochester
 March 16th Benj. Jelerson with Lydia Heard both of Rochester
 June 1st Job N Tuttle of Providence R. I. with Ester Blake of This Town
 July 20th Solomon Adams of Middleton, Massachusetts with Ruth Haven of
 Rochester, New Hampshire
 [August 28th. Timothy Ricker with Dorothy Richardson by Mr Haven
 September 3d. Eleazer Ham of Rochester with Betsy Robinson of Barrington
 by T. C. Upham.]*
 Nov^r 20th Ephraim Corson of Lebanon with Mary Johnson of Rochester
 Nov^r 25th Josiah York Jun^r of Middleton with Sabra Hayes of Rochester
 Febr 3^d 1824 Timothy Brewster of Barrington with Hannah Stevens of Alton
 March 1st Daniel Rogers with Anna W Roberts both of Rochester
 May 13th Tho^s Randal with Lucinda Perkins both of Rochester

The lines in brackets are in Mr. Upham's hand.

p. 71.

Hon. Isaac W. Hammond reports the following names credited to Rochester in Massachusetts records:—

COLONEL SCAMMON'S REGIMENT. CAPTAIN HUBBARD'S COMPANY.

JAMES WENTWORTH. Enlisted May 5, 1775. Discharged July 18, 1775.
 DODIFER GARLAND. Enlisted May 15, 1775.
 JONATHAN GARLAND. Enlisted May 15, 1775.

COL. PAUL D. SARGENT'S REGIMENT. CAPT. JOHN WILLEY'S COMPANY.
 ABNER COFFIN. October, 1775.

COL. JAMES FOYE'S REGIMENT. CAPT. W. H. BALLARD'S COMPANY.
 EBENEZER CORNELL. October 6, 1775.

The following sketch being received too late for Chapter XIV, is inserted here.

CHARLES GREEN WARREN.

BY CHARLES FRANK LIVINGSTON.

One afternoon in November, 1852, when I was foreman in the Manchester "American" office, then owned by Abbott, Jenks & Co., a small freckled-faced boy walked into the counting-room and said to Mr. Jenks that he had come from Rochester to take the place his sister had engaged for him to learn the printing business. Mr. Jenks put his hand on his head, and with one of the prettiest of his pretty smiles replied, "I am afraid that you are yet too small, my little man, to do much in a printing-office." That night when the "little man" went to his dreams, he had the satisfaction of knowing that he was big enough to have earned twenty-five cents at over-work as roller-boy the first evening. This incident illustrates the make-up of the subject of this sketch. When any work was in hand he could be relied on to help "pull through," whether it was for an hour or for all night. He had come to "learn," and invariably shared the early and late office hours of those days with his more experienced associates. By quickly mastering all office details he pushed rapidly to the front, making himself indispensable, and Mr. Jenks soon learned that in this case at least size was no test of capability. In less than three years, September 10, 1855, he became a partner in the business, Henry A. Gage retiring. Not long afterwards Mr. Jenks also retired, and the firm became Abbott & Warren. In the early part of 1857 the establishment was sold to Simeon D. Farnsworth.

Soon after retiring from the "American," Mr. Warren left Manchester for Sioux City, Iowa, then in its infancy. Its people, largely from New Hampshire, had offered a liberal bonus to whoever would start a newspaper there, and Mr. Warren went thither to secure it. He was joined at Dubuque by his former partner, General Abbott, and with several others journeyed in the month of April across the State of Iowa in a "farmers' wagon" which had been driven from Indiana by one Phil. Clark, an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln in his early life. This

trip occupied ten days, and Mr. Warren found himself too late to secure the prize he had traveled so far to obtain. A printer from the office of the Cincinnati "Gazette" had preceded him by several weeks, and was nearly ready to add to journalism the "Sioux City Eagle." After getting the business well started, he arranged with Mr. Warren to run the establishment a few weeks, that he might return and settle up his affairs in Cincinnati. The paper prospered so well in his hands that the owner prolonged his absence till the spring of 1858. Upon his return, Mr. Warren's friends proposed to buy the "Eagle" establishment and make him a present of it. But the owner refused to sell, and Mr. Warren returned to Manchester.

Not long after, he received a flattering letter from the mayor of Sioux City proposing that if he would join a party about to establish the town of Yankton in Dakota, and start a paper there, they would bear all expenses, and closing with the urgent words, "Come! Come! Come!" But the boy (for he was yet a minor) had already fully satisfied his ambition in the direction of pioneer life, and declined the offer.

In October, 1858, he went to Andover, Mass., where for nearly eight years he was connected with the widely-known Andover house, one of the oldest book-printing establishments in the country. For six years he managed the printing department and edited the "Andover Advertiser." His health failing, in the spring of 1866 he removed to Burlington, Iowa. The climate proving salutary, he entered upon mercantile life in company with Parsons and Berry, wholesale dealers in stoves and tinners' stock. Coming East twice a year to purchase goods he became favorably known among tin-plate importers, and in 1873 was induced to become the agent of Richards & Co. of Boston, and represented them in the larger western cities for several years.

Among the tin-plate importers and metal dealers of the country only two command the highest rating on the agency books:—Phelps, Dodge & Co. of New York, the largest house in the world in this line of trade, and Fuller, Dana & Fitz of Boston. After declining an unsolicited offer from the former, on account of the field of labor contemplated, Mr. Warren accepted a position with the latter house August, 1876, and continues to represent them in the West, with headquarters at Chicago. In 1882 he

visited Europe in the interest of his house, and again in 1885. He commands the largest business ever done in the West by a Boston metal house. Like many other sons of Rochester, in various fields of labor, he is doing credit to himself and his native town.

Charles Green Warren is the son of Joseph and Olive Bickford (Hurd) Warren of Rochester, where he was born September 24, 1837. June 11, 1860, he married Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Eliza Marden of Manchester. Their children are Charles Lincoln, Harriet Alice, Abbie Gertrude, and Clara Clarinda.



INDEXES.

42

GENERAL INDEX.

Abbotsford.....	328	American Meaders.....	507
Abbott & Warren.....	622	American Medical Association.....	443
Abbott & Webber.....	511	American Preceptor.....	164
Abbott, Jenks & Co.....	622	American Workmen.....	559
Absurdity of secession.....	204	Amherst College.....	250
Academy.....	170 to 175, 325, 333	Amount of railroad business.....	494
Academy funds.....	170, 171, 177	Amours.....	117
Academy graduates.....	176	Amusing courtship.....	117
Academy lot.....	171	Analytical Reader.....	162
Academy opened.....	171	Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co.....	446
Academy proprietors.....	171	Ancient brickyard.....	560
Academy sold.....	175, 176	Ancient Congregationalism.....	80
Academy street.....	177	Ancient fireplaces.....	138, 139
Academy subscription.....	170, 171	Ancient house.....	466
Accidents.....	88, 313, 445, 513, 560	Ancient Order of Foresters.....	559
Accidents from intemperance....	305, 307	Ancient Order of Hibernians.....	559
309, 318.		Ancient silk dress.....	579
Adams fund.....	378	Anderson & Cochrane.....	501
Adams monument.....	378	Andersonville prison.....	435
Adams party.....	362	Andover Advertiser.....	623
Adams printing press.....	378	Andover Theological Seminary ..	243, 248
Adams's arithmetic.....	162	250, 251, 439.	
Additions to library.....	183	Anecdotes....	97, 109, 110, 111, 117, 132
Address before Social Library.....	124	154, 246, 261, 297, 298, 299, 303, 321	
Address by Baron Stowe.....	171	322, 323, 325, 327, 348, 399, 479, 480	
Admission to academy.....	172	546, 549, 554, 560, 567, 568.	
Advent chapel.....	289	Annexation of Texas..	149, 384, 385, 388
Advent Christian church.....	290	410, 521, 522.	
Adventists.....	288	Anniversary sermon.....	255
Advent ministers.....	289	Annual conference.....	268, 271
Aged people.....	584	Annual meetings.....	530
Agitation.....	393	Answer to call.....	90, 98, 99
Agricultural association.....	556, 557	Anti-man-hunting League.....	383
Agricultural college.....	460	Anti-Monopolist.....	190, 191, 192
Agricultural society.....	333	Anti-slavery.....	267
Agriculture.....	463	Anti-slavery riot....	383
Aid for families.....	198, 200, 206	Anti-slavery sentiment.....	384
Alarm bell.....	540	Anti-slavery Society.....	330, 409, 410
Alarms.....	57, 58	Anti-slavery votes.....	544
Alaska boots.....	511	Appleton & Co.....	459
Almshouse.....	535	Apprentices.....	348
"America".....	201	Appropriation for war.....	197
American band.....	234, 236, 555	Appropriations for schools.....	163
American Board.....	250	Aqueduct and Water Co.....	541
American Cincinnatus.....	181	Area.....	9

- Armory square hospital.....404
 Army chaplain.....269
 Army rolls.....56, 59, 60
 Arlington Heights.....434
 Arrest of forger.....481
 Arrests.....102
 Artesian well.....541
 Articles of faith.....80, 81
 Artillery company.....519, 551
 Artillery drill.....552
 Artillery salute.....554
 Assassination of Lincoln.....206
 Assault on Fort Sumter.....194
 Assembly, Provincial.....118, 120
 Assessments for library.....182
 Assessors.....531
 Association test.....61
 Asylum for insane.....345, 448, 543
 Atchafalaya river.....227
 Atherton "Gag".....384
 Atrocities of Indians.....22
 Attacks upon Church.....107
 Attempt at burglary.....481
 Auction of poor.....535
 Auction of tax collecting.....536
 Auction of town farm.....536
 Austria burned.....373
 Authority of proprietors.....77
 Authority of the people.....517
 Autobiography.....159
 Ayer, F. & Co.....511
 Babyland.....427
 Back-bone.....342
 Badge of tithing-man.....142
 "Bad Land".....40, 48
 Ball-playing forbidden.....537
 Baltimore conference.....265
 Baltimore riot.....194
 Bands.....234, 555
 Bangor Theological Seminary.....251, 252
 254.
 Bank building.....190
 Bank burglary.....481
 Bank commissioner.....456, 479
 Bank deposits.....483, 484
 Bank directors.....478, 479, 482
 Bank integrity.....482
 Bank presidents.....479
 Bank re-organized.....479
 Banks.....362, 369, 420, 478, 484
 Bank trustees.....483
 Baptisms.....82, 92, 243, 281, 586, 595, 597
 Baptist chapel.....281
 Baptist Church organized.....282
 Baptist conference.....278
 Baptist meeting-house.....282, 385
 Baptist quarterly meeting.....280, 281
 Baptists.....108
 Baptist vestry.....285
 Baptized children.....82, 92
 Bargain with the Devil.....303
 Barker & Chapman.....477
 Barker, David, Jr.....494
 Barker's factory.....466
 Barker's grist-mill.....24
 Barker store.....494
 Barker Tavern.....263, 295, 349, 466, 486
 494.
 Barrington road.....163
 Barter.....136, 137
 Bass-viol.....142
 Bates College.....449, 460, 461
 Battery captured.....58
 Battle of Bennington.....67
 Battle of Bunker Hill.....119
 Battle of Lexington.....116, 529
 Battles.....435
 Bavaria.....225
 Bay State Co.....474
 Bean, Canney & Co.....467
 Bean porridge.....139
 Bears.....127
 Bear-traps.....127
 Beginning of Methodism.....258
 Beginning of war.....193, 194
 Beginnings.....541
 Beginnings of temperance reform.....300
 Belief in witches.....110, 111
 Belknap county.....170, 304, 382, 407, 413
 487.
 Bell.....141, 242
 Benevolence.....111, 112, 116
 Berry & Place.....433
 Berry's Brook.....10
 Berwick Academy.....429
 Bewitched family.....111
 Bible distribution.....245
 Bible study.....114
 Biblical institute.....267
 Bicycle factory.....472
 Biddeford Journal.....433
 Bier.....143
 Big Black River.....435
 Birth of first child.....44
 Black Sea.....324
 Blacksmithing.....471, 578
 Blacksmith's shop.....465, 466, 497, 499
 Blanket manufacture.....477, 478
 Blind Will.....16
 Blind Will's Neck.....16
 Block houses.....20, 48
 Bloodhounds.....399
 Blue Job.....328, 478, 565

- Blue Ribbon movement.....318
 Boarding round.....157
 Board of education.....169
 Bolting.....189
 Bonfire.....206
 "Bon Homme Richard".....72
 Books for library.....179
 Borrowing fire.....139
 Boston & Maine Railroad..185, 371, 490
 to 493.
 Boston evacuated.....63
 Boston fire.....426
 Boston University.....277, 439, 453, 457
 Boundaries.....9
 Boundaries run.....41
 Bounties.....52, 55, 58, 72, 73, 197, 200
 201, 206, 363.
 Bounty on bears and wolves.....127
 Bounty on scalps.....18
 Bowdoin College..172, 176, 228, 243, 325
 352, 380, 381, 422, 438, 441, 444, 445
 447, 454, 455, 461.
 Bowlders.....10
 Box factory.....476, 514
 Box lost.....208, 209
 Box shop.....511
 Boycotting.....187, 189
 Bradford Academy.....401
 Brahmin.....324
 Branches taught in Academy.....173
 Brandy distilleries.....144
 Brant Rock.....88
 Brass clocks.....133
 Brass foundry.....471
 Bravery.....458
 Breaking a bank.....481
 Brick-making.....500
 Brick schoolhouse.....166
 Brick store.....359, 394, 397
 Brick vault.....394
 Bridewell.....538
 Brig Mars.....400
 British ..19, 32, 52, 57, 58, 59, 61, 63, 67
 69.
 British agents.....54
 British aggressions.....148
 British attacks at Portsmouth .57, 58, 59
 British enlistments.....54
 British fleet.....59
 Broad Arrow.....38
 Brooks.....9, 10
 Brown, Thompson & Co.....377
 Brown University.....251, 454, 459
 Browning cattle.....566
 Brutal surgeon.....223
 Buelduc & Thurston.....489
 Buffalo convention.....393
 Building a chapel.....281, 289
 Building a meeting-house...276, 282, 285
 291, 292.
 Building a vestry.....285
 Building committee.....100
 Building schoolhouses.....166
 Building Town Hall.....539
 Rull Run.....198, 442
 Bunker Hill...54, 56, 58, 119, 121, 158
 431, 578.
 Burglary.....307, 481
 Burgoyne.....24, 52, 65, 66, 67
 Burial expenses.....86
 Burial of Rev. Amos Main.....86
 Burial of Rev. Samuel Hill.....89
 Burial under stone.....378
 Burnham's store.....395
 Burning of Court House.....538
 Burnside expedition.....442
 Burying ground.....86
 Business activity.....135
 Business at East Rochester.....511
 Business failure.....498, 499
 Business integrity.....474
 Business of railroads.....494
 Business politics.....468
 Business summary.....516
 Buzzell's store.....465
 By-laws.....537
 Cabinet shop.....154, 465
 Cadet band.....556
 Cadets of Temperance.....313
 Cæsar.....549
 Café.....556
 California Conference.....268, 270
 California fever.....405
 Call for citizens' meeting.....195
 Calling a minister.....47
 Call to Rev. Avery Hall.....89, 90
 Call to Rev. Joseph Haven.....98, 99
 Cambridge Law School.....453
 Cambridge Platform.....80, 82
 Campbell & Hanscom.....381
 Camp fire.....236
 Camp Parapet, La.....219
 Canada.....18, 24, 32, 52, 63, 118, 136
 Canada expedition.....122
 Canadian French.....19, 291
 Cancers cured.....440
 Candidates.....89, 98
 Candy factory.....469
 Cannon.....28, 30, 58, 545
 Cannonading heard.....119
 Cannon for soldiers' monument.....234
 Cannon received.....28
 Cape Horn.....406

- Capital punishment.....311, 312, 543
 Capture of Montreal..... 63
 Capture of Quebec..... 56
 Capture of Fort William and Mary... 57
 Capture of Fort William Henry..... 25
 Capture of Richmond..... 206
 Capture of Sumter.....193, 194
 Carding.....501
 Carding by hand.....136
 Carding machines.....134, 136
 Carpenters hired by British..... 54
 Carriage making.....511
 Carriage shop.....471, 472
 Carroll County...170, 304, 382, 413, 445
 487.
 Carroll County Advertiser.....185
 Carroll County Pioneer.....185
 Carter Building.....494
 Catechism.....80, 570
 Catholic cemeteries.....562
 Catholic meeting-house.....291
 Causes of division.....150, 151
 Celebration in war time.....201
 Celebration of adoption of Constitu-
 tion.....147
 Celebration of Independence.....519
 Cemeteries.....559
 Cemetery Association.....561, 581
 Cemetery bounds.....560, 561
 Cemetery fund.....581
 Census returns.....549
 Centenarian.....83
 Centennial Sunday.....254
 Central cottage.....154
 Ceremonies of laying corner stone.....270
 Chair manufactory.....510, 514
 Chaises.....143
 Chandler Scientific School..373, 377, 460
 461, 462.
 Chapel built.....281, 288
 Chapel dedicated.....281
 Chapel removed.....270
 Chaplain in army.....269
 Chaplain of legislature.....269
 Chaplain of state prison.....269, 270
 Character of Earl Rochester.....34
 Charges against Parliament.....53
 Charges against Rev. Avery Hall..92, 93
 94, 95.
 Charter conditions.....41, 44
 Charter of Rochester.....36
 Chautauqua Young Folks' Journal..427
 Check-list.....534, 543
 Cherokees.....176
 Chesley farm.....432
 Chesterfield Circuit.....260
 Chestnut Hills.10, 16, 137, 158, 304, 308
 550.
 Chief justice.....116
 Chief of police.....538
 Children to be catechised.....81
 Chocorua.....189
 Choir.....91
 Cholera.....458
 Choral Union.....234, 366
 Chorister.....91
 Christening frames.....131, 132
 Christian character.....120, 377
 Christian commission..209, 252, 270, 406
 Christian Endeavor Society.....256
 Church action on temperance.....304
 Church and state.....75, 102, 105
 Church and state separated.....242
 Church anniversary.....255
 Church bell.....282, 291, 298
 Church covenant.....278
 Church debt paid.....276, 285
 Church discipline.80, 81, 82, 93, 245, 304
 Church divisions.....91
 Church draped.....206
 Church fast.....83, 248
 Church grounds improved.....253
 Church histories.....246
 Church membership necessary for of-
 fice.....82, 92
 Church music.....142
 Church of the Messiah.....563
 Church organ.....268, 282, 283, 291
 Church organized..80, 275, 280, 281, 282
 284.
 Church principles.....80
 Church records.....82, 95, 96, 586
 Church singing.....91
 Church statues.....292
 Church troubles.....92, 93, 94, 105
 Cider.....127, 139
 Cider drunkenness.....317
 Cincinnati Gazette.....623
 Circulating library.....183
 Citizens' riot.....498
 Citizens' shoe shop.....473
 City of Rochester.....129
 Civil engineer.....460
 Civilization.....204
 Civil service reform.....163
 Class meetings.....275
 Clay.....10
 Clay beds.....501
 Clay pits.....560
 Clergymen.....436
 Clock for church.....251
 Clock maker.....469
 Clock manufacture.....133
 Clocks.....133
 Clothing house.....131
 Coaches.....133

- Coat of Arms335, 336
 Cobbling and rum-selling.....498
 Cochecho.....14, 41, 43
 Cochecho Aqueduct Association.....423
 Cochecho avenue.....165
 Cochecho Company.....510, 514
 Cochecho Fire Company.....540
 Cochecho Hose Company.....540
 Cochecho Lodge.....558
 Cochecho Manufacturing Company...183
 277, 371.
 Cochecho Mills512, 513
 Cochecho National Bank.....423
 Cochecho Railroad.371, 490, 491, 492, 494
 Cochecho River .9, 10, 328, 355, 368, 476
 Cochecho Woolen Manufacturing Com-
 pany.....361
 Colburn's Arithmetic.....162
 Cold season.....565
 Cold Spring Cemetery.....562
 Cold Spring Park.....290, 556
 Cole's Building.....186, 483
 Collapse of Rebellion.....206
 Colleague pastor.....240
 Collection of taxes.....536
 Collectors.....536
 College of Physicians and Surgeons...443
 448.
 Colorado.....417
 Colored troops.....220
 Columbia Law School.....455, 456
 Columbian Band.....306
 Comet.....289
 Comforts for soldiers . . . 197, 198, 199
 Coming of Methodism.....258
 Commanders of Sampson Post . . . 236
 Commemorative verses.....24
 Committee of correspondence..53, 54, 55
 116, 119.
 Committee of distribution.....197
 Committee of enlistment...195, 199, 201
 Committee of safety...58, 59, 60, 61, 63
 67, 545.
 Committee on building meeting-house 75
 Committee on ordination . . . 79, 90, 99
 Committee on parsonage lots.....103
 Committee on singers.....91
 Committee on temperance.....189
 Committee to locate meeting-house...100
 Committee to prosecute the pastor...95
 Committee to regulate prices.....73
 Communion silver service.....252
 Company of David Place.....59
 Compendium of military duty.....179
 Concord & Montreal Railroad...136, 493
 Concord Railroad.....329
 Conditions of cemetery fund.....582
 Conditions of charter.....41, 44
 Confederacy.....193
 Confederate officer500
 Confession of British agent.....55
 Confession of faith.....242, 248
 Conflict for freedom.....204
 Congregational church.363, 366, 374, 407
 Congregationalism259
 Congregationalism, ancient80
 Congregational parish141
 Congregational society 102, 104, 239, 240
 Congressional elections521
 Congressional votes.....523
 Congress, provincial.....119
 Conservation fund581
 Conservatory of Music374
 Consolidation of school districts.162, 169
 Constables536
 Constitution adopted.....147
 Constitutional convention..116, 120, 122
 529.
 Constitutional revision.....543
 Construction corps...221, 222, 225, 228
 Consumption of liquor.....294
 Continental army.....60
 Continental Congress..52, 58, 60, 61, 67
 68, 529.
 Continental soldiers...59, 60, 63, 64, 70
 71, 72.
 Controversy about parsonage lands..108
 Controversy with Rev. Avery Hall.91 to 96
 Convention at Exeter.....119
 Convention delegates.....528
 Coos.....118
 Copperheads206, 202
 Copper plates.....570
 Copp's garrison.....27
 Corcoran Art Gallery.....320
 Cornell University.....452
 Corner stone571
 Corner stone laid . . . 263, 264, 270, 296
 Cornhill.....420
 Corn sheller.....340
 Cornwallis.....52, 75
 Corporal punishment.....162
 Corson star saddle.....478
 Cost of war204
 Cotton factory.....137
 Cotton yarn.476
 Council240
 Counterfeiters.....483
 Counterfeit money.....79
 Counterfeits360
 Country stores467, 500, 514
 County democracy456
 County fair.....556
 County farm.....536

- County temperance convention.....306
 County Temperance Society.....304
 County town.....170, 177
 Courier.....495
 Courier and Advertiser.....187
 Courier editorials.....187
 Court House.....170, 171, 538
 Court House burned.....313, 538
 Courtship.....117, 118
 Covenant.....242
 Covenant of church.....278
 Covenant renewed.....83
 Creed.....80
 Crimean war.....172
 Cross & Burnham.....456
 Cruel surgeon.....223
 Cruelty to soldiers.....223
 Culler of staves.....542
 Cultivation of tobacco.....144
 Cumberland county, Va.....437
 Cure of wens and cancers.....440
 Currency.....43, 73, 74, 145
 Currency in war time.....395
 Currency depreciation.....43, 73, 83, 101
 Currency rebellion.....146
 Currier mill privilege.....505
 Custom house.....380
 Cutter's Physiology.....442

 Daily Journal.....187
 Dame & McDuffee's mill.....137
 Danger from Indians.....29
 Danville Seminary.....437
 Dartmouth College.....172, 176, 232, 243
 244, 246, 328, 332, 333, 334, 345, 346
 348, 368, 373, 374, 377, 380, 407, 408
 420, 438, 440, 441, 443, 444, 447, 448
 449, 452, 454, 455, 457, 459, 460, 461
 462, 474.
 Dartmouth University.....352
 Daughters of Temperance.....313
 David Place's company.....59
 Day & Stevens.....466
 Deacons.....256
 Deacons chosen.....80, 120, 281, 282
 Deacons' seats.....141
 Dead languages.....156
 Dead languages hated by Satan.....156
 Death from drink.....301, 305, 307, 308, 309
 317, 318.
 Death of Lincoln.....206
 Death of Rev. Amos Main.....84
 Death of Rev. Avery Hall.....98
 Death of Rev. Joseph Haven.....114
 Death of Rev. Samuel Hill.....89
 Debt on meeting-house paid.....271
 Debt paid.....255, 276, 280

 Debt to the fathers.....256
 Declaration of Independence.....269
 Declaration of patriotism.....61
 Decline of academy.....177
 Decoration Day.....235, 236
 Dedication.....264, 271, 281, 285
 Dedication at East Rochester.....276
 Dedication of monument.....235
 Dedication sermon.....273
 Deer.....128
 Deer protectors.....542
 Defaulter.....129
 Defense of colony.....119
 Defiance of law.....157
 Delegates to conventions.....529, 530
 Delirium Tremens.....317
 Demand for paper money.....146
 Demeritt house.....497
 Democracy.....380
 Democratic convention.....386
 Democratic party.....362, 364, 384, 386
 Democratic revolt.....387
 Democrats.....148, 154, 189, 206
 Dennett.....272, 313
 Dennett coat of arms.....335, 336
 Dennetts of England.....335
 Departed heroes.....573
 Deposits in corner stone.....264, 572
 Deposits in savings banks.....483, 484
 Deposits scaled down.....482
 Depreciation of currency.....43, 73, 83, 101
 145.
 Desmids.....569
 Destruction of liquors.....314
 Determined courage.....201
 Determination.....348
 De Tocqueville.....323
 Detroit Tribune.....192
 Devil's bargain.....303
 Devonshire, Eng.....431
 Devoted loyalty.....209
 Devotional habits.....114
 Devotion to freedom.....208, 209
 Diagram of Norway Plains.....46, 49
 Diatoms.....12
 Differences between proprietors and
 settlers.....76
 Difficulties of supporting schools.....157, 158
 Disappointed love.....118
 Discipline in church.....304
 Discouragements.....201
 Dismission of Rev. Avery Hall.....95, 96
 Dismission of Rev. Samuel Hill.....88
 Disorderly boys.....113
 Distilleries.....144
 Distribution of parsonage fund.....104
 Diving bell.....155

- Division agitated150, 151
 Division of county.....177, 543
 Division of parsonage fund.....253, 271
 Division of school money.....163
 Division of surplus fund.....550
 Division opposed151, 152
 Divisions in church.....91
 Doctrinal discussions.....112
 Dodge's building.....469, 471, 473, 495
 Dodge's Hotel... ..190, 308, 348, 486
 Dodge's hotel burned.....540
 Doggerel verses.....132
 Dog-killers' club.....564
 Dollars first used.....72
 Dover Academy.....368
 Dover & Winnepesaukee Railroad...371
 492.
 Dover Bank380
 Dover board of trade.....423
 Dover company.....56
 Dover Enquirer...149, 192, 199, 305, 308
 451.
 Dover Gazette....135, 192, 301, 386, 400
 Dover horse railroad423
 Dover monthly meeting.....257
 Dover National Bank.....370
 Dover Neck153
 Dover schoolhouse.....165
 Dover Sun178
 Downing & Tebbets.....464
 Draft.....199, 200
 Drawing town lots.....43, 47, 48
 Dred Scott decision.....399, 411
 Dred Scott resolutions.....412
 Drinking at funerals.....293
 Drinking habits.....127, 143, 144, 293
 Drunkards posted.....300
 Drunken affray.....319
 Drunkenness at musters.....313
 Drunkenness punished.....300
 Drunken schoolmasters.....294
 Drunken suicide317
 Drury's Bluff.....225
 Dry Hill10
 Durham Academy.....364
 Durham company.....56
 Dwellings.....465, 466

 Eagerness to enlist.....197, 199
 Eagerness to see execution.....312
 Earl of Loudon.....118
 Earl of Rochester.....34
 Early blacksmiths.....471
 Early cooking.....139
 Early hardships.....379
 Early Methodists573
 Early methods in banking.....479
 Early mills.....476
 Early shoemakers.....473
 Early struggles180
 Early tanneries.....464, 466, 472
 Eastern Railroad.....492
 Eastman's Business College.....439
 East Rochester library183, 184
 East Rochester mills510 to 514
 East Rochester schoolhouse.....165
 Eccentricities.....122
 Ecclesiastical council.....94
 Education156, 158
 Education of girls.....159
 Effect of Methodism.....259
 Effectual prayer.....549
 Eildon hills.....328
 Ela building.....190
 Elections for congress.....521
 Electors.....518
 Electric lights472
 Electro-plating.....472
 Eliot Bridge company.....423
 Elm-street schoolhouse.....167
 Eloquence152, 375
 Emancipation proclamation....199, 412
 Embargo.....148
 Encourage your own185
 End of academy.....174
 End of war.....208
 Energy in boyhood421, 446
 Energy of women.....208, 209
 Engine company.....539, 540
 Engine house.....540
 England and France.....19
 English brass clocks.....133
 Enlistments.....195, 197, 199
 Enrolment of pupils.....170
 Enterprise and energy.....425
 Enthusiasm...198, 199, 200, 201, 206, 259
 Enthusiastic war meetings...199, 200, 201
 Ephraimites.....563
 Episcopal church453
 Epitaph.....442, 560, 561
 Escape of forgers.....481
 Eulogy of Washington74
 Evacuation of Boston63
 Evacuation of Newport.....69
 Evading temperance law.....299
 Evening school320
 Evolution of lights.....472
 Evolution of the shoe business473
 Examination of bank479
 Example of patriotism.....218
 Excitement.....194, 198
 Excitement in Revolution55
 Execution312, 398
 Exemption from taxes.....544

- Exeter Academy .327, 348, 354, 364, 381
 403, 420, 446, 451, 452, 474.
 Exorcism.....111
 Expedition against Canada.....63
 Expedition against Crown Point.....118
 Expedition against the Senecas.....69
 Expenses of burial.....86
 Expenses of ordination.....90, 99
 Expense of schools.....170
 Explosion of cannon.....547
 Extensive business.....135

 Fac-simile of call for first war meeting 196
 Fac-simile prospectus.....188
 Factories.....467
 Factory store.....467
 Failure in business.....498, 499
 Fair Association.....556, 557
 Fair buildings.....556
 Fairfax hospital.....404
 Fairfax Seminary, Va.....404
 Fair Oaks.....198
 Faithful preaching.....105, 106, 107
 False rumors.....194
 Family physician.....443
 Fanaticism.....562
 Faneuil Hall.....383
 Farmers and Mechanics' Bank..362, 366
 484.
 Farming.....116, 463
 Farmington Advertiser.....187
 Farmington Bank.....187
 Farmington Dock.....153
 Farmington Meeting-house.....152
 Farm statistics.....463
 Farragut's fleet.....222
 Fasting and prayer.....57, 83, 88
 Fauna.....11
 Fear of Indians.....17, 21, 27, 44
 Fear of ghosts.....111
 Fear of witches.....110, 111
 Federalism.....154
 Federalists.....148, 154, 326
 Federal party.....332
 Fee for library.....183
 Feineman's store.....322, 471
 Female College.....176
 Female Seminary.....437
 Fiction in library.....179
 File factory.....471
 Financial crash.....398
 Fines for refusing office.....536
 Fire.....361, 430
 Fire-alarm bell.....540
 Fire-brick company.....472
 Fire engine.....539, 540
 Fire engineers.....539
 Firemen's pay.....540
 Fireplaces.....138, 163, 164
 Firewards.....539
 First annual conference.....268
 First auditors.....542
 First bakery.....469
 First bank.....478
 First bank commissioner.....479
 First bank lock.....481
 First bell.....141
 First birth.....44
 First bounty.....72, 197
 First brick house.....129
 First brick store.....394, 397, 467
 First burying ground.....559
 First call for troops.....194
 First carding machine.....136
 First census.....548
 First chaise.....143
 First chapter.....558
 First church members.....80
 First church record.....80
 First clocks.....133
 First constable.....536
 First constitution.....527
 First constitutional convention.....529
 First cooking stove.....339
 First deacons.....80
 First deed.....43
 First drug store.....470
 First examination of bank.....479
 First family.....570
 First fast.....83
 First fence viewers.....542
 First field drivers.....541
 First Free-will Baptist church.....278
 First grave.....559
 First green blinds.....131
 First high school.....168
 First highway surveyors.....542
 First hog-reeve.....541
 First Homœopathic physician.....444
 First house in Farmington.....153
 First independent government.....527
 First lodge of Masons.....557
 First lyceum.....184
 First magistrate.....115
 First martyr of Rebellion.....220
 First meat market.....469
 First meeting-house.....75, 76
 First Methodist class.....260
 First minister.....79, 86
 First money raised.....542
 First newspaper.....185
 First painted house.....131
 First parish.....102, 151
 First parish wardens.....542

- First pauper.....547
 First physician in Farmington.....153
 First postmaster.....134, 494
 First pound-keeper.....541
 First preceptor.....171
 First provincial congress.....527
 First provincial convention.....529
 First purchase for library.....179
 First quarterly conference.....260
 First quarterly conference at East Rochester.....275
 First quarterly meeting.....261
 First regiment.....197
 First regiment at capital.....194
 First representative.....118, 527
 First restaurant.....469
 First sabbath school.....245
 First school.....157
 First school at Gonic.....163
 First school committee.....161, 542
 First school districts.....158, 160
 First school report.....162
 First sealer of weights and measures.....542
 First selectmen.....42
 First sermon of Mr. Main.....85
 First settlement.....570
 First settler.....43, 44, 124
 First shoe factory.....473
 First store.....467
 First Sunday school.....265, 570
 First surveyors of lumber.....542
 First tailor shop.....470
 First temperance society.....301
 First things.....541
 First tin-worker.....471
 First tithing-man.....541
 First treasurer.....47
 First Universalist society.....286
 First use of check-list.....543
 First volunteers.....197, 220
 First vote of church.....81, 82
 First wagon.....486
 First war appropriation.....197
 First war meeting.....195, 196
 Five Little Peppers.....427
 Flag presentation.....555
 Flannels.....503
 Flannels lost.....209
 Flax.....136
 Flaxseed.....136
 Flooding in schools.....159
 Floods.....565
 Flora.....11
 Florence prison.....435
 Flower of the plain.....132
 Flume in Milton.....48
 Foot-stoves.....141
 Foraging.....65
 Foresters.....559
 Forgers.....480, 481
 Fort Anne.....66
 Fort Chicago.....458
 Fort Constitution.....217, 221
 Fort Erie.....326
 Fort Fisher.....221, 222, 226, 233
 Fort Independence.....65, 66
 Fort McHenry.....194
 Fort Pillow.....204
 Fortress Monroe.....218, 225, 434
 Forts.....20
 Fort William and Mary.....57, 330, 577
 Fort William Henry.....25
 Foss Tavern.....564
 Foster's Democrat.....423
 Foundry and machine company.....471
 Four Rod road.....43, 45, 46, 49
 Fourth division.....48
 Fourth drawing.....48
 Fourth of July.....294, 302
 Fourth of July celebration.....519
 Frame christening.....293
 Franklin savings bank.....432
 Freemasonry.....557
 Free Masons.....341, 347, 372, 374, 399, 431
 436, 448, 469.
 Free rum.....315
 Free-will Baptist church.....165, 278, 281
 282, 283, 363, 578.
 Free-will Baptist Church organized.....281
 Free-will Baptists.....401, 402, 404
 Free-will Baptists at East Rochester.....275
 Free-soil convention.....393
 Free-soil party.....189
 Free soilers.....342
 Free thought.....404
 Fremont campaign.....364
 Fremont glee club.....364
 French.....118
 French and Indian wars.....52, 118, 119
 French Catholics.....291
 French church.....291, 292
 French jealousy of England.....19
 French lady.....118
 French revolution.....390
 Freshets.....501, 565
 Friend Hill.....371
 Friends.....18, 62, 106, 257, 309, 321, 324
 507.
 Friends' school.....459, 508
 Frog Pond hill.....314
 Frontier bank.....369
 Fryeburg Academy.....345, 346
 Fugitive slave cases.....382
 Fugitive slave law.....399

- Fugitive slaves.....391, 399, 579
 Fuller, Dana & Fitz.....623
 Fulling mill.....137, 464, 466, 476
 Fulling mill at Milton.....155
 Fund for old cemetery.....581
 Fund for schools.....550
 Fund for widows.....378
 Funds of Academy.....177
 Funeral customs.....143, 302
 Furber's tannery.....474
 Furber's tavern.....486
 Furnace for church.....277

 Gag rule.....384
 Gallery pews.....240
 Gallery plan.....241
 Gambrel roof.....131
 Garland's Mills.....164
 Garrisons.....20
 General Assembly.....527
 General conference.....344, 438
 General muster.....551
 Generosity.....122, 367, 377, 378
 Geology.....10
 George Third.....53
 Ghosts.....16, 111
 Gilmanton academy.....373, 407, 444, 454
 Girls.....143
 Glacial drift.....10
 Glee club.....164
 Glendon House.....515, 516
 Going barefoot to meeting.....143
 Golden Cross.....559
 Golden wedding.....338, 578
 Gold fever.....405, 474
 Gonic bank.....484, 497, 499
 Gonic brickyard.....501
 Gonic cemetery.....562
 Gonic Company.....477, 499
 Gonic Hill road.....186
 Gonic Hotel.....509
 Gonic in 1800.....496
 Gonic Library Association.....184
 Gonic Manufacturing Company.....361
 502, 509.
 Gonic meeting-house.....278
 Gonic mill built.....504
 Gonic Mills.....360, 370, 501, 503
 Gonic National Bank.....362, 366
 Gonic postoffice.....509
 Gonic Savings Bank.....362
 Gonic schoolhouse.....164, 497
 Good Templars.....316, 318, 559
 Goodwin garrison.....20
 Goodwin, Trask & Company.....476
 Gore.....134
 Governors.....524
 Governor votes.....524
 Graduates of academy.....176
 Grammar schools.....158, 160, 167, 170
 Grammar-school lot.....38
 Grand Army.....234, 235, 236
 Grand Lodge of Masons.....264, 270
 Grangers.....559
 Grange store.....469
 Granite Freeman.....411
 Grant & Greeley.....380
 Grantees.....35
 Grantees, purpose of.....44
 Great brook.....30
 Great Falls & Conway Railroad 187, 309
 371, 490 to 494.
 Great Falls cornet band.....201
 Great Falls Journal.....192
 Great Falls Manufacturing Company
 371, 510.
 Great Falls, sketches and journal...185
 Great Falls Transcript.....308
 Greenback conventions.....146, 147
 Greenbackers.....146
 Greenback party.....191
 Gristmills...464, 466, 498, 499, 501, 510
 Grocery stores.....468
 Guard of Honor.....355
 Guilt detected.....110
 Gun house.....552

 Habits of drinking.....293
 Hail Columbia.....202
 Haines & Ela.....464
 Haines's Bluff, Miss.....434
 Hale lot.....167
 Half-way covenant.82, 92, 93, 95, 96, 242
 Hallowell Academy.....332
 Hampden Sidney College.....348, 437
 Ham's Hill.....30
 Hand press.....187, 191
 Hanging.....312, 398
 Hanscom & McDuffee.....476
 Hanson store.....494, 495
 Hardships.....124, 125, 126, 131, 378
 Harford's land sold.....50
 Harper's Weekly.....231
 Harrison voters.....520
 Harvard College or University...84, 88
 98, 105, 176, 325, 350, 354, 403, 440
 441, 450, 451, 461.
 Harvard Divinity School.....354
 Harvard Law School.....456
 Hasty pudding.....139
 Hatter.....138
 Haven Hill..10, 28, 86, 87, 260, 262, 328
 421, 431, 467, 485, 541.
 Haven Hill cemetery.....560

- Hayden & Scott.....383
 Hayes & Tilden.....381
 Hayes's block.....484, 485
 Haynes & Ela, hatters.....138
 Heath brook.....10, 28
 Height above sea level.....10
 Herald of Freedom....192, 409, 410
 Heretics.....81
 Hermitage.....298, 326
 Heroic deed.....217
 Hertfordshire, Eng.....329
 Hibbard & Carr.....360
 Hibernians.....559
 Highest point.....10
 High school district.....170
 High school house.....167
 High school money.....168
 High schools.....167, 168, 175, 177
 Highway.....118
 Hillsdale College.....447
 Hip-roof.....131
 Historical address.....255
 Historical discourse.....254
 Historical Society of Virginia.....349
 History.....182
 History of Bible Society.....246
 History of Rochester.....375
 History repeated.....145
 Hodgdon & Wentworth....473
 Hodgdon Building.....187
 Home lectures.....184
 Home lots.....43
 Home-made cloth.....137
 Home-made pegs.....137, 138
 Home manufactures.....136, 137
 Homeopathic Medical College.449, 450
 Homeopathy.....444
 Homestead exemption.....544
 Homestead lots, small.....44
 Hong Kong.....414
 Honoring an officer.....553
 Honor to soldiers.....202
 Hook and Ladder Company.....540
 Hook and Ladder hall.....284
 Hopkinton Academy.....395, 470
 Horne & Cross.....466
 Horne & Hall.....474
 Horne and Hurd mill.....24
 Horrors of Andersonville.....435
 Horseback riding.....143
 Horseblock.....143
 Hospital founded.....378
 Hospitality.....363
 Hotels.....190, 485
 Hotel at Gonic.....509
 Hotel burned.....487
 Hotel closed.....316
 Hotel Wrisley.....489
 House destroyed by mob.....298
 Hoyt brick-yard.....501
 Hudson river.....63, 119
 Human bones.....564
 Humane Lodge...201, 229, 264, 332, 372
 374, 399, 431, 436, 448, 456, 557.
 Humanity.....204
 Humor.....109
 Humorous verses.....576
 Hunt brothers.....381
 Hunting.....88
 Hurd House.....485
 Hussey hill.....10, 432
 Hussey plows.....471
 Hutchins & Coburn.....473
 Hydrants.....540
 Hydrophobia.....564
 Ideal home.....421
 Illumination.....206
 Importance of labor.....463
 Importance of Rochester....129, 150
 Important periods.....105
 Important votes.....543
 Imposture detected.....111
 Imprisonment.....102
 Improved lock.....376
 Improved machinery.....505
 Improved Order of Red Men.....559
 Income of postoffice.....495
 Incorporation of library.....182
 Independence of mind.....112
 Independent Democrat.....411
 Independent Democrats.....388
 Indian captures.....23, 30
 Indian cunning.....21, 22
 Indian cruelties...16, 17, 19, 22, 25, 30
 Indian Dore.....27
 Indian hostilities.....42
 Indian magic.....15
 Indian massacres...16, 17, 18, 22, 25, 30
 Indian names.....13, 14
 Indian nations.....14, 15
 Indian raid.....425
 Indian reverence for Mr. Main....86
 Indians.....578
 Indian treacheries.....21
 Indian tribes.....15
 Indian villages.....14
 Indian wars.....125, 128, 156
 Indictment of liquor dealers...313, 314
 315.
 Indictments for anti-slavery riot...383
 Inducements to manufacturers....544
 Indulgence to proprietors.....44
 Industry.....463

- Influence of manufactures502
 Inhumanity.....204
 Inns143
 Insane asylum345
 Insanity296
 Installation.....80, 88, 249, 251, 255
 Institutions204
 Instruction for poor.....175
 Integrity376
 Integrity in business.....470
 Intemperance in old times.....293
 Intemperance in the church....245, 308
 Intermediate schools.....170
 Interstate Publishing Company....427
 Intoxication.....293
 Introduction of Methodism107, 258
 Inventive genius.....340, 376
 Invincibles540
 Iowa Conference.....274
 Irish Catholics291
 Irish church291
 Isinglass river.....9, 372
 Isles of Shoals...366, 373, 513, 527, 598
 Isms105
 Issues of war203, 204, 205

 Jack-at-all-trades464
 Jaffa563
 Jaffa colony.....562
 James river.....434
 Japan.....414, 442
 Jefferson Medical College.422, 441, 446
 Jennings & Stevens511
 Jersey Island406
 Jesuit priests86
 Jesuits19
 Jury treating.....547

 Kansas conference269, 270
 Kansas troubles.....442
 Keene Light Infantry.....551
 Kelley's Ford228
 Kennebec river.....15
 Kennedy Lodge234, 436, 558
 Kenney's tavern.....489
 Kiesel fire brick.....472
 Kindness.....364, 377
 Kindness to the poor.....330
 King Philip's War.....15
 Knight house175
 Knights of Pythias558
 Knights of the Golden Eagle.....559
 Know Nothing Party.....362, 404

 Labor463
 Labor and capital416
 Labors of Mr. Main.....85

 Ladies' festival.....253
 Ladies' Social Circle.....277
 Lafayette.....181
 Landaff circuit.....263
 Langdon House489
 Large family570
 Large mill.....504
 Laselle Seminary.....474
 Last Indian attack.....31
 Last muster313, 554
 Last Provincial Assembly.....527
 Last slave550
 Last tithing-man143
 Late spring.....566
 Latitude.....9
 Law and Order League.....319
 Law defied.....157
 Lawlessness160
 Lawrence American220
 Lawrence Courier.....187, 192
 Lawrence Daily Journal227, 433
 Lawsuits102, 547
 Lawyer Clark.....466
 Lawyers.....450
 Laying out lands.....42
 Lead mines.....135
 Leather board.....155
 Lebanon Academy.....177, 454, 455
 Lectures.....184
 Lectures on physiology.....442
 Legacy to church242, 255
 Legacy to parish.....254
 Legislature122
 Legislature of New Hampshire....385
 Legislature threatened.....146
 Lenticular hills10
 Letter of Rev. Joseph Haven.....98
 Letter to General Assembly.....545
 Libbey Prison.....173, 219, 226, 233
 Libel suit.....189
 Liberality195, 442
 Liberty Party.....521
 Librarians183
 Library177 to 180, 458, 515
 Library fee.....183
 Library fines.....183
 Library membership179, 183
 Library subscription.....178
 Library tax.....178
 Life and Light.....427
 Life worth living.....475
 Light infantry551
 Lightning251
 Lights.....472
 Limited education.....115
 Lincoln's death.....206
 Linen136

- Lines run.....151
 Lining the hymns.....141, 142
 Liquor agency.....306
 Liquor at funerals.....302
 Liquor consumed.....294
 Liquor dealer mobbed.....295
 Liquor Dealers' Association.....315
 Liquor dealers bought out.....306
 Liquor dealers fined.....319
 Liquor dealers prosecuted.....306
 Liquor destroyed by mob.....314
 Liquor fines.....315
 Liquor indictments.....307
 Liquor licenses.....300
 Liquor sellers indicted...313, 314, 315
 Liquor sold by the yard.....299
 List of deacons.....256
 List of representatives.....528
 List of soldiers.....209
 List of Whigs and Tories.....62
 Literary fund.....163
 Little Long pond.....9
 Loan and Banking Company.....485
 Local correspondents.....187, 190
 Local preachers.....274
 Location of first meeting-house....76
 Lock-up.....538
 Log cabins.....125, 131, 153, 555
 Log cabin and hard cider.....520
 Longevity.....406, 407, 584
 Long Island hospital.....449
 Longitude.....9
 Long pastorate.....104, 105
 Lord Cambden.....52
 Lord Loudon.....118
 Lost in mountains.....373
 Lot drawing.....43, 47, 48
 Lot given to clerk.....50
 Lothrop clothing store.....422
 Lothrop, D. & Company.....422, 424
 Lothrop, D. & Sons.....422
 Lothrops & Pinkham.....422
 Lothrops, Farnham & Company....422
 Lot layers.....542
 Lot laying.....41, 45, 48
 Louisiana.....19, 433
 Lovewell's war.....17, 18
 Lowell Courier and Journal.....400
 Lower mill.....477
 Lowlands of Scotland.....328
 Loyalty. 116, 198, 200, 201, 208, 209, 270
 Loyalty in preaching.....252
 Loyalty to the king.....53
 Lukewarmness.....89
 Lumber business.....511
 Lumber depredations.....48
 Lumber mill.....505
 Lumber yard.....153
 Lyceums...184
 Lying and tattling.....82
 Mad dogs.....564
 Mail carrier.....135
 Maine.....136
 Maine Conference...262, 263, 264, 273
 438.
 Maine law.....314
 Maine Wesleyan Seminary.....438
 Main-street schoolhouse.....166, 167
 Manchester American.....622
 Manners in school.....159
 Manny & All.....511
 Mansion house...132, 290, 333, 465, 489
 567.
 Manufacture of clocks.....133
 Manufacture of flax.....136
 Manufacture of tobacco.....144
 Manufactures.....131
 Manufactures at Milton.....155
 Manufactures encouraged.....544
 Manufacturing.....476
 Manufacturing facilities.....11
 Maple-street schoolhouse.....167
 Map of Goniv.....496
 March's Dock.....153
 Margaret Sidney.....427
 Mark Twain.....396
 Marshall's Life of Washington....327
 Marshall's spelling-book.....162
 Martha's Vineyard.....15
 Masonian proprietors.....118
 Masonic burial.....223, 228, 229, 453
 Masonic ceremonies...263, 264, 270, 572
 Masonic hall.....372
 Masonic reception.....372
 Mason's patent.....118
 Massachusetts Indians.....15
 Massacre by Indians.....20
 Massacre of Indians.....26
 Massacres.....25, 30
 Master Junkins.....164
 Master Main.....164
 Master Orne.....159
 Master Tanner.....159
 Mast trees.....38
 Mathematical analysis.....376
 Mayor of Manchester.....176
 McClellan Club.....187, 189
 McDuffee & Dame.....464
 McDuffee block...190, 191, 372, 476, 494
 495.
 McDuffee hall.....284, 287, 291, 316
 McDuffee, John & Co.....370, 374
 Meader & Glidden.....466, 471

- Mechanics' band 555
 Mechanics' bank 405
 Mechanics' Company 477
 Mechanics' Manufacturing Co. 370, 476
 M. E. Church 572
 Medical College 422, 443 to 449
 Medical societies. 345, 347, 407, 440, 441
 443 to 448.
 Mediterranean 226
 Meekness 376
 Meeting-house 47, 140, 141
 Meeting-house at East Rochester .. 282
 Meeting-house at Farmington 152
 Meeting-house at Milton 154
 Meeting-house built .. 263, 270, 276, 278
 282, 285, 291, 292.
 Meeting-house debt paid 271, 280
 Meeting-house dedicated 271, 285
 Meeting-house enlarged .. 252, 268, 280
 Meeting-house locked against pastor 95
 Meeting-house moved 248
 Meeting-house raising 101, 293
 Meeting-house re-dedicated 273
 Meeting-house repaired 91, 251, 254
 255, 267, 272, 277, 279, 280, 282.
 Meeting-houses 152
 Meeting-house struck by lightning. 251
 Meeting-house tax 75
 Meeting-house voted by proprietors. 75
 Meetings in barns 152
 Members of Library Association 179, 183
 Members of Sampson Post 237
 Members received to church 80
 Memorial poem 573
 Memorial windows 272
 Men in Revolution 56, 57
 Men lost in Revolution 52
 Mental activity 178
 Mental philosophy 325
 Merrill's Corner 500
 Meserve's planing mill 187
 Methodism 107, 108, 258
 Methodism at East Rochester 274
 Methodist church. 186, 258, 339, 429, 431
 Methodist church at Dover 263
 Methodist Church South 267
 Methodist festival 270
 Methodist heroes 573
 Methodist meeting-house .. 263, 270, 272
 Methodist meeting-house dedicated. 264
 Methodist meeting-house enlarged. 268
 Methodist ministers 273
 Methodist parsonage 265, 269, 276
 Methodist pastors at East Rochester. 276
 Methodist peculiarities 259
 Methodist pioneers 339
 Methodist seminary 268
 Methodist vestry 267
 Methuen Gazette 192
 Methuen Falls Gazette 400
 Mexican War 149, 522
 Mica Silex 472
 Microscopic discoveries 569
 Middlebury College 172
 Middle mill 477
 Middlesex Democrat 380
 Military burial 229
 Military companies 197
 Military drill 199, 551
 Militia. 55, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 72
 551.
 Militia called out 129
 Militia musters 313
 Militia of New Hampshire 55
 Mill commons 48
 Mille Comon 45, 46
 Miller excitement 288, 289
 Millerism 267
 Mill lands reserved 42
 Mill rents 20, 42, 43, 48
 Mills 476
 Mills at East Rochester 510, 514
 Mills at Gonic 370, 501, 503
 Mills burned 503, 510
 Minerals 10
 Mineral spring 578
 Minister lot 38
 Minister's pew 79
 Minister taxes. 75, 77, 78, 101, 151, 152
 Minnesota river 425
 Minute men 52, 58, 59, 197, 323
 Miltonia Lodge 558
 Missionary echoes 191
 Missionary society 152
 Missouri Compromise 399
 Mob 262
 Mobile Bay 226, 228
 Mob in Washington 391
 Mob of citizens 498
 Mob on railroad 490
 Moderate drinking 303
 Moderators 531
 Money raised for academy 170, 171
 Money raised for defense 149
 Money raised for high school 168
 Monomake Encampment 381
 Monument to Mr. Haven 114
 Monument to Mr. Main 86
 Moral suasion 304, 306
 Morning Times 380, 381
 Morris Island, S. C. 222, 224, 435
 Morse's geography 162
 Mortality 272
 Mortality unusual 586

- Moses Hurd house.....466
 Motolinia Lodge .176, 201, 234, 341, 558
 Mountain View cemetery.....433
 Mount Independence119
 Mourning rings86
 Mount Chocorua189
 Mudge, E. & A.....511
 Murder.....307, 309, 317, 319, 442, 564
 Murder trial.....310, 311
 Murphy band234
 Murray's grammar162
 Music in schools.....170
 Muster days.....498, 552, 554
 Muster fields552, 553
 Muster rolls...31, 56, 59, 60, 63, 65, 66
 68, 70, 71.
 Mutual council.....94

 Nail shop.....471
 Nameless grave.....89
 Names of proprietors38, 44
 Nantucket15
 Narcotics190
 Nashua & Rochester Railroad493
 National bank.....482
 National Cemetery...217, 219, 221, 222
 225, 226, 228, 230, 231.
 National Encampment.....236
 National era391
 National existence....202
 National honor.....205
 National hotel.....394
 National Institute.....328
 National salute.....201
 Natural monument560
 Neck29
 Neck road131
 Neck road spring.....29
 Needham, first martyr220
 Neglect of education180
 Neglect of schools156 to 158
 Negro soldier31
 Nervine hospital378
 Newark Conference.....271
 New cemetery.....561
 New charter for library.....182
 New departure for girls.....427
 New Durham Ridge.....328
 New England Conference.263, 266, 267
 New England Protective Union....469
 New furnace for church.....256
 New Hampshire Bible Society.....246
 New Hampshire Conference....273, 274
 276, 438.
 New Hampshire Conference Sem-
 inary338
 New Hampshire Courier.....411

 New Hampshire Gazette....52, 54, 133
 134, 178, 440.
 New Hampshire Gazetteer.....120
 New Hampshire Historical Society..350
 375.
 New Hampshire Legislature.....385
 New Hampshire Medical Society ...440
 New Hampshire Missionary Society.152
 246.
 New Hampshire National Guard....555
 New Hampshire Press Association..443
 New Hampshire Review.....186
 New Hampshire Statesman.....409
 New Hampshire Temperance Society302
 New Hampshire Universalist Conven-
 tion287
 New Hampton Institute.....398
 New Ipswich Academy250
 New London Academy.....456
 Newmarket high school.....457
 Newmarket Wesleyan Academy ...170
 New meeting-house270
 New mill built361
 New sects108
 Newspapers178, 185, 191, 192
 New York Conference262
 New York University346, 441
 Niagara69
 Noah's ark.....396
 North Hampton Lunatic asylum...448
 Norway pines.....45
 Norway Plain.....45, 327, 328
 Norway Plain brook.....28
 Norway Plain mill common.....47, 48
 Norway Plains...101, 129, 130, 165, 261
 275, 395.
 Norway Plains Company...347, 405, 466
 476, 478.
 Norway Plains Encampment...436, 558
 Norway Plains Fire Company.....540
 Norway Plains Manufacturing Com-
 pany.....186, 370
 Norway Plains Savings Bank..370, 374
 467, 482.
 Notch house373
 Notre Dame du Sainte Rosaire....292
 Nova Scotia.....18
 Nova Scotian564
 Nowell & Meserve469
 Number in Revolution.....56
 Number of men furnished208
 Number of pupils.....170
 Number of representatives.....527
 Number of volumes in library.....183

 Obey or resign.....385
 Object of war.....202

- Occasional preaching 76
 Odd Fellows.....175, 176, 381, 436
 Odd Fellows' building176
 Odd Fellows' hall.....290
 Odd Fellowship558
 Odiorne's Tavern.....486,487
 Office only for church members..82, 92
 Oil-mill359
 Old Academy building.....177
 Old age125, 128
 Old cemetery354, 560, 561, 581
 Old cemetery fund.....561
 Old epitaphs560
 Old folks' concert.....366
 "Old Junkins"164
 Old North church.....387
 Old oak.....143
 Old Smith store.....153
 Old Tavern House.....486
 Old-time intemperance.....293
 Oliver high school.....432
 Onion & Richards.....466, 475
 Ontario Female Seminary.....380
 Opening of academy.....171
 Opposers of dead languages.....156
 Opposition to division.....151
 Opposition to Methodism....260, 262
 Oration.....180
 Oration in war time202 to 205
 Order of Cincinnati235
 Order of Red Men.....448, 559
 Order of the Rising Sun.....442
 Ordinance of 1787390, 392
 Ordinances106
 Ordination...90, 99, 240, 244, 247, 252
 279, 280, 288, 344.
 Ordination expenses.....90, 99
 Organ for church.....251, 268
 Organization of church80
 Origin of Dennett.....336
 Ossian's Bards366
 Ottoman Empire325
 Our Little Men and Women.....427
 Overseers of poor.....535
 Oyster river.....18, 36, 43, 439, 507

 Paper currency.....145, 146, 147, 191
 Paper money.....146
 Parish debt paid253, 255, 269
 Parishes.....150, 151
 Parish separated from town.....239
 Parker, Blanchard & Wilder513
 Parker, Wilder & Co. 361, 503, 506, 512
 Parochial school292
 Parsonage79, 80, 83, 87, 91, 99
 Parsonage at East Rochester276
 Parsonage built.....265, 269, 276, 283
 Parsonage debt paid.....277
 Parsonage fund 104, 258, 271, 281, 287, 290
 Parsonage lands.....108
 Parsonage lot...38, 87, 90, 102, 103, 104
 Parsonage repairs...91, 99, 253, 254, 277
 Parsonage sold.....269
 Parson Main.....580, 595
 Parsons & Berry.....623
 Parsonsfield Academy.....395, 402
 Party excitement.....154
 Party leader.....375
 Party spirit.....148
 Passaconaway15
 Pastors at East Rochester.....276
 Pastor's tenure of office.....94
 Patriotic demonstrations...199, 200, 201
 Patriotic resolutions...195, 199, 200, 207
 Patriotic sermon.....66
 Patriotic speeches.....195, 199, 207
 Patriotic women.....208
 Patriotism...51, 52, 55, 64, 123, 194, 197
 198, 218, 229, 270, 324, 342.
 Patriotism of past and present..202, 203
 Patrons of Husbandry.....559
 Pay of firemen.....540
 Pay of proprietors' clerk.....50
 Pay-roll.....63
 Peace.....18, 31, 32, 74, 205
 Peace congress.....193
 Peaceful deaths.....114
 Peacemaker.....116
 Peace sermon.....74
 Peat.....10, 11
 Peat company.....11
 Peculiar burial.....378
 Peculiarities of Methodism.....259
 Peeble's farm.....221
 Pemberton mill disaster.....367
 Pembroke Academy.....395, 454
 Pennsylvania Railroad.....491
 Penobscot river.....15
 Pension.....65, 119
 Pension rejected.....119
 People aroused.....198
 People supreme.....517
 Periodicals.....178, 183
 Permanent police.....538
 Personalities.....189
 Personal prayer.....261
 Pest house.....536
 Petition for division.....151, 152
 Petition for proprietors' meeting....42
 Petition for protection from Indians 28, 29
 Petition for support of gospel....77, 78
 Pettibone name.....427
 Pews sold.....101, 249
 Pews in gallery.....240

- Phelps, Dodge & Co. 623
 Phi Beta Kappa society 332
 Physicians 85, 439
 Physiology, by Cutter 442
 Pierce Memorial church 380
 Pillar of the church 120
 Pillion 143
 Pine grove 257
 Pioneer Hose company 540
 Pioneers 125
 Piscataqua Association 248
 Piscataqua harbor 58
 Pistaren 86
 Pittsylvania county, Va. 437
 Place of first settlement 43
 Place's company 59
 Plain preaching 99, 113
 Plains 10
 Planing mill 187
 Plan of gallery 241
 Pleasant pond 325
 Pocotalgo bridge 233
 Poem 573, 580
 Pointed prayer 261
 Point of Rocks, Va. 228
 Police 537, 538
 Police badges 538
 Police court 454, 457, 538
 Police judge 454, 457
 Police laws 537
 Politeness 112
 Political bias 518, 521
 Political bitterness 567
 Political bolt 189
 Political courage 385, 389
 Political honesty 381
 Political ostracism 385
 Political revolution 411
 Political squib 388
 Political temperance 305, 308, 314, 318
 Politicians 193
 Politics in business 468
 "Pomp" 84, 549
 Ponds 9
 Poor boys' college 380
 Poor farm 535
 Poor warned out 547
 'Opish persecution 117
 Popular clamor 145, 146
 Population of New Hampshire 33
 Port hospital 220
 Portland & Rochester Railroad 371, 491
 492, 493.
 Portland-street schoolhouse 167
 Portsmouth & Dover Railroad 423
 Post-boy 135
 Post-carrier 133
 Postmasters 436, 454, 494, 509, 513
 Postoffice 133, 134, 494, 509, 516
 Postoffice revenue 495, 516
 Post-rider 134
 Potash 467
 Potomac river 434
 Potteries 134
 Pound 141
 Pound built 541
 Pound-street schoolhouse 167
 Poverty 124
 Poverty of settlers 76, 77, 80, 81
 Powder seized 58
 Power of Methodism 260
 Power-press 190
 Practical joke 298, 299
 Prayer 549
 Prayer meetings 260
 Prayer test 568
 Preaching 65
 Preaching bible 88
 Preaching by neighboring ministers 76
 Preaching of Mr. Main 85
 Preceptors of Rochester Academy 172
 Preliminary proclamation 199
 Premium on blankets 478
 Presentation of swords 200
 Present to town 126
 Presidential campaign 380, 381
 Presidential votes 518
 President of Harvard University 165
 President of New Hampshire 523
 Press gangs 31, 32
 Price of labor 73
 Price of substitutes 199
 Prices fixed by law 73
 Priests 19
 Primary schools 170
 Prince of deacons 377
 Principals of High School 168, 169
 Principle in publishing 425
 Principles of church 80
 Printing office 190
 Printing press 378
 Prisoners 52
 Prisoners, sufferings of 23
 Prison horrors 435
 Private bankers 370, 374
 Private banking 482
 Private currency 395
 Privateering 71, 499
 Private school 174, 175
 Prize drill 551
 Processions 197, 201
 Proclamation of peace 74
 Proclamation of president 195
 Profanity 120

- Progress in temperance.....320
 Prohibition304, 307, 314, 315, 543
 Prompt enlistment.....194
 Proprietors' book 41
 Proprietors' books and papers 50
 Proprietors' clerks.....50, 530
 Proprietors' lands sold for taxes 77
 Proprietors' meeting-house..... 75
 Proprietors' names 44
 Proprietors of Rochester..... 38
 Proprietors of Rochester Academy.....171
 Proprietors taxed.....126
 Prosecuting committee.....189
 Prosecution of liquor dealers.....306
 Prosecution of pastor..... 95
 Prospectus of Courier.....188
 Prosperity of library183
 Protection.....362
 Protection against Indians..... 47
 Protective Union.....469
 Providence Conference273
 Providence Journal.....258
 Provincial Assembly76, 77, 118, 120
 127, 527.
 Provincial Congress....55, 56, 119, 527
 Provincial convention.....529
 Provision for sacrament 81
 Provisions for raising meeting-house .101
 Public holidays.....551
 Public mourning.....206
 Punishment in schools.....165
 Pupils in schools.....170
 Puritanism.....152
 Puritans.....150, 259
 Purpose of original grantees..... 44
 Purpose of people.....199

 Quaker library.....258
 Quaker meeting-house.....257
 Quakers ..18, 62, 106, 257, 321, 324, 357
 507.
 Qualifications for schoolmaster158
 Quarrel in the church92 to 95
 Quarterly conference.....260, 276
 Queen Anne cannon.....28, 58, 545
 Questions in lyceums184
 Quit-rent..... 37
 Quoits forbidden.....537

 Raid on liquor dealers.....314
 Railroad depots.....491
 Railroad leased.....371, 491
 Railroad riot490
 Railroads.....371, 490
 Raising Methodist meeting-house....131
 Raisings131
 Raising second meeting-house101

 Ralle 18
 Rangers26, 118
 Ranger, The..... 72
 Rappahannock river, Va.....219
 Rattlesnakes.....128
 Rawlins garrison..... 20
 Read & Fabins153
 Reading.....178, 181, 183
 Reading room 183, 184, 191, 305, 319, 515
 Rebel flag.....197
 Rebellion.....173, 193
 Rebels dispersed.....146
 Receiver of stolen goods.....297
 Recruiting committee.....72, 73, 74
 Recruiting office..... 55
 Recruits.....198, 199
 Re-dedication.....272
 Red men448, 559
 Red River expedition.....217, 218
 Reed's continental regiment..... 64
 Reed tavern.....465
 Referees 96
 Reform..... 91
 "Reformation John"574
 Reform clubs.....317
 Refusal to accept result of council .94, 95
 Refusal to pay taxes.....102
 Regimental muster552
 Rejoicing over peace..... 74
 Rejoicing over victory.....206
 Relief fund.....515
 Religious excitements.....107
 Religious experience.....113
 Religious freedom..... 75
 Religious insanity.....296
 Religious societies.....103, 104
 Religious taxation152
 Religious zeal of our fathers 75
 Remarkable epitaph.....442
 Remarkable frosts.....565
 Removal of courts.....177
 Repairs on court house.....538
 Repairs of meeting-house....91, 99, 248
 251, 254, 255, 267, 272, 277, 279, 280
 282.
 Repairs of parsonage.....91, 277
 Repartee.....246
 Representatives...119, 120, 122, 527, 528
 Reprieve311
 Republican convention.....365
 Republican party192, 363, 364, 522
 Republicans.....189
 Rescue of Shadrach.....382
 Reservoirs.....540
 Resignation114
 Resolutions195, 199, 200, 207, 544
 Result of council....94, 95

- Results of Revolution152
 Retreat 63
 Returned soldiers.....198, 201
 Revised constitution.....119
 Revival...93, 188, 244, 245, 253, 260, 269
 271, 275, 278, 279, 280, 282.
 Revolution.....100, 102, 119
 Revolutionary anecdotes323
 Revolutionary incident.....577
 Revolutionary patriot.....121
 Revolutionary resolutions..... 52
 Revolution in France.....390
 Revolutionary soldiers..52, 56, 57, 59, 60
 65, 66, 68, 70, 71, 72.
 Revolvers.....197
 Rhode Island..... 69
 Richards & Co.....623
 Richardson's brick-yards.....501
 Richmond taken.....206
 Ricker's pond..... 9, 10
 Ridge road.....153, 154
 Right of petition384
 Ridge relief fund515
 Rindge's band.....556
 Riot at Baltimore.....194
 Rioters fined.....314
 Rising Sun lodge.....558
 Ritchie & Osborne501
 Rivers 9
 Riverside Association.....556
 Riverside Park556
 Riverside Park, N. Y.....355
 Roads.....42, 126
 Roasted potatoes.....139
 Robbing orchards.....113
 Robert College.....325
 Roberts brook 10
 Roberts house486
 Rochester Academy...170, 171, 172, 174
 175, 325, 333, 395, 398, 421.
 Rochester & Nashua Railroad.....371
 Rochester Bank..340, 369, 372, 373, 374
 478.
 Rochester Brass Band.....555
 Rochester Cemetery Association....561
 Rochester Company.....477
 Rochester Courier..180, 186, 189 to 192,
 201, 206, 209, 234, 272, 284, 318, 319
 374, 375, 408, 433, 460, 520.
 Rochester Fair.....551, 556
 Rochester Grange.....559
 Rochester Hill.....101
 Rochester history.....375
 Rochester Institute.....174
 Rochester Leader.....191, 192, 580
 Rochester Loan and Banking Co....467
 Rochester Lyceum184
 Rochester National Bank.....420
 Rochester Neck.....338, 497
 Rochester Phalanx.....197, 398, 552
 Rochester police court.....454, 457
 Rochester Review.....185, 186, 192
 Rochester Savings Bank.....483
 Rochester Seminary.....439
 Rochester University.....439
 Rockingham Bank.....369
 Rockingham county.....382, 413
 Rockingham Guards.....551
 Rollins chapel.....176
 Roll of companies..... 56
 Roll of Sunday school.....571
 Roman Catholic churches.....291
 Roman Catholics.....404
 Rose High school.....450
 Round pond..... 9
 Royal Arch Chapter.....431, 558
 Rum given away.....576
 Rumors.....194
 Rumsellers enraged316
 Rumsellers prosecuted.....430
 Rumsellers' tricks.....576
 Rum-selling and cobbling.....498
 Rum violence430
 Runnawitt tribe448, 559
 Rush Medical college.....447
 Rutgers College243, 328
 Sabbath breaking.....117
 Sabbath observance.....245
 Sabbath-school library.....255
 Sabbath-schools.....201, 245, 258
 Sachems..... 15
 Saco river.....345, 492
 Sacramento river.....406
 Sacrament provided for..... 81
 Saddler.....464
 Saint Francis Indians..... 26
 Saint Jean Baptiste Society...234, 559
 Saint Mary's church.....291
 Saint Paul Commandery.....347
 Salaries of early ministers.73, 79, 80, 83
 86, 87, 89, 90, 92, 95, 98, 99, 103.
 Salingers' store.....468
 Salmon Falls river...9, 13, 25, 150, 309
 476, 562.
 Salmon Falls road.....158
 Saloons.....189
 Sampson Post 234 to 237, 419, 434, 435, 436
 Sanctum Sanctorum297
 Sandwich Academy.....455
 Sanguine expectations197
 Sanitary commission.....198, 199, 209
 Santee river expedition...221, 222, 226
 Sash and blind factory.....476

Satan's hatred of dead languages....	156	Separation of town and parish.....	239
Satinets	503	Separation of church and town.....	102, 104
Savings banks ...	341, 362, 372, 374, 376 397, 405, 420, 482.	Sepoy rebellion.....	218
Savings bank deposits.....	483	Sermon against Methodists.....	107
Sawmills ...	464, 466, 501, 505, 510, 514	Sermon against Quakers.....	106
Sawyer Post, G. A. R.....	334	Sermon in war time.....	57
Scarcity of books.....	178	Sermon of Mr. Haven.....	74
Scarcity of food.....	379	Sermon on adoption of constitution.....	147 148.
Scenes in country store.....	468	Sermon on peace.....	74
School commissioners.....	164	Sermon on repairs.....	99
School districts.....	158, 160	Sermon to soldiers.....	64
School districts abolished.....	162, 163	Sermon to volunteers	66
School fund.....	550	Settlement of Masonian trouble.....	118
Schoolhouse	164, 165, 166, 167	Settlers, poor	76, 77, 80, 81
Schoolhouse dedicated	164	Seven pillars.....	80
Schoolhouses.....	162	Seventh of March speech.....	392
School lands	160	Sexton.....	141
School laws	156, 157, 158	Shadrach	382
School lot.....	38	Sham fight.....	551
School-masters...157, 158, 159, 164, 166		Share mills.....	476, 510
School money.....	163, 170	Sheriff's box	165
School ode.....	164	Ship Leonora.....	405
School of oratory	438	Shoe factories.....	475, 500, 511
School reports.....	162	Shoe manufacture	473
School-street schoolhouse.....	167	Shoemaking	137
School superintendent	460	Shoe-shops	473, 497
School taxes.....	156, 157	Shops	465, 466, 467, 469
School text-books.....	162	Sickness in army.....	64
Schooner Pearl.....	391	Sidney, Margaret.....	427
Scotch-Irish.....	44, 117, 367, 397	Siege of Boston.....	59, 119
Scotch Presbyterians	33	Signal cannon.....	195
Scotland Lowlands	328	Signer of Declaration	269
Scott's novels.....	327	Sincerity	105
Scouts	28, 30, 31	Singing committee	91
Scrip of war time.....	395	Singing school.....	249
Scythe factory.....	134	Singing seats	91
Seavey's island.....	59	Singular burial.....	378
Secession	204	Sioux City Eagle.....	623
Second Adventism.....	288	Sisters of Cadets.....	313
Second call for troops.....	198	Sketches.....	187, 375
Second division.....	45	Sketch of Col. John McDuffee.....	117 to 120
Second drawing.....	47	Sketch of John Plummer.....	115, 116, 117
Second meeting-house	100	Sketch of Norway Plains	129, 130
Second minister	87	Sketch of Rev. Amos Main.....	83 to 86
Second volunteer.....	221	Sketch of Rev. Avery Hall	97, 98
Secretary Seward.....	197	Sketch of Rev. Joseph Haven.....	105 to 114
Secret societies.....	557	Sketch of Rev. Samuel Hill.....	87, 88
Security against fire.....	537, 539	Slander disciplined.....	81, 82
Selectmen	533	Slavery.....	193, 202, 204, 205
Self-denial for church.....	28	Slavery in Rochester.....	549
Selling of parsonage lot.....	103, 104	Slavery question	520, 521
Seminary at Tilton	268	Slavery riot.....	391
Senecas.....	69	Slaves.....	31, 548
Senior senator.....	119	Slaves baptized	82
Sentence of death	311	Slave territory	544
Separation of church and state.....	242	Small salary.....	267

- Small schools.....163, 170
 Smoking.....143
 Snow storm.....425
 Social library.....352
 Social Library Association.....112
 Social Library Company.....124, 177 to 182
 186.
 Social library oration.....180
 Society debts paid.....269
 Society for Promoting Christian
 Knowledge.....240
 Society of Christian Endeavor.....256
 Society of Friends.....62, 257, 258
 Soft money.....191
 Soil.....11
 Soldiers called for.....194
 Soldiers' families.....197, 198, 200
 Soldiers honored.....202
 Soldiers in 1814.....149
 Soldiers in Revolution.....56, 57, 59
 Soldiers' levee.....209
 Soldiers' monument.....233, 234
 Soldiers returning.....198, 201
 Soldiers' reunion.....236
 Somersworth Act.....166 to 169
 Somersworth Company.....56
 Sons of Liberty.....54
 Sons of Temperance.....313, 316
 Sopers.....71
 Sorel river.....63
 Sounding-board.....141
 South Berwick Academy.....174
 Southern California Conference.....274
 South Mountain, Va.....434
 Sovereigns of Industry.....469
 Special votes.....543
 Specie payments.....145
 Speculation.....73
 Speech of 7th of March.....392
 Spinal curvature.....442
 Spinning.....138
 Spirit of reform.....91
 Spirit of Seventy-six.....208
 Spiritual dearth.....259
 Spotsylvania Court-house.....221, 226
 Squamanagonic garrison.....20, 30
 Squamanagonic mills.....570
 Squatter sovereignty.....399
 Squire Dame lot.....260
 Squire Gage.....547
 Squire Millet.....547
 Stage business.....135
 Stage drivers.....488
 Stages.....135
 Staging.....135, 487
 Standing order.....108
 Star Advocate.....472
 Star Route trial.....413
 State constabulary.....316
 State constitution.....529
 State government.....116
 State legislature.....119
 State Press.....443
 State-prison chaplain.....269
 State senate.....119
 Station agents.....491, 492
 Statistics of farming.....463
 Statues in church.....292
 Steam grist-mill.....476
 Steeple.....141
 Stillwater.....67
 Stock company.....512
 Stock in trade.....464, 466
 Stock raising.....116
 Stocks.....300
 Store burned.....470
 Stores.....465, 466, 467, 469
 Story of Jonathan Dore.....25
 Stoves.....141
 Strafford Academy.....177, 364, 421
 Strafford bank.....369, 370
 Strafford county.....147, 170, 304, 322, 326
 328, 334, 352, 375, 382, 413, 443, 450
 452, 486, 491, 543, 581.
 Strafford county bar.....451, 454
 Strafford County Medical Society.....440
 Strafford Guards.....219, 229, 551
 Strafford Lodge.....334
 Strafford National Bank.....370, 372
 Strange burial.....378
 Street lamps.....543
 Street lighting.....543
 Street lights.....472
 Sturtevant Guards.....234, 555
 Style of houses.....131
 Subscribers to Courier.....187
 Subscription for academy.....170, 171
 Subscription for library.....178
 Subscription for meeting-house re-
 pairs.....249
 Subscriptions for parish debt.....253
 Subscriptions to cemetery fund.....583
 Substitutes.....199, 200, 201
 Successful men.....465
 Success of fair.....557
 Sudden death.....354
 Suicide from drunkenness.....317
 Summary of business.....516
 Sumter.....193, 194, 222
 Superintendent of schools.....460
 Superintending committee.....161, 166, 169
 Supervisors.....535
 Supplies for soldiers.....197, 198, 199, 208
 Support of ministry.....130

- Support of poor.....535
 Suppression of drunkenness.....313
 Suppression of intemperance.....301
 Suppression of liquor selling...305, 306
 315.
 Supreme court382
 Sunday-school books.....426
 Sunday-school library.....258
 Sunday schools ..265, 271, 275, 276, 277
 281, 286, 289, 290, 351, 366.
 Surgeon in army.....121, 122
 Surgeon's brutality.....223
 Surplus fund divided550
 Surplus revenue360, 550
 Surrender of Burgoyne.....68
 Surrender of Lee.....206
 Surrender of Ticonderoga.....67
 Surveying town.....41, 42
 Surveys.....118
 Surveys, careless.....150
 Sussex county, England.....335
 Swords presented.....200
 Synod.....80, 82

 Tailoring.....137
 Taking of Richmond.....206
 Tankard.....242
 Tanneries.....473, 475
 Tannery.....497
 Tanning.....329
 Tan-yards.....464, 466, 467
 Tariff.....288
 Tattered flag.....201
 Tavern house.....486
 Taverns.....485
 Tavern sign.....485, 486
 Taxation without representation ... 52
 Tax collection.....536
 Tax collectors.....536
 Taxes abated.....539
 Taxes for minister's support.....102
 Taxes for preaching.....75, 77, 78, 152
 Taxes of soldiers abated.....72
 Taxes paid in beef and rum.....73
 Taxes severe.....126
 Taxes to build meeting-house101
 Tax lists.....464, 467
 Tax on communicants81
 Tax on proprietors.....75, 77, 78
 Teachers of Rochester Academy...172
 Teachers' wages.....166, 172
 Teaching school in Meaderborough.159
 Tea party.....249
 Telegrams.....194
 Temperance.....189, 191
 Temperance canvass.....302
 Temperance celebration.....306
 Temperance conventions ..304, 305, 306
 315, 430.
 Temperance excitement...306, 308, 317
 319.
 Temperance hotel489
 Temperance in churches.....279, 305
 Temperance in politics.....308, 318
 Temperance League.....316
 Temperance lectures..300, 302, 304, 307
 317.
 Temperance legislation.....299
 Temperance meetings....267, 304, 305
 315, 317, 319.
 Temperance mob.....314
 Temperance movement.....245, 295
 Temperance movement in church ...304
 Temperance pledge.....305, 306, 317
 Temperance politics.....305, 314
 Temperance progress.....320
 Temperance resolution.....320
 Temperance rioters tried.....314
 Temperance selectmen.....305
 Temperance societies..301, 302, 304, 305
 306, 318.
 Temperance triumph308
 Temple Chapter..347, 399, 436, 448, 558
 Ten-rod road....45, 46, 47, 49, 101, 261
 289, 290.
 Tent meeting.....289, 290
 Test Association.....122
 Test declaration.....60, 331
 Texas.....149, 384, 385, 388, 521, 522
 Thayer, N. B. & Co.....500
 Thayer School.....460
 The Hale-storm411
 The Iris.....400
 The Neck16, 158
 The Pansy.....427
 The Ridge.....154
 Third call for troops.....198
 Third division48
 Third drawing48
 Thirty-ninth Regiment.....551
 Threats of Indians21
 Three days' fight308
 Throat distemper.....44
 Tiger Company.....540
 Tilton Seminary268, 456, 461
 Tinder box.....139, 339
 Tin-plate importers.....623
 Tippecanoe Club409
 Tippecanoe Jubilee555
 Tippecanoe voters.....520
 Tithes.....117
 Tithing-man.....142, 143, 541
 Tobacco.....144
 Tobacconist144, 464

- Tories disarmed 60, 61
 Torrent Company 540
 Total Abstinence Society 305, 318
 Town authority in church affairs 75
 Town bounty in 1812 148
 Town clerks 530
 Town conservatism 543
 Town debt 542
 Town divided into three 151, 152
 Town expenses 73
 Town farm 535, 536
 Town grants 34
 Town indicted 126, 157
 Town hall 270, 283, 290, 538
 Town hall built 539
 Town liberality 544
 Town libraries 178
 Town library 327
 Town lots 42
 Town-meeting 517
 Town paupers 535
 Town poor 547
 Town privileges 150
 Town prosecuted 102
 Town railroad stock 492, 493
 Townships 150
 Town supersedes proprietors 47
 Trade in East Rochester 511
 Traders in 1820 466
 Traders in 1850 466
 Trades in early days 464
 Trading with the Devil 303
 Tragedy 445
 Train-field 41
 Trainings 551
 Transportation of merchandise 135, 136
 Treadwell & Company 433
 Treating jury 547
 Trespass on parsonage lots 102
 Trespass on school lot 160
 Trial for murder 310, 311
 Trial of temperance rioters 314
 Trickey's hall 304
 Trickey's ledge 16
 Trip-hammer 134
 Triumphant death 123
 Trotting park 556
 True eloquence 375
 True memorial church 285
 Trumpets for firemen 540
 Trustees of Rochester Academy 172, 173
 Tuftonborough circuit 260
 Tufts College 287, 288
 Tufts Divinity School 439
 Turkey roasting 139
 Tweed 328
 Two classes of church members 93
 Typical Yankee 396
 Underground railroad 400
 Union College 339
 Union Democratic store 468
 Union Hotel 509
 Union Mission Band 184, 191, 320
 Union store 469
 Union Sunday school 245, 265, 571
 Unitarian church 407
 Unitarian convention 288
 Unitarian meetings 288
 United Order of American Workmen 559
 Universalism 286
 Universalist ministers 286, 287
 Universalists 286
 Universalist society re-organized 286
 University of New York 346, 445, 449
 University of Michigan 449
 Unknown contributor 254
 Unpopularity of Rev. Avery Hall 96, 97
 Unselfish example 341
 Unusual mortality 272, 586
 Upper mill 476, 477
 Upper parish 101
 Upper sawmill 464, 466
 Valley Forge 52, 68
 Valley of Jehoshaphat 563
 Value of library 180, 181, 182
 Value of lyceums 184
 Value of manufactures 502
 Vengeance for Indian massacre 26
 Vermont 136
 Verses 576
 Verses in memory of John Richards 24
 Verses on Parson Main 580
 Vestry built 267, 285
 Vestry finished 249, 253
 Veto 174
 Village growth 464
 Village in 1812 134
 Village in 1820 465
 Village schoolhouse 465
 Violence of liquor dealers 307, 316
 Virginia Historical Society 349
 Viscount Barrington 34
 Volunteer Infantry 434
 Volunteers 18, 56, 57, 66, 69, 72, 73
 194, 195, 197, 198, 199.
 Votes for Congress 523
 Votes for governor 524
 Votes for president 518
 Votes against slavery extension 544
 Vox Populi 192, 400
 Wages 101
 Wages of teachers 166
 Wakefield-street schoolhouse 166
 Walker's bridge 307

- Wallace, E. G. & E. 434
 Wallace's shoe factory. 171, 475
 Wallace's tanneries. 475
 Walnut-grove church. 281
 War appropriation. 197
 War begun. 193
 War currency. 395
 War Democrats. 206
 Ward, Roberts & Co. 153
 War ended. 208
 War loans. 195
 Warning out poor. 547
 War of 1812. 148, 326
 War of Independence. 100
 Warren Academy. 429
 Warren's express. 436
 War rumors. 194
 War sermon. 57
 War with England. 148
 War with Mexico. 149
 Washington Benevolent Society. 154
 Washington eulogized. 74
 Washington hall. 275, 276
 Washingtonians. 305 to 308
 Washington mob. 391
 Washington University. 176
 Watering the jury. 127
 Water power. 476, 502
 Water supply. 550, 541
 Water works. 541
 Watt's Hymns. 570
 Wayside. 427
 W. C. T. U. 184, 191, 319
 Weaving. 137
 Webster's Spelling Book. 159
 Webster's Third Part. 159, 164
 Wecohamet Lodge. 334
 Welden railroad. 219
 Wens and cancers. 440
 Wentworth Block. 191, 192, 469
 Wentworth farm. 431
 Wentworth garrison. 21
 Wentworth Hall. 284
 Wentworth House. 494
 Wentworth street. 166
 Wentworth Tavern. 485
 Wesleyan Academy. 170
 Wesleyan chapel. 264, 572
 Wesleyan University. 243, 438
 Western Islands. 226
 West Indies. 349
 Westminster Confession. 80
 West Point Academy. 458
 Whig celebration. 546
 Whig party. 332, 362
 Whigs and Tories. 62
 Whigs. 388, 389
 "Whipping the cat". 137
 "Whipping the goose". 137
 Whitehall swamp. 23, 564
 Whitehouse's New England Bards. 366
 White Mountains. 135, 373
 Whitney Blanket Mills. 477
 Whittaker's Medical School. 347
 Wide Awake. 427
 Widows' fund. 378
 Wilbraham Academy. 438
 Wild animals. 11, 12
 Williams College. 461
 Will of Mr. Main. 84
 Willow brook. 10
 Wingate's lane. 154
 Wingate's Tavern. 154
 Winnipiseogee. 15, 30, 136
 Winter Hill. 56, 119
 Winter evenings. 138
 Wisconsin State University. 438
 Witch stories. 110, 111
 Witticisms. 97, 109
 Wolfeborough Academy. 171, 333, 398
 Wolfe Tavern. 467, 485, 546, 560
 Wolf's store. 469
 Wolf traps. 127
 Wolves. 127
 Woman's rights. 566
 Woman suffrage. 416
 Woman's work. 199, 208
 Woman's work in early times. 136
 Women of Rochester. 198, 199
 Wonolanset. 15
 Woodbine Lodge. 558
 Woodbridge's Geography. 162
 Wooden clocks. 133
 Woodman House. 489
 Wool carding. 360
 Woolen factories. 477
 Woolen goods. 506
 Woolen manufacture. 476, 502, 512
 Woolen mills. 512, 514
 Wool washing. 117
 Worcester & Gafney. 457
 Worcester & Greenfield. 473, 495
 Worcester & Nashua Railroad. 493
 Workman's Protest. 186
 World's fair. 478
 Wounded soldiers. 198
 Wreck of sorrow. 445
 Yale College. 97, 247, 248, 453, 458
 Yankee pluck. 349
 Yankee wit. 396
 Yeaton & Co. 497, 500
 Yoking swine. 541, 542
 York & Cumberland Railroad. 492
 York County Bar. 452, 453, 455
 York County, Me. 352
 York Hospital. 218
 Zeal of aged woman. 197
 Zeal of new sects. 108

INDEX TO NAMES OF TOWNS.

- Adams Corner, 23, 164, 165, 275
378.
Addison, Me. 563
Alexandria, Va. 443
Alexandria, Va. 219, 231
Alfred, Me. 453, 492
Alton. 218, 402, 407, 436, 441, 457
499, 613, 615, 618, 619, 621.
Alton Bay. 371, 490
Amesbury, Mass. 449
Amesbury Mills, Mass. 422
Andersonville, Ga. 219, 225,
229, 232, 233, 435.
Andover, Mass. 121, 246, 252
345, 623.
Annapolis, Md. 218, 435
Antietam, Md. 217, 225, 227
231, 434.
Antrim. 448
Arlington, Va. 219, 222, 231
Ashburnham, Mass. 173
Ashby, Mass. 250
Ashland, Mass. 290, 402
Ashtabula, Ohio. 334
Athens, Me. 432
Auburn, Mass. 474
Augusta, Me. 272, 457

Bacon Hill, N. Y. 255
Baltimore, Md. 220, 305
Bamberg, Germany. 228
Bangor, Me. 172, 380, 583
Barnstead. 134, 337, 345, 408,
437, 446, 447, 454, 467, 598, 609
611, 617.
Barnstead, C. E. 233
Barre, Mass. 405
Barrington. 9, 31, 34, 36, 37, 85
99, 134, 150, 173, 218, 247, 249
261, 268, 343, 344, 372, 443, 448
451, 497, 519, 577, 579, 586 to
592, 595, 596, 598, 599, 600, 604
607 to 612, 614 to 621.
Baton Rouge, La. 225
Bath. 247
Beaufort, S. C. 229
Bedford. 448
Belfast, Me. 217
Belle Isle. 219, 228, 233
Belle Isle, N. Y. 254
Belmont. 444
Benicia, Cal. 406
Bennington, Vt. 24, 67
Berwick, Me. 9, 85, 90, 97, 99
100, 133, 264, 274, 275, 331, 429
474, 588, 595, 606, 608 to 611
613, 615, 617, 619.
Beverly, Mass. 450
Biddeford, Me. 88, 252, 433, 615
Big Stone Gap, Va. 460
Blaisdell's Corner. 282, 562
Bluehill, Me. 254

Boscawen. 332
Boston, Mass. 11, 55, 56, 59, 119
121, 122, 174, 176, 186, 187, 190
226, 251, 252, 287, 294, 310, 322
323, 328, 331, 333, 335, 350, 351
358, 361, 364, 371, 374, 378, 380
382, 383, 403, 404, 405, 432, 440
444, 445, 446, 448, 449, 461, 478
503, 511, 513, 578, 585, 620, 623
Bradford. 437
Bradford, Mass. 329
Bradford, Vt. 267, 401
Brattleborough, Vt. 230
Brazos-Santiago, Tex. 220
Brentwood. 459
Brewerton, N. Y. 273
Brimfield, Mass. 263
Bristol. 328
Bristol, Me. 448
Brookfield. 618, 621
Brookfield, Mass. 453
Brookline. 448
Brookline, Mass. 358, 458
Brooklyn, N. Y. 121, 122, 172
355, 448, 456, 475, 583.
Brownfield, Me. 480
Brownsville, Tex. 224
Brunswick, Me. 380
Bucksport, Me. 176, 334, 335
Bull Run, Va. 217, 219
Burlington, Iowa. 398, 623
Burlington, Kan. 247
Burlington, Vt. 447
Buxton, Me. 420, 611

Cabot, Vt. 254
Cambridge, Mass. 52, 63, 119
252, 327, 335, 354, 445, 451, 513
Camden, Va. 437
Camp Nelson, Ky. 217, 219, 233
Campton. 245, 246
Canandaigua, N. Y. 173, 380
Candia. 437
Canterbury. 266, 445
Canton, China. 450
Carrollton, La. 217, 218
Castine, Me. 249, 250
Castleton, Vt. 328
Cavendish, Vt. 267
Center Harbor. 135, 452, 477
Charleston, S. C. 193, 226, 232
435.
Charlestown, Mass. 438
Charlotte, Vt. 436
Charlottesville, Va. 500
Chelmsford, Mass. 357
Chelsea, Mass. 213, 255
Chester. 34, 36, 274
Chicago, Ill. 269, 351, 365, 427
447, 457, 623.
Chichester. 266, 276
Cincinnati, Ohio. 447, 623

City Point, Va. 219, 231, 232
Claremont. 268, 269, 387
Cliffondale, Mass. 276
Cloverdale, Cal. 277
Cold Harbor, Va. 226, 230, 231
Colebrook. 387
Columbia, Conn. 450
Columbia Furnace, Va. 226
Columbus, Ohio. 287
Concord. 152, 199, 218, 220, 228
262, 267, 328, 329, 339, 345, 387
409, 411, 434, 435, 443, 444, 452
457, 474, 493, 529, 555.
Concord, Mass. 420, 427
Constantinople. 172, 324
Conway. 135, 219, 345, 346, 371
452, 457, 488, 560, 609.
Conway, Mass. 262
Copenhagen, N. Y. 439
Corinth, Vt. 401, 402
Cornish, Me. 402, 438
Covington, Ky. 434
Craftsbury, Vt. 439
Crown Point. 343
Crown Point, N. Y. 118

Danville, Va. 435, 437
Deansville, N. Y. 439
Decatur, Ill. 235
Dedham, Mass. 99, 105
Deep Run, Va. 222
Deerfield. 243, 290, 387, 511
Deering, Me. 449
Denver, Colo. 418, 457
Derry. 176, 368
Dorchester, Mass. 263
Dover. 9, 14, 25, 31, 36, 37, 43, 44
60, 84, 99, 100, 105, 117, 129
134, 135, 136, 141, 150, 151, 164
172, 173, 177, 179, 185, 186, 187
197, 216, 218, 229, 233, 236, 245
247, 249, 252, 255, 258, 261, 263
264, 266, 270, 273, 276, 285, 288
289, 290, 291, 300, 304, 305, 306
310, 311, 312, 314, 317, 331, 334
344, 345, 347, 351, 357, 359, 364
367, 368, 369, 371, 372, 378, 380
381, 382, 384, 386, 388, 389, 394
402 to 405, 413, 419, 421 to
424, 427, 428, 437, 438 441 to
445, 447, 450, 451 to 454, 456
457, 476, 480, 488, 490, 491, 500
507, 551, 552, 577, 590, 591, 594
601, 605 to 620.
Drury's Bluff, Va. 228, 233
Dublin, Ireland. 266
Dubuque, Iowa. 622
Dudley, Mass. 405
Durham. 36, 85, 100, 118, 134, 172
245, 247, 251, 252, 253, 255, 329
330, 364, 397, 432, 440, 450, 509
604, 605, 611, 615, 618, 619.

- East Hardwick, Vt. 439
 East Rochester, 10, 48, 126, 164
 210, 219, 268, 274, 275, 277, 281
 282, 283, 289, 318, 361, 362, 365
 371, 378, 443, 447, 449, 467, 472
 506, 510, 516, 556, 558, 562.
 East Town 597
 Eaton 135, 231, 612
 Effingham 97, 213, 214, 445
 Eliot, Me. 88, 242
 Elmira, N. Y. 69, 219
 Epping 379, 387, 511
 Exeter 15, 55, 56, 58, 116, 119
 146, 174, 175, 251, 332, 334, 348
 350, 354, 379, 381, 386, 406, 451
 453, 457, 458, 461, 479, 527, 529
 583, 614.
 Fairfax, Va. 404
 Fairfax, Vt. 439
 Fall River, Mass. 406, 421
 Falmouth, Me. 336
 Farmington, 9, 48, 104, 126, 129
 135, 151, 152, 153, 173, 180, 212
 215, 217, 218, 245, 251, 253, 255
 257, 268, 303, 313, 322, 327, 344
 397, 398, 402, 428, 444, 445, 456
 459, 473, 474, 492, 495, 500, 501
 511, 519, 549, 551, 553, 558, 565
 605, 613, 614, 615, 617 to 621.
 Fayette, Me. 453
 Fitchburg, Mass. 280
 Florence, S. C. 219, 232, 435
 Franklin 332, 446
 Fredericksburg, Va. 218, 219
 221, 223, 231, 232, 434, 442.
 Freedom 457
 Friendship, Me. 263
 Fryeburg, Me. 345, 346
 Galveston, Tex. 222
 Gardiner, Me. 272
 Georgetown, Ky. 455
 Gettysburg, Penn. 230, 231, 232
 Gilford 354, 402
 Gilmanton 134, 135, 324, 337
 387, 407, 444, 445, 454, 457.
 Gilsun 218
 Globe Village, Mass. 255
 Goffstown 246, 249
 Gonic 10, 43, 136, 158, 163, 185
 186, 190, 192, 217, 219, 220, 222
 257, 285, 305, 308, 518, 519, 343
 355 to 359, 361, 362, 364, 366
 370, 400, 431, 432, 445, 446, 447
 449, 467, 472, 495, 515, 551, 556
 577.
 Gordonsville, Va. 435
 Gorham, Me. 492
 Great Falls 10, 11, 177, 185, 186
 233, 247, 249, 253, 255, 276, 281
 291, 307, 309, 315, 350, 371, 397
 398, 422, 444, 449, 451, 466, 469
 470, 476, 477, 487, 490, 491, 492
 510, 555.
 Greenland 85
 Halifax, N. S. 450
 Hallowell, Me. 332
 Hampden, Me. 436
 Hampton, 120, 249, 276, 333, 450
 Hampton Falls 357
 Hampton, Va. 228
 Hanover 176, 245, 246, 332, 407
 454, 460.
 Hanover, Conn. 247
 Harper's Ferry, Va. 232
 Hartford, Conn. 172, 377, 450
 Harvard, Mass. 252
 Haverhill 84, 334
 Haverhill, Mass. 33, 121, 122
 276, 335, 357, 408, 440, 443, 617
 Hillsborough Bridge. 352, 460
 Hilton Head, S. C. 219
 Hiram, Me. 437, 449
 Hoboken, N. Y. 455
 Hopkinton 175, 263, 270, 345
 Hopkinton, Mass. 105
 Hubbardton, Vt. 67
 Indianapolis, Ind. 436
 Ipswich, Mass. 121, 247
 Jackson, Miss. 435
 Jaffrey 440, 441
 James Island, S. C. 226, 233
 Jefferson, Wisc. 447
 Jerry's Point. 58
 Jersey City, N. J. 455
 Jonesport, Me. 563
 Kansas City, Mo. 355
 Keene 417, 551
 Kennebunkport, Me. 243
 Killingly, Conn. 255
 Kingston 288, 451
 Kingston, Mass. 355
 Kinsington 606
 Kittery, Me. 58, 96, 133, 336, 403
 429, 607, 608.
 Knoxville, Ky. 435
 Knoxville, Md. 217
 Laconia 253, 332, 422
 Lake Village 402
 Lancaster 252, 613
 Lawrence, Mass. 185, 192, 194
 228, 269, 273, 275, 367, 432, 433
 583.
 Lee 134, 402
 Lempster 230
 Lewiston, Me. 447
 Lebanon, Me. 9, 27, 83, 85, 177
 190, 217, 247, 249, 251, 273, 274
 282, 452, 455, 599, 610, 613, 616
 to 619.
 Lexington, Ky. 434
 Lexington, Mass. 55, 116, 158
 194, 323, 513, 529.
 Limington, Me. 429
 Londonderry 33, 34, 37, 450
 527, 560.
 Londonderry, Ireland. 367
 London, England. 368
 Los Angeles, Cal. 192, 446
 Los Vegas, N. M. 446
 Louisburg 52, 56, 118
 Lowell, Mass. 192, 217, 220, 354
 357, 364, 380, 381, 394, 400, 420
 444, 448, 477, 585.
 Lowthorpe, England. 421
 Lynchburg, Va. 435
 Lynn, Mass. 174, 355, 444, 476
 583.
 Lynnfield, Mass. 450
 Machias, Me. 451
 Macon, Ga. 432, 500
 Madbury 71, 213, 330, 500, 577
 607, 611, 613, 615.
 Madison 449
 Malden, Mass. 87
 Manchester 176, 224, 228, 236
 287, 288, 291, 338, 411, 447, 456
 622.
 Manchester, Conn. 255
 Manitowoc, Wisc. 173
 Marblehead, Mass. 288
 Marlborough, Mass. 436
 Marlow 439
 Marshfield, Mass. 88
 Meadwerborough. 159, 257, 307
 308, 309, 324, 507.
 Medford, Mass. 175, 354
 Melrose, Mass. 444
 Memphis, Tenn. 233
 Meredith 285, 387
 Meredith Bridge. 332, 422, 432
 Meriden, Conn. 97
 Methuen, Mass. 121, 122, 192
 276, 400, 441.
 Methuen Falls, Mass. 192
 Middlebury, Vt. 439
 Middleton. 54, 72, 134, 135, 223
 441, 599, 609, 611, 612, 617, 620
 621.
 Milford 442
 Milton 9, 48, 104, 126, 129, 135
 151, 152, 174, 223, 247, 249, 265
 268, 351, 364, 397, 429, 438, 454
 457, 481, 500, 527, 558, 605, 614
 to 620.
 Milton Mills 268, 274, 452
 Milton Three Ponds. 551
 Milwaukee, Wisc. 173
 Minneapolis, Minn. 346
 Mobile, Ala. 222
 Montclair, N. J. 553
 Montgomery, Vt. 439
 Montpelier, Vt. 438
 Montreal 63
 Moultonborough. 379, 387, 597
 Mt. McGregor, N. Y. 355
 Nantucket, Mass. 507
 Nashua. 287, 335, 405, 441 to 444
 448, 493.
 Natick, Mass. 473
 Needham, Mass. 121
 Neligh, Neb. 253
 New Boston 456
 Newbury, Mass. 239, 331
 Newburyport, Mass. 248, 431
 564.
 Newcastle 65, 333, 336
 New Durham. 99, 126, 134, 223
 228, 250, 281, 345, 347, 372, 407
 597, 598, 607, 609, 613, 614, 618
 New Durham Gore. 602, 609
 610, 611.
 Newfield, Me. 233, 429, 444, 617
 New Hampton 452
 New Haven, Conn. 97, 427
 Newichwannoc 13, 15
 Newington. 36, 336, 431, 587, 588
 608, 615, 620.
 New Ipswich 440
 Newmarket 251, 274, 288, 291
 406, 422, 443, 450, 608, 615.
 New Marlborough, Mass. 455
 New Orleans, La. 217, 218, 220
 222, 227, 228, 309.
 Newport 460
 Newport, Me. 210
 Newport News, Va. 434
 Newport, R. I. 69, 457, 561
 Newport, Vt. 256, 439
 Newton City, Iowa 394
 Newton, N. Y. 69
 New York, N. Y. 63, 121, 176, 243
 328, 354, 383, 386, 433, 441, 443
 445, 448, 454, 455, 493, 583, 623
 Nicholasville, Ky. 434
 Northampton, Mass. 93, 251
 451.
 North Berwick, Me. 357, 439
 451, 499.

- North Conway.....175
 Northfield.....245
 North Hampton.....240, 245
 North Strafford.....191
 Northwood.....134, 242, 615
 Norway, Me.....365
 Norway Plains.....323
 Nottingham.....34, 36, 437
 Nutfield.....33

 Oakland, Cal.....433
 Old Orchard, Me.....277
 Ossipee Gore.....610
 Ossipee 27, 135, 387, 436, 453, 455
 456, 487, 497, 498, 611.

 Paducah, Ky.....232
 Paris.....328
 Parsonsfield, Me.....352, 354, 395
 402, 447, 609.
 Pausgus.....17
 Peabody, Mass.....257
 Peacham, Vt.....477, 507, 616
 Peaveyville, Me.....283
 Peekskill, N. Y.....65
 Pelham.....250
 Pembroke.....246
 Pennacook.....29
 Pepperell, Mass.....441
 Peru, Mass.....250
 Petersburg, Va.....218, 224, 226
 229, 455.
 Philadelphia, Penn.....218, 255
 365, 422, 442, 446, 529.
 Phillipsburgh.....614
 Pittsburg, Penn.....405
 Pittsfield.....219, 285, 402
 Pittsfield, Ill.....233
 Plymouth.....135, 288, 443, 452
 Plymouth, Mass.....15
 Pocotalgo, S. C.....224
 Pomfret, Conn.....449
 Port Byron, N. Y.....450
 Port Hudson, La.....201, 217, 218
 224, 225, 227, 228, 231, 233, 433
 Portland, Me.....236, 438, 493, 614
 Portsmouth 28, 30, 36, 37, 53, 57
 58, 90, 93, 117, 121, 129, 133
 135, 136, 147, 150, 153, 155, 171
 217, 219, 221, 222, 228, 235, 242
 247, 287, 298, 300, 322, 326, 333
 334, 336, 337, 369, 382, 386, 400
 402, 413, 428, 429, 431, 440, 451
 460, 467, 485, 494, 507, 527, 541
 551, 557, 570, 577, 579, 583, 589
 594, 600, 618, 619, 620.
 Portsmouth Grove, R. I.....223
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....459
 Providence, R. I.....251, 253, 406
 437, 459, 508, 621.
 Putnam, Conn.....449

 Quebec.....32, 56, 63, 118
 Quincy, Mass.....511

 Raleigh, N. C.....233, 349
 Reading, Mass.....191, 429
 Richmond.....285
 Richmond, Va.....173, 221, 222, 250
 348.

 Rockford, Ill.....175, 338
 Rockport, Mass.....471
 Rollinsford.....500
 Roxbury, Me.....334
 Royalton, Vt.....447
 Rumford, Me.....448
 Russellville, Ky.....455
 Rye.....85, 614

 Saccarappa, Me.....447, 476, 491
 492.
 Saco, Me.....283, 352, 402, 620
 Salem.....273
 Salem, Mass.....326, 401, 421, 444
 450, 489.
 Salem, N. Y.....577
 Salisbury.....332, 401
 Salisbury, N. C.....222, 225
 Salisbury Plain, Mass.....401
 Salmon Falls.....14, 17, 252, 306
 358.
 Sanbornnton.....173, 210, 331, 332
 557.
 Sandwich.....135, 378, 429, 445, 452
 455.
 Sanford, Me.....431, 437, 453, 455
 San Francisco, Cal.....406, 414
 433.
 Santa Rita, Cal.....447
 Saratoga.....52, 66, 67, 68
 Saundersville, Mass.....254
 Schenectady, N. Y.....220, 338
 Seabrook.....275
 Shapleigh, Me.....452, 455, 610, 611
 613, 615, 617, 620.
 Sioux City, Iowa.....622
 Skowhegan, Me.....436
 Slatersville, R. I.....441
 Somersworth.....9, 85, 90, 98, 99
 133, 150, 174, 265, 334, 547, 590
 591, 594, 595, 607 to 612, 615
 to 620.
 South Berwick, Me.....15, 174, 215
 240, 245, 247, 251, 252, 253, 281
 351, 402, 440.
 South Coventry, Conn.....255
 South Hadley, Mass.....176
 South Mountain, Md.....221
 South Newmarket 266, 287, 288
 Spottsylvania, Va.....231, 232, 435
 Springfield, Ill.....235
 Springfield, La.....227
 Springfield, Mass.....220, 563
 Springvale, Me.....476, 511
 Spruce Creek, Me.....429
 Squamanagonie.....14, 43, 495, 501
 Squamscoot Falls.....15
 Steep Falls, Me.....284
 St. Johns.....64
 St. Johnsbury, Vt.....250
 St. Louis, Mo.....176, 350, 398, 446
 459, 460.
 Stoneham, Mass.....439
 St. Paul, Minn.....425
 St. Peter, Minn.....424, 425
 Strafford 9, 150, 173, 177, 268, 343
 344, 355, 420, 437, 443, 449, 456
 504.
 Strafford Ridge.....344
 Stratham.....85, 349, 350

 Suncook.....274
 Sweden, Me.....619
 Syracuse, N. Y.....219

 Tamworth.....135, 223, 449, 455
 Thornton.....446
 Three Ponds.....155
 Ticonderoga.....24, 64, 65, 66, 67
 72.
 Tilton.....268
 Topeka, Kan.....270
 Topsham, Me.....404
 Topsham, Vt.....461
 Towow, Me.....82, 83, 85, 592 to
 595.
 Trenton, N. J.....52
 Taftonborough.....212, 456, 612
 619, 620.
 Tunbridge, Vt.....344

 Union.....268, 331
 Uxbridge, Mass.....251

 Vicksburg, Miss.....219, 229, 233
 434, 435.

 Wakefield.....97, 111, 126, 134, 135
 219, 242, 352, 437, 443, 444, 451
 481, 600, 606, 608, 609 to 615
 617 to 620.
 Wallingford, Conn.....90
 Warner.....332
 Warren, Mass.....442
 Washington.....439, 609
 Washington, D. C.....174, 194, 217
 219, 221, 222, 223, 225, 229, 273
 326, 381, 382, 404, 410, 413, 434
 435, 454, 456, 559.
 Watertown.....126
 Waterville, Me.....449
 Weare.....437
 Weirs.....236
 Wells, Me.....85, 96, 249, 402
 Wenham, Mass.....227, 487
 West Lebanon, Me.....189
 Westminster, Mass.....448
 West Newton, Mass.....331
 West Point.....70
 Wetmore, N. D.....466
 Weymouth, Mass.....448
 Wheatland, Va.....434
 Whitehall, N. Y.....66
 White Ranch, Tex.....220
 White Sulphur Springs, Va.
 224, 434.
 Wilderness, Va.....435
 Williamsburg, Va.....232
 Wilmington, N. C.....435
 Woburn, Mass.....429
 Wolfborough.....54, 126, 134, 135
 185, 364, 367, 441, 443, 447, 608
 617, 618, 619.
 Woodstock, Me.....475
 Woodstock, R. I.....448
 Woodstock, Vt.....407, 446
 Worcester, Mass.....175

 Yankton, Dak.....623
 York, Me.....83, 96, 429, 586, 589
 Yorktown, Va.....52, 70

INDEX TO NAMES OF PERSONS.

A name may occur more than once on a page. The separation of persons bearing the same name is probably somewhat imperfect.

Abbot, Dr.	327	Allen, Sam'l.	39, 61, 66, 71	Babb, William H.	534
Abbot, Rev. George J.	161	Allen, Samuel 240, 243, 256, 585		Bachelder, Mary.	441
280, 281.		Allen, Sarah A.	281	Badger, Joseph, Jr.	63, 518
Abbott, A. L.	238	Allen, William.	32, 48, 54, 61	Badger, Judith.	454
Abbott, Benn.	462	90, 99, 532, 533, 546.		Badger, William.	329, 525
Abbott, Charles M.	529	Allen, Wm. H.	169	Baker, Jacob H.	210
Abbott, Daniel J.	409	Alley, Dan'l.	32, 56, 66, 70	Baker, Nathaniel B.	525
Abbott, Gen.	622	Alley, Ephraim.	56, 71	Baker, Rev. Charles.	265, 574
Abbott, J. J.	319, 461, 462	Alley, Otis.	71	Baker, Rev. Osmon C. 161, 267	
Abbott, John.	461	Allison, George.	555	268.	
Abbott, Mrs. J. J.	461, 462	Alon, John.	78	Baker, Squire.	567
Abbott, Sarah.	455	Ambler, John.	39	Ballard, Capt. W. H.	621
Abbott, William P.	226	Ambrose, Albert G.	457	Ballard, Joseph.	153
Adams, Capt. Winborn.	56	Ambrose, Stephen.	452	Bamford, Joseph.	210
Adams, George J.	562	Ambrose, Susan.	452	Bancroft, George.	323
Adams, Isaac.	378	Amsden, Charles H.	526	Bancroft, Mrs. Nathaniel.	450
Adams, James.	533, 548	Anderson, Celia J.	438	Bancroft, Mrs. Thomas.	450
Adams, James.	183	Anderson, Chas.	209	Bancroft, Nathaniel.	450
Adams, John.	202, 518	Anderson, Ethel D.	439	Bancroft, Thomas.	179, 450
Adams, John Quincy.	372, 384	Anderson, James.	439	Banister, Rev. Warren.	260
519.		Anderson, Gen.	194	261, 573.	
Adams, Joseph.	533	Anderson, Gertrude L.	439	Banks, Gen. N. P.	227, 433
Adams, Lieut. James.	146	Anderson, Laura A.	439	Bantum, John.	40
Adams, Rev. John F.	263	Anderson, Mr.	169	Barker, Anna S.	351, 583
Adams, Rev. John R.	247	Anderson, Mrs. S. H.	439	Barker, Benjamin.	349
Adams, Rev. Joseph.	76, 77	Anderson, Rev. G.	286	Barker, Benjamin, Jr.	349
Adams, Sam'l.	183	Anderson, Samuel H.	439	Barker, Caroline M.	351, 583
Adams, Seth.	378	Andrew, John A.	383	Barker, Charles A.	351
Adams, W. H.	515	Andrews, E.	364	Barker, David. 131, 162, 349, 464	
Adisone, John.	534	Anthoine, I. G.	448	476, 477, 519, 528, 532, 539, 585	
Agnew, J. R.	515	Anthony, Joseph.	477	Barker, David, Jr.	103, 170
Akerman, Benjamin M.	171	Armstrong, Henry J.	209	171, 173, 177, 183, 244, 327, 350	
Akerman, Mrs. B.	322	Arnold, Benedict.	63	476, 519, 528, 535.	
Akerman, Mrs. J.	322	Arthur, C. R.	436	Barker, David, 3d.	350
Alden, Hannah.	421	Asbury, Bishop.	436	Barker, Deac. Benj.	188, 196
Alden, John.	421	Ashworth, John.	515	241, 248, 249, 253, 256, 350, 476	
Alden, Priscilla.	421	Aston, John.	39	537.	
Alden, Thomas.	40	Atherton, Charles G.	393	Barker, Debby.	349
Aldrich, Levi L.	209	Atkinson, George.	524	Barker, Deborah.	349
Alen, Will.	78	Atwell, Charlotte.	121	Barker, Emily M.	351
Allard, Henry.	61	Atwood, John.	525	Barker, Eliza M.	351
Allard, Job.	565	Austin, David.	196, 209	Barker, George.	171, 351, 339
Allen, Amasa.	282	Austin, Moses.	62	Barker, George F.	351
Allen, Daniel.	31	Austin, Nicholas.	54	Barker, George W.	491, 351
Allen, Ebenezer.	71	Avery, Daniel Plumer.	209	Barker, Hiram.	154
Allen, Elizabeth A.	281	Avery, Frank L.	200, 237	Barker, John.	532
Allen, Jacob.	31	Avery, John.	210	Barker, John M.	351
Allen, James.	62	Avery, John M.	232	Barker, Jonas M.	351
Allen, John. 68, 77, 531, 538, 541		Avery, Stephen D.	198, 210	Barker, Joy W.	515
542.		Avery, Samuel A.	210	Barker, Louise, A.	350
Allen, John.	534	Avery, Walter M.	210	Barker, Maria.	351
Allen, Joshua. 102, 532, 534, 560		Ayer, Elizabeth G.	454	Barker, Mary.	350
Allen, Levi W.	281, 314, 466	Ayer, Rev. Aaron.	279	Barker, Mrs. Benjamin.	351
469, 473.		Babb, John W.	210	Barker, Mrs. David.	327
Allen, Rev. B. R.	251	Babb, Stephen E.	210	Barker, Mrs. David, Jr.	349
Allen, Rev. Henry E.	274			350,	

- Barker, Mrs. George.....351
 Barker, Phebe.....349
 Barker, Thomas S.....351
 Barker, William...134, 170, 349
 494, 528, 539.
 Barker, William.....351
 Barnard, Edward.....538
 Barnard, George E.....583
 Barnes, Benjamin, Jr.....187
 Barnum, Rev. S. H.....255
 Barrows, Lorenzo D.....526
 Bartlett, Ichabod...333, 382, 518
 525.
 Bartlett, James.....452
 Bartlett, Josiah.....524
 Bartlett, Rev. W. C.....276
 Bartlett, Susan.....571
 Bartlett, Thomas.....161
 Bass, Rev. E. C.....234, 255, 272
 Batchelder, James.....383
 Bates, Rev. Lewis.....261, 573
 Batty, Michael.....210
 Baxter, Elizabeth.....408
 Bean, David S.....210
 Bean, Ellen.....281
 Bean, F. R.....515
 Bean, George J.....210
 Bean, Henry F.....210
 Bean, Joel.....161
 Bean, Levi.....210
 Bean, Lucy.....210
 Bean, Rev. Samuel.....249
 Bean, William M.....210
 Beargin, John.....61
 Beard, Lt. Joseph.....38, 50
 Beary, Stephen.....78
 Beauregard, Gen.....194
 Bedell, John.....526
 Beecher, John.....210, 237, 555
 Beech, Moses S.....563
 Beede, Eli.....520
 Beedle, William.....364
 Belcher, J.....78
 Belknap, Rev. Jeremiah...99
 100.
 Bell, ————.....311
 Bell, Capt. F. M.....66
 Bell, Charles H.....365, 526
 Bell, Charles U.....583
 Bell, Eliza U.....583
 Bell, James.....431, 525
 Bell, John.....520
 Bell, John.....525
 Bellows, Benjamin.....518
 Bell, Polly.....179
 Bell, Samuel.....524
 Bemis, Dr.....373
 Bennett, George A.....238
 Bennett, Rev. Leonard...266
 575.
 Bennett, Robert.....210
 Benwick, Abraham.....18
 Bennick, Lt. Abram.....40
 Bergin, John.....56, 65
 Berrey, Joseph.....78
 Berry, A. F.....238
 Berry, Dr. John M.....442
 Berry, Frank H.....190, 191, 192
 Berry, George G.....190, 191, 192
 Berry, James.....59
 Berry, Joseph.....59
 Berry, John M.....161
 Berry, J. W.....471
 Berry, Nathaniel S.....525, 526
 Berry, N. L.....538
 Berry, Rev. Eben C.....274
 Berry, Stephen.....61, 65, 77 to
 80, 87, 120, 256, 486, 533, 542.
 Berry, William.....32
 Bickford, Aaron.....31
 Bickford, Benjamin.....38, 62
 Bickford, Charles W...230, 530
 Bickford, David.....210
 Bickford, Eleazar.....40
 Bickford, Henry.....499
 Bickford, Huldah.....82, 548
 Bickford, Ichabod.....31
 Bickford, Ira.....289
 Bickford, Isaac.....210
 Bickford, James F.....210
 Bickford, Jethro.....39
 Bickford, John.....40, 48, 59, 68
 77, 78, 79, 241, 530, 531, 533.
 Bickford, John, Jr.....77
 Bickford, John, 2d.....534
 Bickford, John, Sen.....38
 Bickford, Jona.....62
 Bickford, Joseph.....40
 Bickford, Lemuel.....61
 Bickford, Mehetabel.....210
 Bickford, Mrs.....278
 Bickford, Mrs. Isaac.....210
 Bickford, Newell J.....469
 Bickford, Rev. C. A.....285
 Bickford, Richard.....532
 Bickford, Samuel.....534
 Bickford, Sarah.....571
 Bickford, Widow.....584
 Bickford, Winfield S.....210
 Bigelow, Rev. Noah.....262, 575
 Billings, John F.....236, 287
 Birke, David, Jr.....183
 Birney, James G.....384, 520
 Bissell, Fluvia.....247
 Black, Jeremiah S.....520
 Blackmar, Charles E...196, 211
 237.
 Blackmar, Ebenezer C...537, 558
 Blackmar, George.....237
 Blackmar, John.....526
 Blackstone, William.....39
 Blaine, James G.....520
 Blaisdell, Benjamin F...210, 562
 Blaisdell, Charles.....562
 Blaisdell, Charles C.....211
 Blaisdell, Daniel G.....211
 Blaisdell, Eliza M.....210
 Blaisdell, George W.....562
 Blaisdell, James.....211
 Blaisdell, James W.....198
 Blaisdell, John.....211
 Blaisdell, John W.....211
 Blaisdell, Joseph.....210, 520, 562
 Blaisdell, Mrs. Joseph.....210
 Blake, Betsey B.....453
 Blake, Rev. C. E.....279
 Blake, Rev. Ebenezer...260, 261
 574.
 Blake, William.....535
 Blasdell, Ephraim.....179
 Blasdell, William W.....179
 Blazo, Charles.....161, 447, 529
 535.
 Bliss, Charles H.....198, 211
 Bliss, Samuel F.....211
 Boccock, Richard.....515
 Bodge, Caroline.....176
 Bodge, James.....473, 540
 Bodwell, Dr.....122
 Boddy, Sylvester O.....238
 Booth, ————.....318
 Bouche, Pierre.....211
 Bowditch, Dr.....425
 Bowen, Bishop.....89
 Bowen, Rev.....89
 Bowles, Rev.....287
 Boyle, James L.....211
 Brackett, Charles R.....237
 Brackett, Cyrus.....211, 237
 Brackett, Moses D.....211
 Brabury, Edwin.....558
 Brabury, Jane.....401
 Bradford, Mrs.....583
 Bradford, Mrs. Russell...335
 Bradford, Russell.....335
 Bradlee, Rev. Charles W...272
 Bradley, Adeline.....477
 Bradley, Apphia.....345
 Bradley, Bishop.....291
 Bradley, Charles W.....167, 318
 Bradley, Joshua.....477
 Bradley, Mrs. C. W.....586
 Bradley, Mrs. Joshua.....477
 Bradley, Rev. John I.....291
 Bradley, Sophronia E.....272
 Bragdon, Charles.....520
 Brant, Joseph.....70
 Brayant, Walter.....48
 Bray, Samuel.....400
 Breckenridge, John C.....520
 Breckenridge, William J...193
 Breed, F. W.....474
 Brewer, Ellen.....281
 Brewer, Rev. Harvey...161, 164
 281.
 Brewster, Ebenezer.....541
 Brewster, John.....61, 64, 65, 67
 72, 74, 100, 532, 533, 542.
 Brewster, Rosa.....571
 Briester, Lt. John.....54
 Bright, Jesse D.....390
 Brock, Elijah.....520
 Brock, Nicholas.....211, 238, 529
 Brock, Sarah C.....586
 Brock, Stephen.....238
 Broderick, Johannah.....457
 Brodhead, John.....574
 Brown, Charles.....211
 Brown, Charles W...153, 169, 189
 256, 315, 468, 490, 493, 510, 529
 558.
 Brown, Enoch G.....211
 Browne, Wallace W.....161
 Brown, Frank S.....377
 Brown, G. M.....472
 Browning, John W.....212
 Brown, Isaac.....179
 Brown, James.....528, 534
 Brown, John.....179
 Brown, John.....387
 Brown, Joseph E.....212
 Brown, Joseph F.....212
 Brown, Josiah.....212, 437
 Brown, Moses.....61, 532
 Brown, Mrs. Frank S.....377
 Brown, Mrs. Josiah.....437
 Brown, Rev. J. H.....281
 Brown, Rev. W. W.....280
 Brown, Robert.....212
 Brown, Susanna.....437
 Brown, Thomas.....90
 Brown, Thomas.....61
 Brown, Thomas.....188, 207, 196
 256, 302, 466, 492, 532, 558.
 Brown, Thomas, Jr.....62
 Brown, Warren G.....526
 Bruster, Ebenezer.....77
 Bryant, James M.....212
 Bryant, Thomas.....469
 Buchanan, James.....520
 Buck, Dr.....443
 Buckley, Louis.....212
 Bucks, John.....40
 Bufum, David H.....11
 Bunker, Daniel.....31
 Bunker, James.....38
 Bunker, Rev. A. W.....276

- Burckstead, Joseph.....287
 Burgess, John.....542
 Burke, Edmund.....384
 Burke, Edward.....212
 Burke, John.....212, 237
 Burleigh, Anna H.....450
 Burleigh, Ellen M.....429
 Burleigh, John.....429
 Burleigh, John A.....478
 Burleigh, Phoebe.....429
 Burley, Mrs. Oliver P.....571
 Burley, Oliver P.....577
 Burnam, James.....38
 Burnam, John.....38
 Burnam, Robert.....38
 Burnham, Charles S.....238
 Burnham, Enoch.....65
 Burnham, Nathaniel.....167, 270
 463, 482, 483, 530.
 Burnham, R. DeWitt.....470
 Burnham, Rev. Benjamin.....260
 Burnham, Robert.....18
 Burnham, W. H. Y.....467, 500
 Burns, Anthony.....383
 Burns, Benjamin F.....212
 Burnside, Gen.....211, 435
 Burr, M. L.....495
 Burroughs, Edward.....31
 Burr, Rosalie K.....459
 Burt, William L.....383
 Burt, Rev. Federal.....245
 Busel, Jack.....78
 Busell, Jearns.....78
 Busell, Simon.....82
 Bussey, John.....38
 Butler, A. P.....391
 Butler, Benjamin F.....194, 520
 Butler, G. E.....237
 Butterfield, William.....212
 Buzzel, John B.....242, 487, 494
 Caine, Patrick.....212
 Cairns, Rev. J.....273, 274
 Calef, Daniel.....571
 Calef, George, W.....212
 Calef, James.....584
 Calef, John S.....534
 Calif, Elizabeth.....572
 Calhoun, John C.....391, 392
 Calvin, John.....574
 Campbell, Rev. George W.....245
 Canney,480
 Canney, Benjamin.....154
 Canney, Charles William.....212
 Canney, Deborah.....585
 Canney, Ebenezer.....212
 Canney, Edward M.....212
 Canney, Elizabeth.....212
 Canney, Moses.....488
 Canney, Mrs. Ebenezer.....212
 Canovan, Rev. Father.....291
 Carle, Samuel.....39
 Carnes, Rev. Father.....291
 Carpenter, George.....526
 Carr, Capt. James.....72
 Carr, Edgar S.....526
 Carroll, Owen.....213, 237
 Carswell, Edward.....516
 Carter, Daniel.....453
 Carter, Daniel R.....487
 Carter, John.....40
 Carter, Mrs. Daniel.....453
 Carter, Polly.....437
 Carter, Rev. Clark.....253
 Carter, Sanborn B.....453, 455
 Carter, Thomas.....69
 Cartland,499
 Cartland, Moses A.....411
 Carty,555
 Case, Huldah.....436
 Cassidy, Peter.....535
 Cass, Lewis.....380, 520
 Cass, Rev. William D.....267, 575
 Caswell, Rev. A. A.....276
 Cate, Asa P.....525, 526
 Cate, Augustus.....212
 Cate, Horatio L.....191, 555
 Cate, John G.....212
 Cate, Joshua N.....520
 Cate, Moses T.....166
 Cater, Andrew J.....212
 Cater, Isaac C.....213
 Cater, Lovey.....212
 Cater, Otis.....212
 Cater, Mrs. Otis.....212
 Catlin,499
 Cavanaugh, Arthur.....213
 Cavender, Moody.....509
 Caverly, Carrie.....448
 Caverly, Charles F.....485, 529
 556.
 Caverly, William B.....213
 Chadbourn, Dr.....443
 Chadwick, George W.....213
 Chamberlain, Ebenezer.....332
 Chamberlain, Levi.....525
 Chamberlain, Samuel.....183, 585
 Chamberlain, Samuel, Jr.....179
 Chamberlain, Sarah.....572
 Chamberlain, Thomas.....59, 66
 70.
 Chamberlin, Deac. William
 54, 61, 76, 77, 90, 99, 142, 256
 530 to 533.
 Chamberline, Ned.....132
 Chamberlin, James.....56, 61
 Chamberlin, Samuel.....61, 91
 241, 256.
 Chandler, Dr. Moses.....345
 Chandler, Rev. Samuel.....242
 Chapman, Anna.....350
 Chapman, Henry.....350
 Chapman, John.....350, 362
 Chapman, Maria.....350
 Chapman, Mrs. John.....350
 Chapman, Rev. J. M.....271
 Chapman, Thomas.....350
 Chapman, William.....350
 Chace, Martha.....331
 Chase, Abraham.....429
 Chase, Betsey.....429
 Chase, Betsey S.....397, 429, 571
 Chase, Bradstreet.....429
 Chase, Charles K.....188, 189, 196
 197, 206, 261, 315, 316, 377, 429
 467, 529, 530, 558.
 Chase, Charles S.....429
 Chase, Charles W.....213
 Chase, E. W.....466
 Chase, George W.....429
 Chase, Grace M. J.....429, 449
 Chase, Harriet.....438
 Chase, Harriet L.....429, 347
 Chase, Harriet M.....210
 Chase, Harry W.....429
 Chase, Jessie.....429
 Chase, John D.....429
 Chase, John, Jr.....429
 Chase, John, 3d.....429
 Chase, Josiah.....429
 Chase, Josiah, 2d.....429
 Chase, Maria J.....429
 Chase, Mark.....429
 Chase, Mary Y.....429
 Chase, Maud H.....430
 Chase, Mrs. Charles K.....377
 429, 430.
 Chase, Mrs. John, Jr.....429
 Chase, Mrs. Simon.....429
 Chase, Nellie.....429
 Chase, Rev. A. L.....277
 Chase, Rev. Edwin S.....274, 438
 Chase, Rev. John.....429
 Chase, Rev. Stephen.....333
 Chase, Sally.....429
 Chase, Salmon P.....389
 Chase, Sarah.....333
 Chase, Sarah F.....429
 Chase, Sarah M.....430
 Chase, Simon.....155, 171, 196, 203
 264, 265, 272, 339, 347, 397, 428
 429, 466, 467, 478, 479, 485.
 Chase, William.....274, 438, 583
 Chase, Wingate.....429, 555, 571
 Chase, Thomas.....429
 Chase, Thomas, 2d.....429
 Chatburne, Esquire.....100
 Cheney, Person C.....526
 Chesley, B. F.....237
 Chesley, Ebenezer.....56, 61, 66
 67, 70.
 Chesley, Elizabeth.....359, 432
 Chesley, Elizabeth L.....513
 Chesley, Fred L.....530, 555
 Chesley, George W.....211
 Chesley, Ichabod.....39
 Chesley, James.....61, 432, 585
 Chesley, J. Edwin.....188
 Chesley, John.....213
 Chesley, Jonathan.....39
 Chesley, Joseph.....39
 Chesley, Lewis A.....238, 284
 Chesley, Lydia A.....432
 Chesley, Mary.....98
 Chesley, Philip.....39
 Chesley, Rev. Plummer.....231
 282.
 Chesley, Sally.....164
 Chesley, Samuel.....39
 Chesley, Shadrack.....241
 Chesman, John W.....238
 Chisholm, Charles.....199
 Choate, Wilbur H.....213
 Christie, Daniel M.....172, 173
 310, 312, 314, 334, 370, 373, 382
 389, 452, 453.
 Christie, Ira.....369
 Chute, A. P.....172
 Cilley, Col.....71
 Cilley, General.....518
 Cilley, Rev.....286
 Cilley, Rev. Moses T.....271
 Clapp, Elizabeth G. A.....454
 Clark, Abram.....40
 Clark, Ann.....572
 Clark, Benjamin.....219
 Clark, C. E.....471
 Clark, Charles H.....213
 Clarke, Aaron.....498, 501
 Clarke, Mrs. Amasa.....473
 Clark, George D.....238
 Clark, George W.....215
 Clark, Haniel.....59
 Clark, Jacob.....520
 Clark, James.....39
 Clark, James F.....213
 Clark, Joseph.....179, 183, 450, 528
 522, 537.
 Clark, Lewis S.....555, 556
 Clark, Mrs. Hannah.....322
 Clark, Mrs. Joseph.....450
 Clark, Mrs. Simeon.....450
 Clark, Phil.....622
 Clark, Rev. Abner.....262, 575
 Clark, Robert.....135
 Clark, Rufus.....199, 497
 Clark, Samuel.....213

- Clark, Simeon.....450
 Clark, Solomon...59, 62, 68, 77
 78, 542.
 Clark, Susan.....571
 Clark, Susan O.....219
 Clark, Sylvester.....520
 Clary, Rev. Joseph W.....245
 Clay, Alpheus.....213
 Clay, Charles H.....213
 Clay, Henry.....326, 362, 382, 384
 520.
 Clay, Hosea C.....213
 Clay, Mrs. Hosea C.....213
 Clayton, John B.....586
 Clay, William.....39
 Cleare, Joseph M.....238
 Clements, James.....31, 39
 Clements, Job.....31, 39, 62
 Clements, John.....39
 Cleveland, Addie M.....275
 Cleveland, Grover.....436, 520
 Cleveland, Hosmer.....247
 Cleveland, Mrs. Hosmer.....247
 Cleveland, Rev. A. A.....275, 276
 Cleveland, Rev. Edward.....247
 Cleveland, Rev. I. P.....251
 Cley, Jeans.....78
 Clinton, DeWitt.....519
 Clinton, George.....518
 Clough, George E.....213
 Clough, John.....213
 Clough, Mrs. John.....213
 Clough, Rev. J. F.....290
 Clough, Sarah.....213
 Cloutman, Eliphalet.....585
 Cloutman, Hezekiah.....179, 532
 Cloutman, John.....62, 485, 533
 Cloutman, Thomas.....62
 Cobb, Owen.....169
 Cochran, Charles A.....449
 Cochrane, Alfred E.....456
 Cochrane, George E.....456
 Cochrane, Elizabeth.....560
 Cochrane, Mrs. Alfred E.....456
 Cochrane, Mrs. George E.....456
 Cofe, Mrs. Mary U.....583
 Coffin, Abner.....71, 621
 Coffin, Fred G.....449
 Coffin, H. M.....237
 Coffin, Rev. E.....286
 Coffin, Rev. S.....279
 Coffin, William P.....449
 Cogswell, Judith.....243
 Cogswell, Thomas.....324, 457
 Cogswell, Thomas H.....526
 Colado, Joakin.....214
 Colbath, Benjamin D.....571
 Colbath, Joseph.....241
 Colbath, Nehemiah.....238
 Colby, Anthony.....525
 Colby, J. H. W.....173
 Colby, Stephen.....214, 237
 Colcord, Benjamin F.....214
 Colebroth, Hunking.....61
 Cole, Edward.....179
 Cole, Elizabeth.....470, 571
 Cole, James C.....133, 170, 171, 173
 263, 264, 265, 272, 307, 339, 429
 465, 466, 469, 479, 482, 528.
 Cole, John C.....575
 Coleman, Eleazar.....40, 61, 532
 Coleman, James.....59, 65
 Cole, Miss.....571
 Cole, Mrs. J. C.....470
 Cole, Sarah J.....470, 572
 Cole, Shubael.....470, 571
 Cole, Shubael B.....555
 Collins, Andrew.....214
 Collins, James.....214, 237
 Collins, John.....237
 Collis, M. M.....235
 Colony, Jacob.....214
 Colton, Albert T.....287, 530
 Conger, Rev. E. L.....287
 Conner, Hugh.....40
 Conner, James.....40
 Conner, John.....40
 Conner, Timothy O.....214
 Conney, Daniel.....31
 Cook, Abraham.....62
 Cook, Daniel.....59, 66, 70, 71
 Cook, Jenny.....111
 Cook, John.....39, 61, 531, 533
 Cook, Peter.....40, 71
 Cook, Rev. E. C.....169, 284, 285
 Cook, Rev. J. R.....279
 Cook, Richard.....71
 Cooper, Lemuel P.....526
 Cooper, L. G.....559
 Copeland, Hilda B.....275
 Copeland, James.....275
 Copp, Amasa.....481
 Copp, John, Jr.....32
 Copp, John L.....169, 285, 485, 534
 558.
 Copps, Benjamin.....62
 Copps, David.....90, 532
 Copps, Esther.....179
 Copps, Jonathan.....77, 78, 531
 Cornell, Ebenezer.....621
 Corson,.....510
 Corson, Aaron F.....214
 Corson, E. H.....472, 558, 562
 Corson, Frank W.....515, 529, 562
 Corson, George.....188, 558
 Corson, Harriet.....165
 Corson, Horatio G.....520
 Corson, Ichabod.....32, 74, 128
 532, 533, 542.
 Corson, Ichabod, Jr.....542
 Corson, James.....534
 Corson, James F.....214
 Corson, James H.....520
 Corson, John.....196
 Corson, John R.....214
 Corson, Lavinia.....572
 Corson, Michael E.....520
 Corson, William F.....214
 Corson, Rev. F. H.....276
 Corson, Samuel.....39
 Corson, Zimri.....520
 Cosen, Ichabod.....54, 62
 Cossen, Joshua.....62
 Cotton, Rev. Josiah.....88
 Courson, Ebenezer.....59
 Courston, Joshua.....59
 Courtland, Charles.....214
 Cowell, Addie.....190
 Cowell, Rev. David B.....281
 Cram, N. P.....387
 Crannon, Michael.....319
 Critchett, Elisha.....40
 Crockett, Caroline.....432
 Crockett, Charles F.....214
 Crockett, John.....20, 520, 529
 555, 558.
 Cromack, Rev. Joseph C.....169
 268.
 Crosby, Dr. Asa.....345
 Crosby, Jonathan.....39
 Crosby, Natt.....555
 Cross, James.....171, 214, 469
 Cross, Esther.....336
 Cross, Ezra P.....214
 Cross, George P.....214
 Cross, Joseph.....103, 171, 173, 183
 214, 528, 530.
 Crossley, Robert.....214
 Cross, Nathaniel.....222
 Cross, Richard.....197, 214, 535
 Cummings, Albert G.....526
 Cummings, Rev. Jona.....289
 Currier, Dr.....448
 Currier, Moody.....526
 Currier, William.....136, 498
 Curtis, George.....214
 Curtis, Hattie L.....459
 Curtis, M. T.....558
 Cushing, Caleb.....454
 Cushing, Elizabeth H.....437
 Cushing, Jonathan P.....347
 Cushing, Mrs. J. P.....349
 Cushing, Mrs. Peter.....347
 Cushing, Peter.....165, 179, 347, 486
 Cushing, Rev.....76
 Cushman, Rev. L. P.....169, 271
 275, 276.
 Cutler, Julian H.....169
 Cutler, Rev. J. S.....288, 580
 Cutler, Ammi R.....440
 Cutler, Calvin.....441
 Cutler, Caroline E.....442
 Cutler, Eliza.....442
 Cutler, John.....441
 Cutler, John C.....442
 Cutler, Mrs. Calvin.....442
 Cutler, Mrs. John.....441
 Cutler, Nehemiah.....441
 Cutler, Sarah Ann.....440
 Cutler, Walter P.....442
 Daggett, Andrew.....559
 Daily, Thomas J.....215
 Dalrymple, Albert H.....338
 Dalrymple, Alice E.....338
 Dalrymple, Bertha.....338
 Dalrymple, Dr. H. A.....338
 Dalrymple, Mrs. H. A.....338
 Dame,.....90
 Dame, Abigail.....215
 Dame, Abner.....54, 61
 Dame, Amasa.....520
 Dame, Benjamin.....62
 Dame, Caleb.....260, 262, 466, 476
 Dame, Charity.....369, 394
 Dame, Charles.....571
 Dame, Charles H.....215
 Dame, Charles W.....215, 236, 237
 534.
 Dame, Col.....50
 Dame, Daniel.....164, 179, 215, 532
 Dame, Daniel W.....528, 534
 Dame, F.....575
 Dame, George W.....437
 Dame, Hannah.....585
 Dame, Jabez.....52, 54, 61, 90, 99
 100, 101, 129, 170, 196, 428, 437
 464, 476, 528, 531, 532, 533, 537
 545, 546, 560.
 Dame, Jabez, Jr.....528, 534, 539
 Dame, James.....215
 Dame, John B.....222
 Dame, John W.....275
 Dame, Jona.....62, 68, 103, 151
 161, 162, 257, 530, 531, 533, 542
 Dame, Jonathan, 2d.....534
 Dame, Joseph.....61, 469, 552, 584
 Dame, Joseph A.....558
 Dame, Joseph Wingate.....215
 Dame, Meribah.....260, 262
 Dame, Mrs. Daniel.....215
 Dame, Mrs. G. W.....437
 Dame, Mrs. Jabez.....437
 Dame, Mrs. Richard.....585
 Dame, Paul.....179
 Dame, Richard.....102, 179, 183
 321, 528, 532, 533, 535, 560.

- Dame, Silas.....261, 542
 Dame, Susannah.....586
 Dame, Zebulon.....62, 77, 78
 Dam, John, Sen.....38
 Dam, William.....40
 Damzen, William L.....215
 Dana, Hon. James F.....264
 Daniel, Joseph.....39
 Daniel, Joseph, Jr.....39
 Daniels, Albert H.....448
 Daniels, John S.....448, 559
 Darling, Henry.....335
 Darling, Rev. Walter E.....235
 Davidson, J. L.....237
 Davis, Betsey.....428
 Davis, Bryant.....31
 Davis, C. A.....469
 Davis, E. H.....515
 Davis, Herbert.....460
 Davis, James.....215
 Davis, Jefferson.....391
 Davis, John.....215
 Davis, John G.....495
 Davis, John H.....215
 Davis, Lt. Col. James.....38
 Davis, Moses.....18, 40
 Davis, Moses, Jr.....39
 Davis, Nathaniel.....466
 Davis, Oren W.....510
 Davis, Rev. J. B.....273, 285, 460
 Davis, Thomas.....29, 62
 Davis, Thomas C.....188, 196, 428
 466, 470, 482
 Davis, Zebulon.....61
 Day, L. D.....528, 530
 Day, Rev. George T.....426
 Dealand, Stephen J.....215
 Dearborn.....164
 Dearborn, Levi.....486, 498, 528
 531, 537, 567.
 Dearborn, Rev. George S.
 269, 274
 Dearing, Clement.....77
 Deering, James.....61
 Deland, A. H.....516
 Demarest, Rev. G. L.....287, 288
 Demeritt, Deborah Ann.....572
 Demeritt, Eli.....38
 Demeritt, Emerline.....571
 Demeritt, Maria.....571
 Demeritt, Mary.....571
 Demeritt, Alice L.....577
 Demeritt, Capt. Daniel.....344
 Demeritt, Elizabeth J.....577
 Demeritt, Elneline L.....577
 Demeritt, Lucy C.....577
 Demeritt, Maj. John.....577
 Demeritt, Maria B.....577
 Demeritt, Mary J.....577
 Demeritt, Mrs. Samuel.....577, 579
 Demeritt, Nancy F.....577
 Demeritt, Sally.....344
 Demeritt, Samuel.....465, 498, 577
 579.
 Demeritt, Samuel, Jr.....577
 Demeritt, Sophia L.....577
 Demeritt, Charles.....552
 Demeritt, Deborah A.....457
 498, 577.
 De Merritte, Elizabeth.....329
 De Merritte, Israel.....330
 De Merritte, John.....330
 De Merritte, Lois.....330
 Demming, George T.....290
 Denbow, Salathiel.....39
 Dennett, Abbie H.....338, 572, 583
 Dennett, Adaline.....338
 Dennett, Alexander.....336, 337
 Dennett, Alexander, Jr.....336
 Dennett, Alice E.....338
 Dennett, Charles.....103, 170, 171
 182, 183, 184, 188, 196, 263, 264
 265, 272, 293, 302, 368, 335, 337
 338, 429, 465, 478, 479, 481, 482
 528, 530, 534, 535, 537, 539, 558
 571, 576, 583.
 Dennett, Charles, Jr.....338
 Dennett, Charles, 1st.....336
 Dennett, David.....336
 Dennett, Eliza.....338
 Dennett, Ephraim.....121
 Dennett, George H.....338
 Dennett, G. S.....338
 Dennett, Harriet.....429
 Dennett, Harriet F.....338
 Dennett, Herman W.....338
 Dennett, Ida F.....338
 Dennett, Ira B.....236, 237
 Dennett, Israel H.....338
 Dennett, John.....336
 Dennett, John P.....338
 Dennett, Lydia.....117
 Dennett, Lyford P.....338
 Dennett, Moses.....336
 Dennett, Moses, 2d.....337
 Dennett, Mrs. Alex., Jr.....336
 Dennett, Mrs. Charles, 1st.....366
 Dennett, Mrs. Ephraim.....121
 Dennett, Mrs. George H.....338
 Dennett, Mrs. G. S.....338
 Dennett, Mrs. Moses.....336
 Dennett, Mrs. Moses, 2d.....337
 Dennett, Oliver.....337, 338
 Dickinson, Anna.....415
 Dillingham, John A.....238
 Dillingham, John L.....562
 Dimmick, Miss.....571
 Dinsmoor, Samuel.....525
 Dinsmoor, Samuel, 2d.....525
 Dixon, James P.....169
 Dixon, John.....27
 Dockham, C. A.....187, 433
 Dodge, George D.....526
 Dodge, Jonathan T.....135, 188
 249, 487.
 Dodge, J. Thorne.....484, 488
 Dodge, Mrs. Jonathan T.....487
 Dodge, Ossian E.....366
 Doe, Charles.....315, 430
 Doe, Ira.....196, 287, 558
 Doe, John.....38
 Doe, Jonathan.....66, 71
 Donahue, Charles T.....215
 Donahue, Patrick.....215
 Donlay, Peter.....212
 Door, Jonathan.....570
 Door, Will.....78
 Dore, Charles.....237
 Dore, Charles H.....318
 Dore, Dolly.....585
 Dore, Jonathan.....23, 25
 Dore, Phillip, Jr.....77
 Dorman, Dr.....439
 Dorman, Nathaniel.....534
 Douglas, Stephen A.....193, 520
 Dow, Betsey.....173, 438
 Dow, Dr. E. C.....219, 443, 483
 Dow, Dr. Jabez.....345, 441
 Dow, John.....387
 Dow, John G.....438
 Dow, Lydia.....401
 Dow, Mrs. E. C.....443
 Dow, Mrs. John G.....438
 Dow, Neal.....318
 Downes, Mary C.....428
 Downing, George.....65, 70
 Downing, John.....38, 45, 533
 Downing, Jona'n.....56, 62, 65, 70
 Downing, Joseph.....31
 Downing, Lewis, Jr.....409
 Downing, Mary.....584
 Downing, Samuel.....62, 501
 Downs, Aroline B.....420
 Downs, Charles W.....215
 Downs, Ebenezer.....18, 39
 Downs, Frederick G.....215
 Downs, Gershom.....22, 32, 39, 56
 62, 78, 420, 570.
 Downs, Hatch.....510
 Downs, James.....61
 Downs, James M. W.....532
 Downs, John.....179
 Downs, Joseph.....31
 Downs, Lydia.....572
 Downs, Moses.....61
 Downs, Mrs. F. G.....215
 Downs, Mrs. Gershom.....420
 Downs, Rebecca P.....215
 Downs, Rev. David W.....215, 274
 Downs, Rev. Joseph.....275
 Downs, Sally P.....420
 Downs, Samuel.....39
 Downs, Thomas.....39
 Downs, William.....39
 Drapeau, Michael.....215
 Drayton, Charles E.....190
 Drew, David F.....173, 174
 Drew, Dr. Stephen.....174
 Drew, Frank.....509
 Drew, John.....39, 63
 Drew, Joseph W.....174, 175
 Drew, Meshach T.....500, 529
 Drew, Rev. Henry.....267, 308
 Drew, Thomas.....62, 541, 584
 Drew, Thomas of Bay.....38
 Drew, William H.....237
 Driver, Samuel.....275
 Drown, Charity.....585
 Drown, Ezra M.....536
 Drown, Joseph.....62
 Drown, Moses.....59
 Drown, Samuel.....29, 62, 584
 Drown, Solomon.....61, 71
 Dudley, Henry.....168
 Duncan, Rev. Father.....291
 Duncan, Mary.....586
 Dunham, William H.....215
 Dunning, Rev. C. U.....273
 Duntley, J. H.....238, 471
 Duntley, J. L.....167, 461, 473
 Duntley, Mrs. J. L.....461
 Duntley, Wilbur L.....461
 Duprais, Taffi.....215
 Duprey, Baptiste.....215
 Durant, Henry F.....271, 383
 Durgin, Henry.....66, 71
 Durgin, James.....38
 Durgin, Josiah.....56
 Durgin, Rev. B. F.....282
 Durgin, Rev. J. M.....279
 Durgin, S. H.....448
 Durrell, Mrs. J. M.....273
 Durrell, Rev. Jesse M.....271
 Dutton, Rev. J. M.....255
 Dyer, Eben S.....284
 Dyer, Maria E.....284
 Eakins, Rev. William.....271, 285
 Eastice, Joseph.....40
 Eastman, Amanda.....507
 Eastman, Benjamin C.....574
 Eastman, G. C. V.....174
 Eastman, Ira A.....526
 Eastman, Ira H.....454
 Eastman, Mrs. Benj. C.....266
 Eastman, Nehemiah.....132, 153
 173, 478.

- Eastman, Rev. L. L. 276
 Eastman, Rev. Benj. C. 266
 Eastman, Royal. 11
 Eastwood, Rev. James. 288
 Eaton, Lupira M. 275
 Eaton, Rev. Mr. 287
 Eddy, Col. John. 405
 Eddy, Rev. Mr. 287
 Edgerly, Charles W. 199, 200
 215, 223, 238, 286, 287, 319, 531
 Edgerly, H. B. 153
 Edgerly, James H. 161, 166, 169
 176, 184, 188, 195, 196, 197, 201
 206, 236, 252, 302, 306, 363, 397
 483, 521, 530, 531, 552, 558.
 Edgerly, Josiah. 132, 154, 179
 Edgerly, Josiah B. 153, 154, 398
 Edgerly, M. V. B. 526
 Edgerly, Thomas. 397
 Edgerly, Thomas H. 216, 235
 236, 237, 254, 471.
 Edwards, Jonathan. 93
 Edwards, Rev. Dr. 302
 Edwards, Samuel J. 216
 Egerly, John, Jr. 39
 Egerly, Samuel. 39, 50
 Ehrhorn, August. 216
 Ela, Abigail. 456
 Ela, Charles S. 410, 417, 456
 Ela, Daniel. 408
 Ela, Enoch. 408
 Ela, Frederic P. 410, 413
 Ela, Israel. 408
 Ela, Jacob H. 24, 176, 187, 188
 192, 135, 196, 199, 206, 207, 314
 381, 399, 409, 456, 465, 492, 528
 534.
 Ela, Mrs. Daniel. 408
 Ela, Mrs. Enoch. 408
 Ela, Mrs. J. H. 410, 413, 414
 Ela, Mrs. J. H., 2d. 417
 Ela, Mrs. Mary H. 408
 Ela, Wendell P. 410
 Eldridge, Rev. E. D. 249
 Elliott, E. D. 501
 Elliott, H. H. 501
 Ellis, Charles M. 383
 Ellis, Hiram W. 237
 Ellis, Jonathan. 62, 63, 71
 Ellis, Morris. 52, 542, 584
 Ellis, Robert. 71
 Ellis, Thomas. 71
 Ellis, Walter. 216
 Ellis, William. 40, 62, 77, 78
 Ellsworth, Oliver. 518
 Emerson, Micajah D. 216
 Emery, Gen. 227
 Emery, Stephen A. 374
 England, Thomas. 216
 Estes, Charles. 534
 Estes, Charles H. 216
 Estes, John. 520
 Evans. 432
 Evans, Benjamin. 18, 39, 500
 Evans, Charles H. 462
 Evans, Charles W. 534, 559
 Evans, D. J. 473
 Evans, Edward. 39
 Evans, Edward E. 534
 Evans, Elizabeth. 432
 Evans, Hanson. 520, 534
 Evans, J. D. 167, 169, 188, 196
 473, 483, 530, 534.
 Evans, John. 18, 432
 Evans, John P. 500
 Evans, Joseph. 39
 Evans, Martha. 164
 Evans, Robert. 42, 45
 Evans, Rufus. 432
 Evans, Solomon. 462, 520, 534
 Evans, Stephen. 58, 71, 86, 545
 Evans, William. 18, 61, 528
 Evarts, Jeremiah. 11
 Fall, Rev. Thomas. 274
 Falls, G. F. 222
 Fall, Thomas. 20, 520
 Farley, William. 216
 Farnam, Paul. 82
 Farnam, Ralph. 82, 83
 Farnham, Frances B. 440
 Farnham, Jemima. 121
 Farnsworth, Ezra. 506
 Farnsworth, Simeon D. 622
 Farragut, Admiral. 226, 227
 Farrar, Rebecca. 440
 Farrar, Timothy. 440, 518
 Farrar, William H. 169
 Farrington, Albert E. 346
 Farrington, Elijah. 345, 346
 Farrington, Ellen F. 347
 Farrington, Hannah. 345
 Farrington, Henry A. 558
 Farrington, James. 264, 345
 369, 378, 380, 394, 446, 478, 479
 528, 531, 537.
 Farrington, James B. 216, 446
 Farrington, James, 2d. 169, 188
 196, 206, 346, 378, 407, 445, 447
 482, 483, 485, 528, 530, 531, 541
 558, 572.
 Farrington, Jeremiah. 345, 346
 Farrington, Jeremiah, Jr. 345
 Farrington, John. 345
 Farrington, Joseph H. 216
 Farrington, Josephine C. 347
 Farrington, Lois L. 346
 Farrington, Mary. 446
 Farrington, Mary H. 346
 Farrington, Mrs. Elijah. 346
 Farrington, Mrs. James. 346
 394.
 Farrington, Mrs. James, 2d. 347
 Farrington, Mrs. Jeremiah. 345
 Farrington, Mrs. Stephen. 345
 Farrington, Nancy. 345
 Farrington, Nellie. 378
 Farrington, Polly. 345
 Farrington, Samuel. 345
 Farrington, Stephen. 345
 Farrington, Stephen, Jr. 345
 Farrington, Stephen, 3d. 345
 Farrington, Walter F. 561
 Farwell, John E. 161, 169, 249
 250.
 Faunce, Aaron D. 275
 Faunce, E. L. 511
 Faunce, Emily J. 275
 Fay, Rev. Prescott. 169, 207
 252, 255.
 Feineman, Frederick. 196, 558
 Feineman, Ida. 461
 Feineman, S. H. 188, 196, 483
 558.
 Felker, Charles S. 459, 577
 Felker, Henry W. 459
 Felker, Mrs. William H. 457
 498, 577, 579.
 Felker, William H. 358, 457
 497, 498, 577.
 Felker, Samuel D. 457, 530
 Fernald, Edwin A. 192
 Fernald, Lydia. 336
 Fernald, William C. 188, 469
 Fessenden, James M. 466, 471
 534.
 Field, Rev. Hezekiah. 261, 262
 575.
 Fillmore, Millard. 407, 494, 520
 Finnegan, James. 237
 Fisher, Lucy. 121
 Fish, Ira. 183
 Fish, John. 155
 Fiske, Rev. H. S. 288
 Fitz, Rev. Daniel. 247
 Flagg, Aaron. 249, 534
 Flagg, George W. 249, 528
 Flagg, William. 529
 Flanagan, Edward. 216
 Flanders, Benjamin M. 529
 Fletcher, B. 196
 Fletcher, John. 237
 Fletcher, Josiah M. 526
 Fletcher, Samuel. 452
 Fletcher, Richard. 333
 Flint, Samuel. 526
 Fogg, George G. 387, 407
 Fogg, J. D. 276, 511, 514, 529
 Follet, Nicholas. 40
 Folsom, Abby. 265, 566
 Folsom, Abraham. 312
 Folsom, Abram. 510
 Folsom, Charles W. 169, 189
 190, 191, 192, 196, 216, 237, 283
 364, 397, 529.
 Folsom, David J. 189, 196
 Folsom, John. 196, 466, 482, 520
 Folsom, John A. 216
 Folsom, John F. 249
 Folsom, Josiah. 61, 131, 146
 Folsom, Peter. 171, 566
 Folsom, Samuel. 451
 Folsom, William P. 562
 Foote, Henry S. 391, 392
 Ford, Edward. 457
 Ford, John. 457
 Ford, Mrs. John. 457
 Ford, Stephen. 449
 Ford, Stephen W. 449
 Fors, Benjamin. 541
 Forst, Benjamin. 77, 79, 531
 533.
 Forst, John. 157
 Forst, Samuel. 65
 Foss, Abigail. 585
 Foss, Alonzo H. 216
 Foss, Benjamin. 533
 Foss, Dallas. 216
 Foss, Dr. David. 188, 221, 446
 Foss, John W. 509
 Foss, Kezia. 278
 Foss, Rev. Tobias. 161, 279
 Foss, Richard H. 216
 Foss, Samuel. 70
 Fost, Benjamin. 39, 61
 Fost, Benjamin, Jr. 61
 Foster, B. B. 449
 Foster, Ellen F. 365
 Foster, George C. 189
 Foster, James. 61
 Foster, Rev. 199
 Foster, Rev. Herschel. 263
 Fost, William. 39
 Fourn, F. Foslin. 216
 Fowler, Morris. 40
 Fowler, Rev. C. J. 271
 Fox, Elbridge W. 483
 Fox, George. 258
 Foye, Col. James. 621
 Foy, Patrick. 238
 Francis, Rev. Eben. 286
 Freeman, Asa. 451
 Freeman, Jonathan. 518
 Fremont, John C. 520
 French, Bradstreet. 61

- French, Charles H. 216
 French, David 61
 French, Dr. Otis 407
 French, James 61
 French, Jonathan 59
 French, Rev. H. H. 276
 French, Rev. Jonathan 240
 242, 245.
 French, Simon 61
 French, William 555
 Friend, John 216
 Frisbie, J. F. 404
 Frost, C. P. 448
 Frost, Hon. John 333
 Frost, Rev. Leonard 262, 575
 Frye, Edmund 466, 520
 Fuller, John H. 186, 188
 Furber, Benjamin 59, 185
 Furber, D. Warren 185, 186
 192.
 Furber, James T. 185
 Furber, Moses 59
 Furber, Pierce P. 164, 264
 Furber, Richard. 61, 68, 99, 129
 532, 533.
 Furber, Richard, Jr. 62, 179
 Furber, Samuel 161
 Furber, Thomas 56, 61
 Furber, William 38
 Furbush, Charles H. 520
 Furbush, Sarah 459
 Gaffney, Charles B. 167, 238
 454, 455, 485, 531, 541, 558.
 Gafney, John 455
 Gafney, Mrs. C. B. 456
 Gafney, Mrs. John 455
 Gage, Dr. Eugene F. 448, 449
 Gage, Gen. 54
 Gage, Henry A. 622
 Gage, John 530, 533
 Gage, Thomas U. 448
 Gale, Albert 216
 Gale, Amos 216, 237
 Gale, Daniel E. 216
 Gale, Fernando 237
 Gale, William 216
 Gambling, Benjamin 38
 Garfield, James A. 520
 Garland, Celia T. 444
 Garland, Claudius W. 444
 Garland, Daniel 61
 Garland, Dodifer 621
 Garland, Dodovah 61
 Garland, Dr. Jeremiah H. 335
 Garland, Ebenezer 39, 62
 Garland, George L. 444
 Garland, George W. 216
 Garland, Hannah 217
 Garland, Jabez 39
 Garland, Jacob J. 286
 Garland, James 585
 Garland, James M. 216, 286
 Garland, Jeremiah C. 161, 169
 443.
 Garland, Jonathan 621
 Garland, John 70
 Garland, John E. 217
 Garland, John F. 217
 Garland, John W. 217
 Garland, Lewis 217, 552
 Garland, Mary 585
 Garland, Mary S. 217
 Garland, Mrs. J. C. 444
 Garland, Mrs. J. H. 335
 Garland, Mrs. Lewis 217
 Garland, Mrs. Rice K. 217
 Garland, Nathaniel 62, 443
 Garland, Rice K. 217
 Garland, Theodore W. 444
 Garland, Willard P. 444
 Garlen, John 77
 Garlin, John 65
 Garlon, John 78
 Garrison, William L. 403
 Gates, James M. 387
 Gault, Samuel 408
 Geer, Alexander H. 497
 George Alanson B. 230
 George, John H. 409
 Gerrish, ———— 155
 Gerrish, Alphonso D. 276, 516
 Gerrish, Paul. 38, 40, 41, 42, 75
 330, 333.
 Gerrish, Timothy 38, 41
 Gibbs, John T. 400
 Giles, Andrew 555
 Giles, Charles A. 224
 Giles, Charles G. 286
 Giles, Charles S. 186
 Giles, F. S. 237
 Giles, John T. 217
 Gilligan, Michael 217
 Gilman, Charles W. 198, 217
 Gilman, John S. 469, 520
 Gilman, John T. 518, 524
 Gilman, Miss. 406
 Gilmore, Joseph A. 526
 Given, Rev. L. 280
 Glass, John S. 577
 Glass, Mrs. John S. 577
 Gledghill, George 477
 Gledghill, William 555
 Glidden, Charles A. 238
 Glidden, Edwin H. 217
 Glidden, Enos L. 196, 217, 238
 Glidden, John C. 217
 Glidden, Peter 68
 Godard, John 518
 Godard, John 524
 Goodell, David H. 526
 Goodwin, Albion N. 217, 237
 Goodwin, Edward F. 238
 Goodwin, Fremont 172, 457
 476.
 Goodwin, Ichabod 522, 525
 526.
 Goodwin, James 60
 Goodwin, James 217
 Goodwin, Jennie L. 447
 Goodwin, John 146, 147, 178
 Goodwin, John 178
 Goodwin, Josephine S. 439
 Goodwin, Josiah 457
 Goodwin, Mrs. Fremont 457
 Goodwin, Love C. 457
 Goodwin, Samuel 59, 439
 Goodwin, Sarah A. 439
 Goodwin, Sherwood W. 217
 236, 237.
 Goodwin, Wentworth 520
 Gookin, John W. 153
 Gordon, Sarah 452
 Gorton, Rev. James 287
 Gotts, Clara 515
 Gotts, Francis 515
 Gotts, Thomas H. 514
 Gould, Edison J. 461
 Gould, Muzzey 62
 Gould, Susan E. 461
 Gould, William 461
 Gove, Hiram 444
 Gowell, Abigail 474
 Gowell, Lucretia 572
 Gowen, B. L. E. 201, 232, 489
 Gowen, Emulus 469
 Gowen, Otis F. 217
 Grant, Daniel 217
 Grant, Henry 200, 218
 Grant, Mary E. 456
 Grant, Rev. E. M. 287
 Grant, U. S. 231, 355, 365, 434
 435, 520.
 Gray, Annie 218
 Gray, Enoch W. 500, 509
 Gray, Frank H. 509
 Gray, James 218
 Gray, John 40, 585
 Gray, Maria 500
 Gray, Moses F. 218
 Gray, Mrs. Enoch W. 500
 Gray, Mrs. James 218
 Gray, Rev. Robert 164, 179
 Gray, Solomon S. 218
 Greeley, Horace 520
 Green, Benjamin 40, 152
 Green, David 257
 Greenfield, Charles 420, 482
 483.
 Greenfield, Ella G. 420, 454
 Greenfield, Ella S. 420
 Greenfield, Frank 421
 Greenfield, George 420
 Greenfield, Hattie A. 421
 Greenfield, John 171, 173, 419
 420, 428, 478, 479, 480, 528, 539
 Greenfield, John, 2d. 420, 534
 535.
 Greenfield, Millie A. 420
 Greenleaf, Mrs. Charles 420
 Greenfield, Mrs. George 420
 Greenfield, Mrs. John 420
 Greenfield, Sarah E. 420, 459
 474.
 Greenleaf, Abner F. 218
 Greenleaf, Peter 31
 Green, Mrs. David 257
 Green, Rev. Silas. 169, 266, 268
 Greenwood, Rev. T. J. 164, 286
 Grey, Jerry L. 218
 Griffin, Simon G. 211, 234, 526
 Griggs, Master 358
 Grover, B. Frank 238, 530
 Guppy, George F. 196, 200, 218
 317, 530.
 Guppy, James 39
 Guyon, Madame 243, 244
 Hackett, J. M. 161, 308
 Hadkell, Eunice 442
 Halle, Samuel W. 526
 Halle, William 363, 525
 Hale, Alfred 249, 330
 Hale, Calvin 249, 331
 Hale, Caroline 330, 571
 Hale, Clara 330
 Hale, Eliphalet 329
 Hale, Elizabeth 249, 331, 452
 Hale, Elizabeth W. 452
 Hale, Harrison 196, 331, 534
 Hale, John 451
 Hale, John P., Senior. 161, 177
 350, 381, 451.
 Hale, John P. 189, 298, 302, 310
 311, 312, 334, 342, 353, 364, 368
 381, 410, 451, 481, 519, 520, 521
 522.
 Hale, Luther 249, 329, 330
 Hale, Moses. 102, 135, 143, 170
 171, 173, 183, 329, 464, 466, 478
 519, 528, 531, 532, 534, 535, 583
 Hale, Moses, Jr. 329, 330
 Hale, Mrs. Calvin 331
 Hale, Mrs. E. 249
 Hale, Mrs. Harrison 331
 Hale, Mrs. John P., Sen. 451
 Hale, Mrs. Moses 329, 330

- Hale, Nathan.....65, 67, 70
 Hale, Rachel.....329
 Hale, Rev. Jonathan L.....245
 Hale, Samuel.....451, 467, 524
 Hale, Sarah.....331
 Hale, Thomas.....329
 Hale, Thomasine.....329
 Hale, William.....519, 524
 Hale, William, Jr.....491
 Hall, Albert Clinton.....218
 Hall, Caroline.....442
 Hall, Daniel.....218
 Hall, Dr. Jeremiah F.....443
 Hall, Dyer P.....232
 Hall, Edwin F.....218
 Hall, George W.....466
 Hall, James.....31
 Hall, Jeremiah.....237
 Hall, John.....39
 Hall, John, 188, 270, 275, 276, 361
 362, 483, 503, 510, 512, 513, 514
 528, 555.
 Hall, John W.....213
 Hall, Joseph D.....218
 Hall, Joshua G.....430, 457
 Hall, Mary.....275, 461, 462
 Hall, Mrs. Avery.....98
 Hall, Mrs. Daniel.....218, 486
 Hall, Mrs. Nathan.....442
 Hall, Nathan.....442
 Hall, Rev.....90
 Hall, Rev. Avery.....61, 89 to 98
 564, 595, 597.
 Hall, Rev. George.....255
 Hall, Rev. Theophilus.....96
 Hall, Sarah.....218
 Hall, Solomon M.....314
 Hall, Thomas.....39
 Hall, Thomas.....212, 555
 Ham, Aaron.....61
 Ham, Abigail.....337
 Ham, Abner.....445
 Hamack, Thomas.....31
 Ham, Benjamin.....445
 Ham, Betsey.....222
 Ham, Capt. Jonathan.....71, 90
 241, 532, 533, 542, 549.
 Ham, Charles F.....218
 Ham, Charles H.....218
 Ham, David F.....215
 Ham, Deac.....164
 Ham, Eleazar.....44, 77, 80, 431
 542.
 Ham, Elizabeth.....80
 Ham, Elsar.....78
 Ham, Ephraim.....44, 61, 70, 431
 584.
 Ham, Israel.....337
 Ham, John.....38, 59, 61, 153, 154
 Ham, John.....218
 Ham, John, Jr.....61
 Ham, Jonathan.....44, 161
 Ham, Joseph.....17, 39
 Ham, J. W.....230
 Ham, Lemuel B.....286
 Hamlin, Cyrus W.....172
 Hamlin, Hannibal.....384, 393
 Hamlin, L. D.....238
 Hamlin, Rev. Cyrus.....325
 Ham, Lydia.....218, 585
 Hammett, Charles E.....218, 237
 Hammett, Ephraim.....196, 498
 520, 583.
 Hammett, John.....62
 Hammett, Moses.....59, 61
 Hammett, Sally.....572
 Hammock, Richard.....39, 547
 Hammond, Dr.....154
 Hammond, Isaac W.....621
 Ham, Mrs. Eleazer.....80
 Ham, Mrs. Ephraim.....431
 Ham, Mrs. Israel.....338
 Ham, Mrs. John.....218
 Ham, Nathaniel.....44, 585
 Ham, Nathaniel.....489
 Ham, Samuel.....31, 48
 Ham, Sarah.....164, 368, 419, 428
 Ham, Stephen.....584
 Ham, Stephen.....585
 Ham, Sylvester.....218, 237
 Ham, Thomas.....61
 Ham, William.....62
 Hancock, W. S.....520
 Handerson, Mary.....417
 Handerson, Phinehas.....417
 Hanscam.....296
 Hanscom, Thomas.....131
 Hanson, Aaron.....60
 Hanson, Anna.....197
 Hanson, Asa P.....169, 286, 302
 394, 558.
 Hanson, Benjamin.....39, 149
 Hanson, Betsey S. C.....586
 Hanson, Charles A. C.....397, 561
 583.
 Hanson, Charles B.....218
 Hanson, Dominicus.....188, 190
 302, 394, 470, 479, 482, 483, 494
 583.
 Hanson, Elizabeth C.....281
 Hanson, Esther Ann.....571
 Hanson, George W.....397
 Hanson, Hannah.....347, 394
 Hanson, Hester Ann.....394
 Hanson, Humphrey.....394, 470
 494, 576.
 Hanson, Isaac.....72
 Hanson, Jacob.....61, 179, 471, 532
 533, 535.
 Hanson, Jacob.....309, 310
 Hanson, James.....39
 Hanson, Joanna.....369, 374
 Hanson, John.....18, 38, 261, 534
 535.
 Hanson, John B.....571
 Hanson, John L.....488
 Hanson, Joseph.....39, 129, 143
 155, 170, 179, 183, 241, 265, 322
 346, 369, 394, 429, 464, 467, 560
 Hanson, Joseph H.....571
 Hanson, Joseph, Jr.....171, 183
 470.
 Hanson, Joseph M.....520, 529
 Hanson, Joseph S.....394
 Hanson, Lewis.....329, 495
 Hanson, Lewis E.....428
 Hanson, Lizzie.....378
 Hanson, M. A.....500
 Hanson, Mary D.....346, 394
 Hanson, Mary E.....571
 Hanson, Meribah.....381, 394
 Hanson, Mrs. Dominicus.....397
 Hanson, Mrs. Joseph.....369, 394
 Hanson, Mrs. Lewis E.....428
 Hanson, Nathaniel.....38
 Hanson, Phoebe.....307, 309, 310
 Hanson, Samuel R.....281
 Hanson, Sarah.....486, 487
 Hanson, Susanna.....585
 Hanson, Thomas.....38
 Hanson, Tobias.....39
 Hanson, William E.....219
 Hardie, John.....78
 Hardy, Joseph.....78
 Hard, Benjamin T.....364
 Hard, Rev. George H.....260
 Harford, Abigail.....465
 Harford, Charlotte.....465
 Harford, Joshua.....179
 Harford, Nicholas.....38
 Harford, Paul.....50, 129, 131, 465
 536, 566.
 Harford, Stephen.....77, 78
 Harford, Widow.....589
 Harper, William.....70
 Harriman, A. J.....237
 Harriman, Walter 270, 526, 573
 Harrington, Edward W.....526
 Harrington, Larkin.....483, 512
 513, 516, 528.
 Harrington, Mrs. Larkin.....513
 Harrison, Benjamin.....520
 Harrison, W. H.....397, 520, 521
 Hartford, Alonzo.....219
 Hartford, Benjamin P.....219
 Hartford, Betsey P.....219
 Hartford, Charles T.....520
 Hartford, Francis M.....219
 Hartford, George E.....219
 Hartford, Hannah.....219
 Hartford, John.....219
 Hartford, John T.....219
 Hartford, Joshua.....155, 542
 Hartford, Mark.....61
 Hartford, Mrs. Benjamin P.....219
 Hartford, Mrs. George E.....219
 Hartford, Mrs. John.....219
 Hartigan, Patrick H.....529
 Hart, Mary.....408
 Hart, Samuel S.....516, 520, 534
 Hart, Shackleford.....510
 Hartwell, H. H.....161, 268, 273
 275.
 Harty, John D.....149
 Harvey, Daniel.....39
 Harvey, J. G.....191
 Harvey, Matthew.....525
 Hastings, Mrs. H. L.....290
 Hastings, Mrs. William N.....461
 Hastings, Rev. H. L.....290
 Hastings, William N.....12, 161
 461, 569, 570.
 Hastings, William P.....461
 Hatch, Isaac.....69
 Haven & Smith.....464
 Haven, Dolly.....571
 Haven, John.....149, 179
 Haven, Lydia.....571
 Haven, Rev. Joseph.....24, 57, 60
 61, 64, 66, 73, 74, 96, 98, 114
 123, 147, 151, 161, 179, 180, 182
 183, 240, 242, 243, 260, 297, 324
 325, 372, 550, 567, 584, 597.
 Haven, Ruth.....570
 Haven, Susan.....571
 Hawkins.....305
 Hawthorne, Nathaniel.....427
 Hayden, Lewis.....382
 Hayes.....305
 Hayes, Abigail.....585
 Hayes, Albert W.....219, 485, 541
 557.
 Hayes, Amos.....59, 65, 68
 Hayes, Andrew R.....238
 Hayes, Augustus.....219
 Hayes, Beimin.....78
 Hayes, Benjamin.....39, 62, 79
 164, 249, 286, 528, 531, 533, 562
 Hayes, Benjamin F.....498
 Hayes, Benjamin, Jr.....171
 Hayes, C. H.....492
 Hayes, Charles F.....226
 Hayes, Daniel.....61, 499, 532
 Hayes, Daniel.....338
 Hayes, Daniel, Jr.....179
 Hayes, Daniel, 3d.....179
 Hayes, Daniel W.....161

- Hayes, David.....161, 223, 473
520, 583.
Hayes, Dudley.....29
Hayes, Dudley W.....219, 529
Hayes, Ella L.....456
Hayes, Enoch.....68
Hayes, Ezra.....249, 534
Hayes, Francis C.....284
Hayes, Franklin.....219
Hayes, George L.....176, 454, 511
534, 562.
Hayes, Hezekiah.....241
Hayes, Ichabod.....39, 61, 533
Hayes, James.....532
Hayes, James D.....164
Hayes, James E.....219
Hayes, James O.....529
Hayes, James Y.....249
Hayes, Jennie.....447
Hayes, John.....39
Hayes, John L.....386
Hayes, Joseph.....62, 571
Hayes, Joseph N.....529
Hayes, Joseph O.....534
Hayes, Levi.....154, 164, 183
Hayes, Lydia.....585
Hayes, Mary.....584
Hayes, Mary F.....373
Hayes, Mehitabel.....338
Hayes, M. L.....153
Hayes, Moses.....61, 532, 533
Hayes, Moses, Jr.....62
Hayes, Mrs. F. C.....283
Hayes, Mrs. John.....585
Hayes, Mrs. Watson.....255, 454
Hayes, Nathaniel.....161, 242, 256
498, 534.
Hayes, Orrill H.....255
Hayes, Peter.....39
Hayes, R. B.....436, 520
Hayes, Richard.....473, 532
Hayes, Sally.....585
Hayes, Samuel.....39
Hayes, Sidney B.....161, 275, 276
514, 529, 562.
Hayes, Stephen E.....164, 534
Hayes, Watson.....188, 196, 306
454, 466, 467, 479, 540.
Hayes, Wentworth.....61, 532, 535
Hayes, William.....456
Hayes, William.....39
Hayes, William A.....174
Hayes, Zenas.....254
Haynes, Dr.....443
Haynes, Martin A.....526
Hayward, Rev. Silvanus.....252
253, 255.
Hayward, William.....219
Hazelton, Mrs. Samuel.....346
Hazelton, Samuel.....346
Hazen.....169
Head, Natt.....526
Healey, Betsey.....436
Healey, Joseph.....525
Heard, Benjamin.....62
Heard, George.....59, 66, 67, 70
Heard, Jacob.....164
Heard, John.....62
Heard, Joseph.....22, 62, 77, 570
Heard, Mesheck.....59
Heard, Nathaniel.....466
Heard, Reuben.....59, 62, 497
Heard, Reuben, Jr.....62
Heard, Tristram.....17, 62, 466
Heard, Widow.....584
Heard, William W.....219
Heath, Gertie M.....457
Hebbard, Ellery A.....413
Hedding, Rev. Elijah.....261
Hedrick, William H.....219
Hemmenway, Rev.....96
Henderson.....307
Henderson, Abigail.....572
Henderson, Betsey.....585
Henderson, Charles.....188, 196
249.
Henderson, Howard.....500, 542
Henderson, Israel.....164
Henderson, James J.....186, 187
192.
Henderson, John.....164
Henderson, Jonathan.....500
Henderson, Jonathan H.....183
286, 495, 497, 501, 539, 552.
Henderson, Mehetabel.....210
Henderson, Richmond.....29, 171
241, 501, 539.
Henderson, Sophia.....571
Henderson, Thomas.....313
Henham, Thomas C.....237
Hennem, T. C.....569
Hennem, Thomas C.....190
Henwood, Owen.....238
Herd, James.....39
Herd, Samuel.....39
Herd, Tristram.....35
Herson, George L.....238
Hester, Michael.....219
Hewes, Joseph.....269
Hewes, Rev. William.....161, 269
Hewitt.....302
Hicks, Rev.....287
Higginson, T. W.....383
Hilliard, Julia.....454
Hill, Isaac.....525
Hill, J. F.....374
Hill, John M.....526
Hill, King S.....237
Hill, Mrs. Samuel.....88
Hill, Oliver.....474
Hill, Rev. George W.....282
Hill, Rev. G. S.....280
Hill, Rev. Henry.....269
Hill, Rev. Samuel.....87, 88, 89
581.
Hills, Elizabeth.....443
Hills, Mrs. Edwin.....381
Hill, Valentine.....39
Hill, William.....31, 40, 371
Hilton, Eben.....526, 534
Hinckley, John W.....219
Hinks, Gen.....218
Hitchcock, Prof. C. H.....10
Hitchcock, Rev. Wm. D.....251
Hixon, William S.....237
Hoag, Elizabeth.....436
Hoag, Joseph.....436
Hoag, Mrs. Joseph.....436
Hobart, H. C.....173
Hobbs, Benjamin.....196, 219
Hobbs, G. F.....164
Hobbs, Josiah H.....219, 304, 453
Hobbs, Mrs. Benjamin.....219
Hobbs, Mrs. Josiah.....219
Hobbs, Rev. Bial.....282
Hobbs, Rhoda.....219
Hobbs, Sarah.....453
Hobbs, Sylvia M.....402
Hobs, James.....39
Hodgdon, Abner.....265
Hodgdon, Alexander.....61, 532
584.
Hodgdon, Alexander, Jr.....62
532.
Hodgdon, Charles A.....220
Hodgdon, Charles C.....319
Hodgdon, Charles H.....319
Hodgdon, Elizabeth.....572
Hodgdon, George.....235
Hodgdon, George W.....460
Hodgdon, Job S.....499
Hodgdon, John.....31
Hodgdon, John B.....460
Hodgdon, Jonathan.....30, 62
570, 584.
Hodgdon, Jonathan, Jr.....56
Hodgdon, Joseph.....78
Hodgdon, Mrs. Alexander.....584
Hodgdon, Mrs. Job S.....499
Hodgdon, Mrs. Jonathan.....30
Hodgdon, Sarah.....278
Hodgdon, Thomas.....60
Hodgdon, W. B. K.....187, 188
196, 473, 534.
Hodgdon, William.....61, 547
Hodgson, Israel.....38
Hodsdon, George W.....520
Hodsdon, William.....520
Hoeg, Enoch.....86
Hodsdon, John.....40
Hoit, Daniel.....525
Hoit, John.....40
Hoit, Phineas.....149
Hoit, Sarah Ann.....572
Hoit, Benjamin.....61
Hoit, Enoch.....61
Holbrook, John R.....572
Holler, John.....555
Holman, Rev. Calvin.....161, 188
270.
Holman, Rev. Sullivan.....201
268, 269, 270, 275.
Holmes, Abigail.....584
Holmes, Hannah F.....437
Holmes, Hiram.....437
Holmes, John C.....437
Holmes, John S.....220
Holmes, Joshua.....437, 584
Holmes, Mrs. Hiram.....437
Holmes, Mrs. Joshua.....437
Hoit, Elizabeth.....436
Holt, Rev. Edwin.....247
Hoodgood, ————.....16
Horn, Daniel.....39, 66
Horne, ————.....154
Horne, Abial.....555
Horn, Ebenezer.....56, 62
Horne, Benjamin.....528, 534
Horne, Charles M.....509
Horne, Eliphalet.....136, 471, 476
Horne, Elizabeth.....571
Horne, Gershom.....76, 87, 534
Horne, Gershom H.....210
Horne, Harlan P.....220, 237
Horne, Henry L.....529
Horne, Irving E.....191
Horne, James.....50
Horne, Jeremiah.....421
Horne, Jeremiah, Jr.....421, 424
444.
Horne, Jesse.....586
Horne, Joseph D.....194, 220
Horne, J. Wesley.....196
Horne, Lewis F.....220, 237, 497
520.
Horne, Mary.....451, 452, 571
Horne, Moses, Jr.....535
Horne, Rev. Jonathan.....289, 290
Horne, Sarah.....585
Horne, Sarah C.....161
Horne, Simon L.....214, 534
Horne, Sophia.....421
Horne, Wesley E.....233
Horney, Albert.....220, 237
Horney, Charles G.....220, 237
308, 555.
Horney, Edward.....220, 237, 555

- Horney, George H. 555
 Horney, Gilbert. . . 154, 220, 494
 Horney, Henry. 220
 Horn, Ichabod. 71, 532
 Horn, James. 62, 100
 Horn, Moses. 62
 Horn, Moses, Jr. 179
 Horn, Peter. 62
 Horn, W. F. 559
 Horn, William. 39
 Horn, William, Jr. 39
 Horsch, Carl H. 449
 Horton, Rev. Jotham. 263, 266
 574.
 Hovey, ———. 155
 Howard, ———. 308
 Howard, Albert. 220
 Howard, Algernon S. 477, 528
 531, 534, 539.
 Howard, Andrew. 398
 Howard, Andrew F. 309 to 312
 Howard, Clarence. 220
 Howard, David M. 220
 Howard, Elbridge W. 220, 238
 Howard, Ephraim. 220
 Howard, George N. 220
 Howard, Ira T. 221
 Howard, J. O. 196
 Howard, John H. 221
 Howard, Joshua R. 520
 Howard, Levi. 221
 Howard, Locke. 520
 Howard, M. V. B. 221
 Howard, Rev. M. 273
 Howard, Richard. 221
 Howard, Simon O. 221
 Howard, William H. 221
 Howe, Calvin W. 121
 Howe, Charles W. 495
 Howe, David. 121
 Howe, Deac. James. 121
 Howe, Deac. James, Jr. 121
 Howe, Dr. James. 61, 121, 122
 173, 343, 528, 530, 532, 535.
 Howe, Farnham. 121
 Howe, Fisher. 122
 Howe, George. 121
 Howe, Hall J. 121
 Howe, Isaac. 121
 Howe, Jacob. 121
 Howe, James, 1st. 121
 Howe, James, 5th. 121
 Howe, John. 31
 Howe, Jonathan. 121
 Howell, James. 237
 Howe, Lucy. 121, 585
 Howe, Mary. 121
 Howe, Moses. 335
 Howe, Mrs. Calvin W. 121
 Howe, Mrs. Fisher. 122
 Howe, Mrs. Hall J. 121
 Howe, Mrs. James. 585
 Howe, Mrs. James, Jr. 121
 Howe, Mrs. James, 3d. 121
 Howe, Mrs. Moses. 335
 Howes, Rev. Josiah T. 173
 Howe, Willard. 121
 Hoyt, Benjamin. 65
 Hoyt, Charles. 171, 230
 Hoyt, Charles L. 571
 Hoyt, Elizabeth. 571
 Hoyt, Enos. 445
 Hoyt, George. 571
 Hoyt, John D. 241, 571
 Hoyt, John F. 229, 492
 Hoyt, M. 571
 Hoyt, Rufus. 571
 Hoyt, Rufus A. 221
 Hoyt, Sarah. 585
 Hoyt, Sheriff. 398
 Hubbard, Captain. 621
 Hubbard, Edwin T. 449
 Hubbard, Henry. 333, 525
 Hubbard, Mrs. 551
 Hubbard, Thomas L. 449
 Huchins, James. 40
 Hughes, Clement. 38
 Hull, Asa P. 221
 Hull, Dr. D. W. 190
 Hull, Moses. 190
 Hunking, Mark. 40
 Hunter, H. 221
 Hunt, Harrison C. 173, 184
 Huntoon, Betsey. 254
 Huntress, John. 31
 Hurd, ———. 242, 501
 Hurd, Benjamin. 584
 Hurd, Charles. 221, 520, 571
 Hurd, Charlotte. 571
 Hurd, Edward C. 230
 Hurd, Edwin F. 445
 Hurd, George F. 221, 237
 Hurd, George W. 221, 237, 284
 Hurd, James. 306, 483, 534
 Hurd, John. 221
 Hurd, Jonas. 520
 Hurd, Jonathan. 497
 Hurd, Joseph. 571
 Hurd, Joseph D. 171, 445
 Hurd, Joseph W. 230
 Hurd, Juanna. 571
 Hurd, Lucy. 571
 Hurd, Moses. 129, 466, 485
 Hurd, Moses S. 516
 Hurd, Nathaniel H. 171
 Hurd, Olive B. 624
 Hurd, Reuben. 498
 Hurd, Sally. 571
 Hurd, Seth T. 216
 Hurd, Sophia. 571
 Hurd, Timothy. 500
 Hurd, William. 170, 171, 240
 241, 295, 296, 297, 298, 465, 519
 534, 551, 552, 561.
 Hussey, Charles B. 221
 Hussey, Charles E. 169
 Hussey, Daniel. 104, 221, 238
 Hussey, Elijah M. 176, 454
 Hussey, Enos H. 215
 Hussey, Ezekiel. 498
 Hussey, George S. 212
 Hussey, Hannah. 164
 Hussey, Job. 39
 Hussey, John's 454, 528, 534, 535
 Hussey, Lewis M. 221, 237
 Hussey, Micajah. 163, 498
 Hussey, Mrs. Elijah M. 454
 Hussey, Oliver. 238
 Hussey, Oliver W. 221
 Hussey, Paul. 221
 Hussey, Richard. 39
 Hussey, Sarah. 586
 Hussey, Silas. 233, 255, 319
 Hussey, Silas, Jr. 196
 Hussey, Thomas S. 196
 Hussey, Walter S. 10, 221, 238
 Hutchins, Fred S. 457
 Hutchinson, Rev. Stephen. 279
 Hutchins, Rev. Elias. 312
 Hyatt, Rev. Isaac. 161, 282
 Hyde, Lawrence. 34
 Ingalls, John C. 173
 Ingersoll, ———. 172
 Ingham, Thomas. 515
 Ingraham, H. C. 472
 Ives, Elizabeth. 450
 Jackman, Alonzo. 173
 Jackson, Amanda M. 457
 Jackson, Andrew. 326, 368, 372
 382, 397, 519, 520.
 Jackson, Caleb. 61, 542, 584
 Jackson, Dr. C. T. 10
 Jackson, Hannah. 260
 Jackson, James. 61, 440
 Jackson, John Henry. 222
 Jackson, Samuel. 149
 Jackson, William. 39, 286, 495
 Jacobs, Jeremiah. 222
 Jacobs, Mrs. H. D. 475
 Jacobs, Stephen C. 222
 Jacques, Rev. 575
 Jaffrey, George. 40
 James, Bishop. 275
 James, James W. 387
 James, William. 77
 Janes, Bishop. 438
 Jasper, Rev. O. H. 274, 275, 276
 Jefferson, Thomas. 332, 518
 Jeffrey, James. 78
 Jellerson, Samuel. 196
 Jellerson, Benjamin. 535
 Jenkins, Joseph, Jr. 40
 Jenkins, Charles E. 363, 530
 Jenkins, Cornelius. 62
 Jenkins, Nancy. 446
 Jenkins, Stephen. 61
 Jenks, George W. 448
 Jenks, Joseph. 38
 Jennes, Joseph. 75
 Jeness, Abigail. 585
 Jeness, Betsey. 222
 Jeness, Charles. 222
 Jeness, Charles G. 238
 Jeness, Charles, Jr. 222
 Jeness, Cyrus. 161, 222
 Jeness, Daniel. 62
 Jeness, Daniel F. 534
 Jeness, Dorothy. 272
 Jeness, Ebenezer. 444
 Jeness, Freeman. 222
 Jeness, George. 222, 520
 Jeness, George B. 258
 Jeness, Isaac. 183
 Jeness, James M. 222
 Jeness, John. 62, 77, 79, 222
 531, 533, 542.
 Jeness, Jonathan. 222
 Jeness, Kezia. 278
 Jeness, Mark. 77, 532
 Jeness, Mrs. Charles. 222
 Jeness, Noah A. 230, 529, 535
 Jeness, Paul. 29, 62
 Jeness, Phebe. 585
 Jeness, Stephen. 520
 Jeness, Stephen B. 222
 Jeness, Stephen S. 222
 Jeness, William. 532, 533, 541
 585.
 Jennis, Aaron. 61
 Jennis, David. 61
 Jennis, Moses. 62
 Jennis, William. 62
 Jennis, William, Jr. 61
 Jewett, Dearborn. 179, 498
 Jiles, Joseph. 62
 Johnson, Andrew. 207
 Johnson, Charles. 473
 Johnson, Charles E. 169
 Johnson, C. W. 237
 Johnson, General. 435
 Johnson, George. 364, 434
 Johnson, George W. 222
 Johnson, Hannah. 222
 Johnson, James H. 384
 Johnson, Levi B. 222

Johnson, Mary.....	284	Kimball, Jeremiah B.....	223	Lane, Betsey.....	438
Johnson, Mrs. George.....	364	Kimball, John W.....	452	Lane, Charles E.....	168, 469
Johnson, Robert.....	222	Kimball, Joseph P.....	439	Lane, George B.....	460
Johnson, Samuel.....	222	Kimball, Josiah.....	196, 223	Lane, Joshua.....	179, 542
Johnson, William.....	31	Kimball, Judge.....	540	Lane, Marcenia W.....	223
Johnson, William.....	222	Kimball, Lucy M.....	439	Lane, Winthrop.....	223, 459, 460
Jones, Benjamin.....	153	Kimball, Mary.....	437	Langdon, Dr.....	30, 93
Jones, Benjamin H.....	528, 530	Kimball, Mary E.....	452, 460	Langdon, John.....	57, 526, 524
Jones, Charles A.....	515	Kimball, Mrs. Daniel S.....	455	Langworthy, Rev. Isaac P.....	255
Jones, Cyrus W.....	222	Kimball, Mrs. Nathaniel.....	451		
Jones, Dorcas.....	478		452	Lavender, William J.....	223
Jones, Ebenezer.....	31, 584	Kimball, Mrs. Nehemiah.....	223	Layton, John.....	531, 542
Jones, Frank.....	365, 485, 526, 541	Kimball, Mrs. Richard.....	331	Leathers, William.....	38
Jones, George W.....	222		452	Leavitt, Elizabeth.....	122
Jones, James G.....	515	Kimball, Mrs. William A.....	452	Leavitt, John.....	31
Jones, Joseph.....	38, 61, 533	Kimball, Nathaniel.....	451, 452	Leavitt, Justin M.....	237, 420
Jones, Levi.....	179, 481	Kimball, Nathaniel T.....	188	Leavitt, Mrs. Justin M.....	420
Jones, Paul.....	72, 584		252, 473, 492, 531.	Leavitt, Rev. Daniel.....	290
Jones, Rev. Benjamin.....	263	Kimball, Nehemiah.....	223	Le Blank, Octavio.....	223
Jones, Samuel.....	62	Kimball, Paul.....	536, 539	Lebrun, Narcisse.....	223
Jones, Samuel.....	199, 222	Kimball, Rev. Henry S.....	255	Lee, Rev. Jesse.....	260
Jones, Samuel.....	553		285.	Lee, Robert E.....	434
Jones, Stephen.....	38	Kimball, Rev. W. S.....	253	Lees, John.....	360
Jones, Walter S.....	223	Kimball, Richard.....	161, 184, 249	Legro, Daniel.....	521
Jones, William.....	40		306, 310, 312, 331, 368, 451, 477	Legro, David.....	171, 188, 469
Jordan, Samuel.....	88		528.	Legro, John.....	166, 196, 201, 483
Jual, Christian.....	223	Kimball, Samuel H.....	223		484, 528, 531, 534.
Julian, George W.....	393	Kimball, William A.....	161, 164	Legro, Rev. Elihu H.....	223, 273
Junkins, Edwin.....	490		168, 169, 452, 453, 520.	Leighton, David.....	68, 74
Junkins, Master.....	164, 294	Kimball, William K.....	188, 196	Leighton, Edward.....	62
Junkins, Mrs. Sidney E.....	460		482.	Leighton, Edwin G.....	223
Junkins, Sidney E.....	460	Kimball, W. Knight.....	586	Leighton, Ephraim.....	223
		King, ————	144	Leighton, George.....	520
Kane, Patrick.....	223	King, Dr.....	447	Leighton, John.....	40, 48, 532, 533
Kay, Patrick.....	223	King, Louis.....	223	Leighton, Levi.....	501
Keay, Forest L.....	460	Kingman, Jeremiah.....	173	Leighton, Mrs. Ephraim.....	223
Keay, Frank.....	460	Kittredge, Dr.....	443	Leighton, Nahala Davis.....	223
Keegan, John.....	223	Kittredge, Jacob.....	440	Leighton, Nancy F.....	223
Kelley, ————	429	Knight, Caroline.....	166, 174	Leighton, Samuel.....	532, 533
Kelley, Alfred D.....	466, 471	Knight, Charles.....	62	Leonard, Michael.....	224
Kelley, Climenta M.....	338	Knight, Dr.....	446	Leonard, Rev. Prof.....	287, 288
Kelley, Etta M.....	449	Knight, Hannah.....	585	Lewis, John.....	31
Kelley, Henry M.....	169, 492, 531	Knight, Hatevil.....	129, 165, 170	Lewis, Sumner.....	224
			171, 173, 174, 179, 240, 465, 528	Lewis, Winslow.....	444
Kelley, John B.....	318, 529		531, 532, 534, 560, 585.	Libby, Arthur.....	224
Kelley, Mrs. Abigail M.....	410	Knight, John.....	38, 41, 42, 533	Libby, Isaac.....	61, 65, 157, 466
Kelley, Susanna.....	441	Knight, Joseph.....	61		530, 531, 532, 533, 535.
Kelley, William.....	223	Knight, Joshua.....	62, 542	Libbey, Paul.....	59, 61, 91, 286
Kellogg, Rev. Silas G.....	271, 558	Knight, Mary.....	571		287, 532, 533, 542, 567.
Kendall, Asa S.....	526	Knight, Mary B.....	561	Libbey, Phebe.....	585
Keniston, Rev. Thomas.....	282	Knight, Mary M.....	175	Libbey, Robert M.....	224
Kennard, William B.....	237	Knight, Mrs. Hatevil.....	561	Libby, Dr.....	153
Kennedy, ————	169	Knight, Mrs. Wylie.....	586	Libby, J. T. S.....	192
Kenney, Eliza.....	555	Knight, Walter B.....	183, 531	Libby, Rev. Joseph T.....	282
Kenney, Lowell.....	171, 489, 494	Knight, William.....	61	Lincoln, Abraham.....	193, 207
	519.	Kripe, Lavina.....	515		393, 412, 520, 622.
Kenney, Mercy.....	571	Knite, Robbard.....	77	Lincoln, Heman.....	426
Kenney, Samuel.....	571	Knowles, James.....	56, 62, 73, 89	Lindsey, Cynthia.....	586
Kenny, John.....	38		90, 93, 120, 152, 256, 527, 528	Lindsey, George S.....	161, 530
Kent, Joseph.....	38		530, 531, 532, 533.	Little, Archibald.....	224
Kent, George M. D.....	223	Knowles, John.....	61	Littlefield, Rev. C. A.....	276
Kelburn, David.....	574	Knowles, Sally.....	585	Little, William O.....	224
Kimball, Alvah M.....	188, 200	Knowles, Samuel.....	499, 500	Livermore, Arthur.....	525
	223, 529.	Knox, Hosea B.....	223	Livermore, Judge.....	524
Kimball, Arthur D.....	439			Livingston, Charles F.....	622
Kimball, Augusta.....	461	Lafayette, Marquis De.....	264	Locke, Alice.....	577
Kimball, Betsey.....	223		329.	Lock, Edward.....	62
Kimball, Charles B.....	534	Lague, Joseph.....	223	Locke, Fanny.....	364
Kimball, Daniel.....	61	Laighton, John.....	59	Locke, Henry W.....	200, 224, 364
Kimball, Daniel S.....	455	Laighton, Samuel.....	542		509.
Kimball, Dorothy.....	477	Laiton, John, back river.....	40	Locke, John.....	578
Kimball, Edward L.....	236, 237	Laiton, Thomas.....	40	Locke, Joshua.....	149
Kimball, Elizabeth H.....	452	Lake, Rev. E. H.....	286	Locke, Lyman.....	534
Kimball, Ephraim.....	179, 532	Lamos, George D.....	530	Locke, Mrs. H. W.....	364
Kimball, Fred A.....	237	Lauprey, M. C.....	169, 317	Locke, Sarah.....	281
Kimball, Henry.....	161, 169, 170	Lany, Rev. Urbain.....	291	Lock, James.....	77, 78
	183, 254, 540, 455, 511.	Lancton, Rev.....	96	Lockwood, Belva.....	520
Kimball, Increase S.....	452, 455	Landers, Mary E.....	475	Logan, J. C.....	237
Kimball, J. B.....	473	Landers, Seneca.....	475	Long, Col. Pierce.....	65, 66, 122

- Longfellow, Henry W. 325, 325
 Lord, Eli 555
 Lord, Nathaniel 243
 Lord, Phebe 243
 Lord, Rev. John 262, 575
 Loren, Francis J. 334
 Loren, John J. 334
 Loring, Rev. Joseph 247, 249
 251.
 Lothrop, Daniel. . . 312, 421, 424
 528, 534.
 Lothrop, Daniel, Jr. 422, 424
 Lothrop, James E. 421, 423
 424.
 Lothrop, John C. 422
 Lothrop, Margaret. 428
 Lothrop, Mark 421
 Lothrop, M. Henry 422
 Lothrop, Mrs. Daniel. 421, 424
 Lothrop, Mrs. Daniel, Jr. 427
 Lothrop, Mrs. James E. 424
 Lothrop, Mrs. Mark 421
 Loud, W. H. 515
 Lougee, Arthur J. 408
 Lougee, Dr. I. W. . 190, 406, 460
 183, 520, 529.
 Lougee, Elizabeth M. 407
 Lougee, John 406
 Lougee, John F. 406, 407
 Lougee, Joseph 406
 Lougee, Joseph, 2d. 407
 Lougee, Mary A. 408
 Lougee, Mrs. I. W. 408
 Lougee, Mrs. John 406
 Lougee, William S. 407
 Lougee, William W. . 408, 460
 Lovejoy, Andrew 557
 Lovejoy, Rev. A. . 161, 281, 282
 283.
 Lovejoy, Warren F. 224
 Lovewell, Capt. John. 17
 Low, Dr. 388
 Low, John F. 229
 Lowthorpe, John 421
 Luce, Rev. I. 274
 Lucy, Rev. Father. 291
 Lummas, Nathaniel. 39
 Lunt, Frederick H. 169
 Luttrell, Andy. 426
 Lyman, John D. 187
 Lynch, Charles. 224

 Macafee, Matthew 127
 MacDonald, George. 427
 MacFee, John 80, 531, 536
 MacFee, Mary. 80
 MacFee, Mrs. John 80
 Macfee, John. 77
 Macfee, John. 78
 Mackfee, Mathy. 78
 Mack, James E. 224
 Mack, Thomas. 224
 Macpheadris, Archibald. . 40
 Macpheadris, John 40
 Madison, James. 494
 Magwire, Rev. 287
 Mahoney, John. 224
 Main, Charles. 405, 571
 Main, David. 405
 Main, Dr. Jacob. 164, 440
 Main, George. 571
 Main, Jacob C. 224
 Main, Josiah. 50, 53, 61, 84, 440
 530, 567, 568, 584.
 Main, Meribeh 585
 Main, Mrs. Amos. 84, 585
 Main, Mrs. Charles. 406
 Main, Mrs. David. 405
 Main, Mrs. Jacob. 440

 Main, Mrs. Josiah. 549
 Main, Rev. Amos. 20, 28, 79, 83
 127, 164, 179, 405, 440, 530, 545
 559, 580.
 Main, Widow. 585
 Mallard, Thomas J. 224
 Mallette, W. C. 237
 Maloon, Mrs. Margaret. . 322
 Man, Edward. 31
 Mann, Rev. Asa. 251
 Manson, Albert C. 272
 Manson, Charles E. 514, 529
 555, 558.
 Manson, G. E. 515
 Manson, Harriet C. 583
 Manson, John. 188, 196
 March, Aaron W. 323
 March, Caroline. 323, 371
 March, Clement. 322
 March, Eliza. 323, 570
 March, Elizabeth. 322
 March, Eliza W. 351
 March, Emily. 323
 March, Emily J. 351
 March, Hannah. 322
 March, Hannah. 323
 March, John. 322
 March, John P. 323
 March, Jonas C. . 153, 179, 183
 322, 369, 464, 465, 467, 532, 534
 March, Jonas C., Jr. . 323, 528
 March, Lydia. 171, 249
 March, Margaret. 322
 March, Mrs. Jonas C. 322
 March, Nathaniel. 322
 March, Sarah. 322, 323, 571
 Marcy, Daniel. 413, 526
 Marden, Abbie G. 624
 Marden, Charles L. 624
 Marden, Clara C. 624
 Marden, Eliza. 624
 Marden, Francis. 624
 Marden, Harriet E. 624
 Marden, James. 72
 Marden, John. 59
 Marden, Mrs. Francis. . 624
 Marrow, Samuel. 77
 Marshall, Grace. 454
 Marshall, James F. 238
 Marshall, J. R. 188
 Marsh, Rev. A. F. 161, 169, 252
 281.
 Marston, A. N. 169
 Marston, Gen. Gilman. . 189
 Marston, Winthrop A. 161, 162
 Martin, Noah. 525
 Mason, A. W. 520
 Mason, Benjamin. 40
 Mason, Jeremiah. 524
 Mason, John E. 188
 Mason, Larkin D. 526
 Mason, Rev. Elijah. 267
 Mason, Samuel K. 526
 Mather, Dr. Cotton. 17
 Mathes, Eben J. . 166, 188, 196
 466, 482, 483, 484, 521, 530, 538
 Mathes, Frank. 237
 Mathes, George P. 172, 176
 Mathes, James. 41
 Mathes, Lizzie. 443
 Mathes, Stephen M. . 249, 443
 466, 479, 528, 530, 539, 558.
 Mathews, Francis. 18, 38, 42
 45, 533.
 Matthews, Rev. Samuel S. 267
 Maynard, Mary F. 448
 Mayo, M. S. 405
 McAllister, Rev. W. H. H. 277
 McClellan, Dr. 441

 McClellan, George B. 520
 McColleston, Rev. S. H. 288
 McCormack, Patrick. 224
 McCoy, John. 31
 McCoy, Rev. William. . 363
 McCreelis, Robert. 59
 McCrellis, James. 237
 McCrellis, ———. 571
 McCrellis, Daniel. 224
 McCrellis, David. 224
 McCrellis, George. 289, 562
 McCrellis, Herbert T. 511
 McCrellis, Joel S. 562
 McCrellis, John G. 224
 McCullom, General. 456
 McCutchins, Luther. 526
 McDaniels, David. 262
 McDonald, James. 237
 McDonald, Rev. R. 282
 McDonell, Rev. John T. . 291
 McDuffee, ———. 571
 McDuffee, Anna M. 252, 377
 McDuffee, Archibald. 368
 McDuffee, Daniel. 67, 68, 72
 179, 368, 535.
 McDuffee, Daniel, Jr. . 179, 188
 196, 199, 284, 469, 529.
 McDuffee, Franklin. 458
 McDuffee, Franklin. 11, 169
 184, 187, 188, 189, 196, 202, 229
 233, 234, 253, 256, 315, 318, 323
 363, 370, 373, 479, 482, 528, 530
 534, 558, 561.
 McDuffee, George. 347, 378
 McDuffee, Jabez. 225
 McDuffee, Jacob. 102, 161, 179
 532, 534, 558.
 McDuffee, James. 54, 62, 532
 McDuffee, James, 3d. . 179, 539
 McDuffee, Jarvis. 174, 458
 McDuffee, Col. John. 21, 32
 53, 55, 59, 68, 100, 111, 117 to
 120, 179, 368, 458, 476, 486, 518
 527, 528, 531, 533, 537, 572, 584
 McDuffee, John, 1st. . . 367, 368
 560.
 McDuffee, John, 3d. 171, 179
 358, 368, 458, 528, 531.
 McDuffee, John, 4th. 43, 161
 162, 166, 183, 184, 188, 196, 206
 249, 255, 270, 308, 346, 347, 360
 362, 367 to 373, 394, 428, 430
 478, 479, 480, 482, 483, 494, 520
 529, 531, 537, 538, 539, 560, 572
 583.
 McDuffee, John Edgar. 373
 McDuffee, John F. 528, 531, 532
 534.
 McDuffee, John R. 377, 460
 McDuffee, Jonathan. 179
 McDuffee, Joseph H. . 225, 373
 McDuffee, Louis. 131, 161, 171
 183, 184, 218, 225, 302, 308, 314
 523, 531, 538.
 McDuffee, Lovey. 225
 McDuffee, Lydia S. 284
 McDuffee, Mansfield. . 367, 368
 McDuffee, Markwell. 555
 McDuffee, Martha. 367
 McDuffee, Mary Abbie. . 366
 377, 430.
 McDuffee, Mary Ann. 358
 McDuffee, Mehitable. 585
 McDuffee, Mrs. Frank. . 373
 McDuffee, Mrs. George. . 347
 348.
 McDuffee, Mrs. James. 585
 McDuffee, Mrs. John, 3d. . 368
 458.

- McDuffee, Mrs. John. 4th. 369
394.
McDuffee, Mrs. Louis. 225
McDuffee, Oliver. 378
McDuffee, Richard, Jr. 196, 334
McDuffee, Sally. 428
McDuffee, Sarah. 249
McDuffee, Sarah F. 377
McDuffee, S. F. 216
McDuffee, Simon C. 225
McDuffee, Thomas. 534, 535
McDuffee, Widow. 584
McDuffee, William. 54, 61, 64
74, 128, 532.
McDuffee, Willis. 374, 460
McElroy, Andrew. 515
Mcfee, William. 542
McHugh, Michael. 225
McIlroy, Robert. 189, 206, 315
483.
McIntire, Eliza. 586
McIntire, James F. 237
McIntire, Rufus. 332
McKean, Frank A. 526
McKee, James. 319
McKendree, Bishop. 436
McKenzie. 563
McKinney, Rev. L. F. 287
McKinstry, Mrs. 200
McKinstry, Rev. 290
McKusick, Charles F. 238
McNamara, Bridget. 224
McNamara, Michael. 224
McNamara, Mrs. Michael. 224
McNamara, Thomas. 224
McNeal, Daniel. 56, 64, 164
McNeal, John. 164
McNeal, William. 61, 68, 532
Meade. 481
Meader, Asa. 507, 520
Meader, Benjamin. 257, 507
Meader, Benjamin. 507
Meader, Charles H. 507
Meader, Daniel. 507, 520
Meader, Edward H. 161
Meader, Elijah. 507
Meader, George E. 507
Meader, Gertrude. 509
Meader, Hanson. 507
Meader, James J. 168, 470, 530
Meader, Jedediah. 507
Meader, Jesse. 534
Meader, John. 161, 258, 436, 507
534.
Meader, John E. 507, 508, 509
529.
Meader, Jonathan. 507
Meader, Joseph. 507
Meader, Joshua. 429
Meader, Judith. 257
Meader, Julia E. 507
Meader, Lemuel. 437, 507, 534
Meader, Levi. 188, 459, 507, 588
Meader, Mehitable. 507
Meader, Mrs. Jesse. 437
Meader, Mrs. John. 436
Meader, Mrs. Lemuel. 437
Meader, Mrs. Levi. 507
Meader, Mrs. Stephen. 507
Meader, Mrs. Stephen C. 509
Meader, Nathaniel. 507
Meader, Nathaniel, Jr. 507
Meader, Otis. 200
Meader, Rev. Jesse. 161, 169
278, 279, 437.
Meader, Samuel. 171
Meader, Sarah A. 278
Meader, Sarah F. 507
Meader, Stephen. 507
Meader, Stephen C. 161, 499
506, 507, 508, 529.
Meader, Tobias. 507, 520
Meader, Walter S. 459, 507
Meader, Widow. 584
Meder, Benjamin. 584
Meder, Jonathan. 507
Meeder, Benjamin. 62
Meeder, Jonathan. 62
Meeder, Joseph. 62
Meeder, Nathaniel. 62
Mellen, George W. 225
Mellen, Rev. 419
Melvin, Charles. 227
Merriam, Rev. Matthew. 90
92, 93.
Merrill. 164
Merrill, George S. 235
Merrill, Isaac. 483
Merrill, Rev. James H. 252
Merrrow, Benjamin. 77, 78
Merrrow, Henry. 439
Merrrow, Joshua. 56, 66, 70
Merrrow, Samuel. 56, 62, 78, 439
Merrrow, Samuel, Jr. 62
Meserve, Bidfield. 23, 260
308, 520.
Meserve, Charles Y. 489
Meserve, Frank P. 281
Meserve, George H. 225
Meserve, Jacob C. 225
Meserve, John W. 534
Meserve J. H. 476
Meserve, Mary. 281
Meserve, Samuel. 281
Meserve, Stephen. 489
Meserve, Vincent. 149
Meserve, Walter. 237
Meserve, Walter S. 225
Metcalfe, Ralph. 363, 525
Mialles, John. 127
Miles, General. 232
Miller, Isaac. 532
Miller, Joseph. 77, 78
Miller, Rev. William. 288
Millet, Thomas. 78, 533
Mills, Benjamin. 281
Mills, Edward B. 223
Mills, George S. 460
Mills, Mary C. 281
Mills, Rev. George A. 253, 256
273, 460.
Mills, Sarah. 281
Mills, Wesley B. 281
Miner, Rev. A. A. 286
Moe, John. 40
Monroe, James. 519
Montgomery, General. 63
Montgomery, Rev. Hugh. 275
Mooney, Colonel. 69
Mooney, Daniel M. 394
Mooney, Mrs. Daniel M. 394
Moore, E. S. 238
Moore, F. B. 188
Moore, R. C. 437
Moore, William. 558
Morey, Rev. Arthur L. 161, 280
Morey, Mrs. Harvey. 262
Morey, Rev. Harvey. 260, 262
534, 575.
Morgan, Gen. John. 434
Morrill, Martha. 401
Morrill, Mary. 401
Morrill, Alfred B. 169
Morrill, David L. 525
Morrill, Ellen J. 427
Morrill, Jedediah. 460
Morrill, J. G. 469
Morrill, Joseph. 424, 427
Morrill, Mary E. 424
Morrill, Nelson E. B. 460
Morrill, Rev. Enoch. 289, 290
Morrill, Rev. Moses. 88
Morrison, Abraham. 62
Morrison, James. 225
Morrison, Jonathan. 61, 499
Morrison, W. N. 471
Morse, Abner. 23
Morse, James W. 225
Morse, S. F. B. 327
Mosely, Lydia. 450
Mott, Valentine. 441
Moulton, Edward S. 133, 264
265, 464, 463.
Moulton, Eveline. 284
Moulton, Larkin B. 284, 520, 529
Moulton, Rev. E. P. 281, 285
Munger, Charles. 438
Munger, Mrs. Charles. 438
Munger, Rev. Philip. 262, 438
575.
Munger, Zipporah. 438
Munsey, John. 40
Murphy, Hiram P. 225
Murphy, Lawrence. 309
Murray, Abigail T. 585
Murray, John. 532, 585
Murray, John A. 225
Murray, Rose. 585
Murray, John D. 237
Musgrove, Rev. G. N. 282
Nason, A. U. 493
Nealand, James. 225, 237
Neal, George A. 188
Neal, John. 450
Neal, Moses L. 179, 450, 531, 537
Neal, Mrs. Moses L. 450
Neil, John. 555
Nelson, Lucy. 437
Newell, Arthur C. 447
Newell, Daniel. 497
Newell, J. A. 331
Newell, John P. 176
Newell, Mrs. A. C. 447
Newell, Mrs. Daniel. 497
Newell, Mrs. J. A. 331
Newell, Rev. Ebenezer F. 261
264.
Newell, William H. 447
Newland, Solomon M. 225
Newton, Lydia. 437
Nichols, James T. 225, 238, 284
Nichols, Rev. Samuel. 247, 249
Nickerson, George H. 225
Night, Robert. 78
Noble, John. 176
Nock, Ebenezer. 31
Nock, James. 18, 40
Nock, Silvanus. 39
Nock, Thomas. 39
Nock, Zachariah. 39
Nordstedt, Prof. Otto. 569
Norris, Joseph S. 529
Norris, Moses, Jr. 384
Norris, Rev. Samuel. 263, 265
266, 271, 302, 573.
Norton, Mary A. 406
Norway, John. 39
Noward, Esther. 405
Nowell, George D. 469
Noyes, Eliza. 275
Nute, Benjamin. 66
Nute, Ivory M. 171, 537
Nute, James. 31, 39, 45
Nute, John. 59, 62, 68
Nute, John R. 225
Nute, Jotham. 179

- Nute, L. S. 407
 Nute, Mrs. L. S. 407
 Nute, Samuel. 39, 56, 61, 532
 533.
 Nutter, ———. 480
 Nutter, Alphonso J. 520
 Nutter, Betsey. 337, 470
 Nutter, Charles. 213
 Nutter, Hannah. 336, 585
 Nutter, Hatevil. 39, 40
 Nutter, Henry. 40
 Nutter, James. 39
 Nutter, James T. 520
 Nutter, John. 39, 149, 169, 470
 555.
 Nutter, John H. 225, 238
 Nutter, John, Jr. 171
 Nutter, John L. 520
 Nutter, Jotham. 62, 584
 Nutter, Mary. 352
 Nutter, Nancy H. 452
 Nutter, Nathan. 529
 Nutter, Richard. 62, 532
 Nutter, Samuel. 337
 Nutter, Willard. 520
 Nutting, Nancy. 401
 Nye, George E. 230
 Nye, Henry. 188

 O'Brien, D. W. 381
 O'Brien, Lydia. 451
 O'Brien, William. 451
 O'Connor, James. 520
 Odiorne, Benjamin. 179
 Odiorne, John. 348, 464, 486
 534, 566.
 Odiorne, Mrs. John. 486 487
 Odiorne, Sarah. 171
 Odlin, Hanford. 571
 O'Donnell, J. 515
 O'Gorman, Patrick. 237
 Orne, ———. 159
 Orne, Frederick A. 225, 237
 Orne, Henry H. 324, 325, 327, 368
 Orr, Francis. 188, 404, 483, 529
 Orr, Frank H. 531
 Osborne, George W. 499
 Osborne, Hiram S. 232
 Osborne, John H. 534
 Osgood, Arthur. 273
 Osgood, James B. 226, 238
 Osgood, James H. 226
 Osgood, Marion H. 237
 Osgood, S. J. 558
 Otis, Francis L. 226
 Otis, Frederick. 226, 237
 Otis, Joseph. 131
 Otis, Locke. 520
 Otis, Orange B. 526
 Overand, Jona. 512, 513, 515, 562

 Packard, Rev. W. S. 280
 Packard, Willard S. 161
 Packer, Thomas. 40
 Page, ———. 296, 305, 307
 Page, Alphonso. 226
 Page, Benj. 143, 171, 498, 499
 Page, Benj., Jr. 278, 446, 454
 Page, Carter. 349, 437
 Page, Daniel. 40, 62
 Page, David C. 534
 Page, Harriette. 460
 Page, Huldah. 446, 454
 Page, James. 310, 520
 Page, James W. 226
 Page, John. 525
 Page, Joseph. 61, 278
 Page, Kingman F. 454
 Page, Lucy J. 349

 Page, Mary. 461
 Page, Mary M. 437
 Page, Moses. 183, 241, 534
 Page, Mrs. Carter. 437
 Page, Mrs. George. 586
 Page, Mrs. K. F. 454
 Page, Mrs. William H. 446
 Pageot, Cyrille. 530
 Page, Samuel. 244
 Page, Samuel F. 534
 Page, William. 460
 Page, William H. 404, 446
 Paine, John T. 264, 453
 Paine, Josiah. 134
 Paine, Thomas. 181
 Palfrey, John G. 350
 Palmer, Barnabas. 61, 99, 179
 432, 528, 530, 532, 533, 546.
 Palmer, Benjamin. 560
 Palmer, Jonathan. 179
 Palmer, Mrs. Barnabas. 432
 Palmer, Rev. James M. 161
 164, 169, 184, 188, 251, 252, 255
 Palmer, Robert M. 226
 Palmer, Samuel. 155, 179
 Palmer, William. 66, 70, 179
 528, 532, 533.
 Parker, Charles F. 515
 Parker, Charles H. 226
 Parker, Clarinda. 456
 Parker, Francis J. 506
 Parker, Henry R. 447
 Parker, John T. 447
 Parker, Mrs. Henry R. 447
 Parker, Rev. Henry E. 215
 Parker, Riley H. 238, 535
 Parker, S. H. 558
 Parker, Theodore. 383, 493, 404
 Parshley, Augustine S. 183
 255, 258, 484, 529, 534, 557.
 Parshley, John. 420
 Parshley, John D. 167, 237, 531
 534.
 Parshley, Maria. 512
 Parshley, Mary F. 420
 Parsons, Bradley F. 226
 Parsons, Daniel J. 161, 183, 454
 528.
 Parsons, John S. 260, 454, 535
 585.
 Parsons, Mrs. Daniel J. 420, 454
 Parsons, Mrs. Josiah. 454
 Parsons, Rev. 290
 Parsons, Samuel B. 387
 Pattee, Dr. 447
 Patterson, Charles. 226
 Patterson, Rev. 287
 Peabody, Colonel. 69
 Peabody, Oliver. 518, 524
 Peabody, William A. 226
 Pearl, Abraham. 62
 Pearl, Abram. 226, 233
 Pearl, Abram W. 226
 Pearl, Diamond. 62
 Pearl, Eleazar. 153, 154
 Pearl, George O. 226
 Pearl, Ichabod. 535
 Pearl, Isaac. 104, 226
 Pearl, Jane. 585
 Pearl, John. 39
 Pearl, Joseph. 65, 71, 99, 532
 Pearl, Joshua. 61
 Pearl, Mrs. Isaac. 226
 Pearl, Paul. 66, 70
 Pearl, Peter. 153
 Pearl, Rachel. 226
 Pearl, Rufus K. 161, 183, 444
 Pearl, Simon. 66, 70
 Pearl, William. 149

 Pease, Thomas S. 237
 Peavey, Anthony. 532
 Peavey, Bryant. 283, 511
 Peavey, George C. 355, 456
 Peavey, Ida A. 456
 Peavey, Mrs. G. C. 355
 Peavey, William C. 71
 Peck, Bishop. 438
 Peckham, Rev. F. H. 251
 Peck, Rev. Joseph. 573
 Peevey, Thomas. 61
 Peirer, Benjamin. 40
 Pender, Benjamin. 39
 Pendexter, Margaret J. 452
 Penhallow, Samuel. 40
 Pepperell, William. 353
 Perkins, A. A. 11
 Perkins, Asa. 441
 Perkins, Charles C. 226
 Perkins, Duane T. 226
 Perkins, Ephraim. 584
 Perkins, James. 31
 Perkins, James H. 226
 Perkins, Jared. 525, 575
 Perkins, John. 440
 Perkins, Joshua. 39
 Perkins, Lucretia. 454
 Perkins, Mary. 486
 Perkins, Mrs. Ephraim. 584
 Perkins, Mrs. John. 441
 Perkins, Nathaniel. 39, 56
 Perkins, Nathaniel W. 227
 Perkins, Rev. W. S. 287
 Perkins, Roderick R. 441
 Perkins, Samuel. 39
 Perkins, Sarah. 584
 Perkins, Solomon. 62, 560
 Perkins, Solomon, Jr. 61
 Perkins, Thomas. 78
 Perkins, Widow. 584
 Perkins, William. 441
 Perley, Abram A. 473
 Pettee, Rev. 287
 Peverly, James. 387
 Philbrick, Daniel M. 238
 Phillips, N. C. 238
 Phillips, Wendell. 383, 403
 Phipps, Benjamin. 506, 512, 513
 Pickering, Anthony. 489, 501
 Pickering, Charles F. 227
 Pickering, Drusilla. 278
 Pickering, George W. 227, 238
 Pickering, James. 498, 500, 584
 Pickering, John. 518, 524
 Pickering, Matilda. 278
 Pickering, Theophilus. 227
 Pickering, Timothy. 326
 Pierce, ———. 307
 Pierce, Andrew. 183, 464, 467
 Pierce, Andrew, Jr. 369
 Pierce, Capt. Andrew. 149
 Pierce, Benjamin. 362, 525
 Pierce, Charlotte. 334
 Pierce, Ebenezer H. 227
 Pierce, Franklin. 380, 386, 387
 454, 520.
 Pierce, George. 367
 Pierce, Ida. 367
 Pierce, John C. 227
 Pierce, Joseph. 151
 Pierce, Levi L. 555
 Pierce, Rev. George W. 282
 Pierce, Ruth. 571
 Pierce, Stephen. 334
 Piercy, Isaac D. 55
 Pigeon, William. 144, 464
 Pike, Abigail. 98
 Pike, Charles E. 227, 236, 237
 Pike, Dudley. 59, 68

- Pike, John C.....169
 Pike, Rev.....76
 Pike, Rev. Francis V.....161, 247
 248, 249.
 Pike, Rev. James.....43, 90, 98
 270, 526.
 Pike, Robert.....401
 Pillsbury, J. D.....196
 Pinckham, Amos.....39
 Pinckham, Richard.....39
 Pinckham, Solomon.....39
 Pinckney, Charles E.....519
 Pingree, John H.....238, 538
 Pinkham, George C.....167, 188
 Pinkham, George E.....200, 227
 Pinkham, John H.....227
 Pinkham, Jonathan.....61
 Pinkham, Moses.....31..
 Pinkham, Rev. Isaac.....281
 Pinkham, Wells.....289, 290
 Piper, Betsey.....436
 Piper, Edward C.....165
 Piper, Rev. Asa.....111, 242
 Pirie, James.....253, 471
 Pitchenger, Henry.....227
 Pitkin, Rev.....169
 Pitman, Kirke.....488
 Place, Abigail.....343
 Place, Amos.....59, 65, 66, 71
 Place, Betty.....431
 Place, Betsey.....260
 Place, Capt. David.....54, 59, 60
 63, 72, 91, 179, 186, 431, 532.
 Place, Charles.....432, 433, 498
 Place, David, Jr.....432
 Place, David, 3d.....432
 Place, David, 4th.....432
 Place, Delmore.....432
 Place, Ebenezer.....62, 77, 542
 Place, Ebenezer, Jr.....61
 Place, Ebnesar.....78
 Place, Elizabeth.....432, 585
 Place, Eliza F.....432
 Place, Ethel.....433
 Place, George.....29, 59, 61
 Place, George E.....192
 Place, Henry.....432
 Place, Isaac.....164, 432
 Place, Isaac, 2d.....432
 Place, James.....343, 432, 531, 533
 Place, James H.....188, 286, 287
 432, 467.
 Place, J. Frank.....185 to 189, 192
 206, 227, 315, 432, 489, 493.
 Place, John.....29, 59, 62, 127, 149
 431.
 Place, John, 2d.....431
 Place, John, 3d.....431
 Place, Joshua.....66, 70
 Place, Laura.....433
 Place, Leonard F.....200, 227
 Place, Lucy.....584
 Place, Lydia.....260
 Place, Mary.....432
 Place, Mary J.....400, 432
 Place, Mehitable.....432
 Place, Moses.....431
 Place, Mrs. Capt. David.....431
 Place, Mrs. Charles.....432
 Place, Mrs. David, 4th.....432
 Place, Mrs. Enoch.....344
 Place, Mrs. Isaac.....432
 Place, Mrs. James F.....433
 Place, Mrs. James H.....432
 Place, Mrs. Stephen.....359, 432
 585.
 Place, Noah.....286, 421
 Place, Paul.....260, 261
 Place, Rev. Enoch.....173, 279
 281, 343, 431.
 Place, Richard.....61, 431, 532, 533
 535, 542.
 Place, Samuel.....59, 431
 Place, Stephen.....359, 400, 432
 585.
 Place, Susan A.....359, 432
 Place, Susannah.....431
 Place, Widow.....560
 Plaice, Abraham.....31
 Plimpton, Warren O.....169
 Plummer, Beard.....38, 61, 102, 179
 528, 533, 560.
 Plumer, Elizabeth.....560
 Plumer, Gershom D.....196, 284
 Plumer, Henry M.....255, 256
 478, 482.
 Plumer, John M.....227
 Plumer, John, 3d.....170, 179, 183
 534.
 Plumer, Joseph H.....227
 Plumer, Samuel.....61, 256, 532
 535, 536.
 Plumer, William.....519, 524
 Plummer, Ebenezer.....149
 Plummer, Ephraim.....149, 227
 Plummer, Francis.....520
 Plummer, H. N.....48, 53
 Plummer, Hon. John.....55, 61, 89, 90, 99, 115, 117, 355
 530, 531, 533, 584.
 Plummer, John, Jr.....179, 565
 Plummer, Joseph.....59, 61, 532
 535.
 Plummer, Mrs. John.....117
 Plummer, Thomas.....61
 Polk, James K.....390, 520
 Poor, Col. Enoch.....56, 70, 119
 368.
 Porter, Rev.....199
 Potter, General.....211
 Potter, George W.....433
 Potter, Sara.....433
 Powers, Chester.....442
 Powers, Eunice N.....442
 Powers, Mrs. Chester.....442
 Powers, Rev.....287
 Pratt, Alvan S.....175
 Pratt, Mrs.....583
 Pratt, Mrs. Alvan S.....175
 Pratt, Rev. George H.....252
 Prangh, Narcisse.....227
 Pray, Dr. J. T. W.....164
 Pray, Dr. Sam.....161, 345, 440, 443
 Pray, Dr. Samuel, Jr.....441
 Pray, Eliza A.....166
 Pray, Ezra.....161, 234, 531, 541
 Pray, Hannah.....586
 Pray, John.....161, 571
 Pray, John W.....161, 169, 443
 Pray, Miss.....571
 Pray, Mrs. John.....443
 Pray, Mrs. Samuel.....440
 Pray, Sally.....166
 Prentice, Rev. Josiah.....242
 Prentiss, John.....450
 Prentiss, Ruth.....450
 Presby, Rev. J. W.....274, 276
 Prescott, Benjamin F.....526
 Preston, Frank B.....530, 531
 Preston, John.....440
 Preston, Mrs. John.....440
 Preston, Timothy F.....440, 557
 Price, John.....520
 Prince, Sidney.....227
 Prover, George.....227
 Pugh, Rev. Father.....291
 Pugsley, Everett.....461
 Pugsley, F. L.....461
 Pugsley, Frank.....227, 461
 Pugsley, John.....238
 Pulsifer, Mary.....246
 Putnam, Rev. I. W.....242
 Quarles, Judge.....487
 Quick, Mrs. A. J.....319
 Quick, Rev. Abram J.....254, 255
 Quimby, ————.....491
 Quimby, James.....289, 520
 Quimby, Rev.....285
 Quimby, Rev. M. A.....279
 Quimby, Rev. George W.....287
 Quint, Rev. A. H.....367
 Ralph, Rev. ————.....287
 Ramsbottom, ————.....289
 Ramsbottom, James.....227
 Ramsbottom, John.....227
 Randall, Horace.....228, 237
 Randall, Jeremiah.....225
 Randall, John.....62, 584
 Randall, Nathaniel.....40
 Randall, Rev. ————.....283
 Randall, Samuel.....40
 Randall, William.....40
 Randall, William H.....237
 Rand, Eleazar.....32
 Rand, Lemuel.....153
 Rand, William.....161, 188, 227
 468, 483, 484, 529, 534.
 Rankin, Rev. Andrew.....247
 Rankin, Rev. J. E.....426
 Rankins, Charles O.....228
 Rankins, Isaac.....562
 Rankins, Jonathan.....27
 Rankins, Joseph.....39
 Rankin, William G.....167
 Rantoul, Robert.....328
 Rawlings, Edward.....59
 Rawlings, Ichabod.....59
 Rawlings, Jeremiah.....39
 Rawlings, John.....59
 Rawlings, Joseph.....31
 Rawlins, John.....39
 Rawlins, Moses.....68
 Rawson, Hannah.....179
 Rawson, Jonathan.....179
 Ray, Alsaida.....281
 Reding, John R.....384
 Reed, Col. James.....63
 Reed, General.....518
 Reid, Col. George.....70
 Rekar, George.....39
 Renolds, Job.....39
 Renolds, John.....39
 Rewitzer, Enos.....228, 237
 Richards, A. J.....511
 Richard, Samuel.....77, 78
 Richards, Eliza.....275
 Richards, Elizabeth.....571
 Richards, James.....209
 Richards, John.....22, 61, 68, 465
 570.
 Richards, John, Jr.....56, 62
 Richards, Jonathan.....58, 61
 Richards, Joseph.....22, 570
 Richards, Joseph.....59, 68, 74, 78
 Richards, Joseph, Jr.....77, 78
 Richards, Mrs. John.....22
 Richardson, ————.....303
 Richardson, Arthur D.....491
 Richardson, Ephraim.....489
 Richardson, George F.....167
 238, 492.
 Richardson, Jeremiah D.....586
 Richardson, John H.....555
 Richardson, Lemuel.....62
 Richardson, Louis.....161
 Richardson, T.....555
 Richards, Orin I.....275, 276
 Richards, Phebe.....301

- Richards, Rev. Abraham.274
 Richards, Rev. Dr.273
 Richards, Rev. M. A.273
 Richards, Samuel.65
 Richards, Susan.301
 Richards, Tristram.23
 Richards, Widow.584
 Rich, Rev. Prof.276
 Ricker, Ephraim.39
 Ricker, John.39
 Ricker, Joseph.39
 Ricker, Meturin.39
 Ricker, Benjamin.31
 Ricker, Charles.65
 Ricker, Charles E.228
 Ricker, Ebenezer.61, 74
 Ricker, Edward F.190, 287
 Ricker, Elizabeth.572
 Ricker, Ephraim.31
 Ricker, Ezekiel.284, 552
 Ricker, Isaac E.228
 Ricker, John W.555
 Ricker, Jonathan.31
 Ricker, Joseph.69, 71
 Ricker, Lorinda.284
 Ricker, Moses.31
 Ricker, Mrs. William S.432
 Ricker, Paul.499
 Ricker, Thomas P.228
 Ricker, Timothy.59, 66, 70
 Ricker, Tobias.68, 69
 Ricker, William.229
 Ricker, William S.494, 528
 534, 535.
 Rindge, Frederick H.277, 515
 Rindge, Samuel B. 361, 362, 503
 506, 512, 513, 515.
 Ripley, General.456
 Risley, Rev. John E.265
 Robbarts, Thomas.38
 Roberts, Asa.20, 534
 Roberts, Benjamin. 72, 149, 584
 Roberts, Betsey.379
 Roberts, Caleb.72
 Roberts, Elijah.171, 501
 Roberts, Eliza.281
 Roberts, Emerline.571
 Roberts, George.72
 Roberts, George B.169, 188
 196, 495, 521, 528, 535, 555, 558
 Roberts, Harrison.228
 Roberts, Hattie.281
 Roberts, Herman W.534
 Roberts, Hiram K.525
 Roberts, John.149, 465
 Roberts, John, 1st.153, 409
 Roberts, John H.228, 461
 Roberts, John, Jr. 170, 171, 24, 947
 Roberts, John L.228
 Roberts, John R.146
 Roberts, John W.228
 Roberts, Joseph.38, 72
 Roberts, Love.461
 Roberts, Martha S.571
 Roberts, Moses. 28, 62, 241, 467
 Roberts, Moses, Jr.161, 179
 183, 534.
 Roberts, Mrs. John L.228
 Roberts, Mrs. John R.486
 Roberts, Mrs. Levi F.489
 Roberts, Mrs. Timothy.584
 Roberts, Rachel.438
 Roberts, Rebecca.228
 Roberts, Samuel, Jr.534
 Roberts, Samuel R.521
 Roberts, Thomas.61, 149, 179
 Roberts, Timothy. 43, 44, 60, 61
 72, 77, 78, 79, 87, 124, 157, 531
 533, 570.
 Roberts, William J.188, 201
 486, 534, 547.
 Robertson, James.228
 Robertson, Samuel.59
 Robie, Rev. T. S.252
 Robinson, Andrew.555
 Robinson, David.228
 Robinson, George.534, 583
 Robinson, James.553, 585
 Robinson, James F.455
 Robinson, Martha.272
 Robinson, Martha H.228
 Robinson, Meshach.103, 278
 486.
 Robinson, Mrs. David.228
 Robinson, Mrs. M. F.583
 Robinson, Nathaniel D.228
 Robinson, Prof.175
 Robinson, Rev. A. A.290
 Robinson, Samuel.62, 228
 Robinson, Sarah.278
 Robinson, Timothy.39
 Rogers, Augustus J.231
 Rogers, Calvin.228, 238
 Rogers, Captain.100
 Rogers, Charles.127, 533
 Rogers, Daniel. 61, 179, 532, 534
 Rogers, Daniel, Jr.66, 71
 Rogers, Edmund.228
 Rogers, George H.210
 Rogers, James.59, 61
 Rogers, James, Jr. 62, 532, 533
 Rogers, James Tertius.61
 Rogers, John.59, 71
 Rogers, John P.335
 Rogers, Maj. Robert.26
 Rogers, Mary J.515
 Rogers, Mrs.583
 Rogers, Mrs. Edmund.228
 Rogers, Mrs. John P.335
 Rogers, Nancy.228
 Rogers, N. P.409
 Rogers, Rev. Daniel M.268
 Rogers, Rev. John.261
 Rogers, Robert.16, 17
 Rogers, R. T. 428, 531, 532, 534
 Rogers, Samuel.534
 Rogers, Stephen H.228
 Rollings, Anthony N.65
 Rollings, Edward.56, 66
 Rollings, Moses.65, 70
 Rollings, Samuel.69, 71
 Rollins, Benjamin.61, 584
 Rollins, Edward.71, 179, 532
 533.
 Rollins, Edward A.176
 Rollins, George W.237, 558
 Rollins, Ichabod.61
 Rollins, James W.174, 238
 Rollins, J. L.237
 Rollins, John A.387
 Rooks, Richard.40
 Root, Rev. David.247
 Root, S. E.238, 447
 Rosier, William.229
 Ross, James.229
 Ross, John D.214
 Ross, Julia A.408
 Ross, Mary.571
 Ross, Richard.571
 Ross, Simon.298, 465
 Ross, Thomas.408
 Roulston, General.456
 Rowe, Charles C.238
 Rowe, Ichabod.521
 Rowell, John H.270, 572
 Rowe, Samuel C.229
 Runnals, Elder.568
 Runnells, John.169
 Runnels, Roxana.571
 Ruskin, John.327
 Russell, James.229
 Russell, Maynard.238
 Russell, Richard.444
 Ruter, Martin.574
 Ryon, Samuel.65, 71
 Safford, Rev. C. G.407
 Salinger, Alex D.461
 Salinger, Isidor.461, 485
 Salinger, Mrs. Isidor.461
 Saltonstall, Matilda.122
 Sampson, Andrew.229
 Sampson, John C.229, 235
 Sampson, Luther.229
 Sampson, Luther B.206, 229
 237.
 Sampson, Mary E.229
 Sanborn, ———.305
 Sanborn, Arthur V.347
 Sanborn, Cyrus K.164, 166
 169, 183, 188, 200, 207, 234, 236
 452 to 455, 483, 484, 529.
 Sanborn, David J.196, 521
 Sanborn, George A.460
 Sanborn, Hiram M.161, 168
 455.
 Sanborn, James F.347
 Sanborn, J. L.455
 Sanborn, John W.196
 Sanborn, Lephah.455
 Sanborn, Mary A.290
 Sanborn, Mary S.581
 Sanborn, Mrs. A. V.347
 Sanborn, Mrs. C. K.255, 453
 Sanborn, Mrs. W. C.365
 Sanborn, Nathan.460
 Sanborn, Rev. Jacob.262, 574
 Sanborn, Sarah.290
 Sanborn, Solomon.455
 Sanborn, W. C.365
 Sanborn, William.230
 Sanders, James.229
 Sargent, Daniel.71
 Sargent, Dr. Betton W.229
 237, 446, 449, 572.
 Sargent, Jacob.446
 Sargent, Mrs. B. W.446, 453
 Sargent, Mrs. Z.555
 Sargent, Paul D.621
 Sargent, R. M.573
 Sargent, Sarah.585
 Sargent, Zebadiah.161, 229
 238.
 Sarles, William N.229
 Sawyer, Charles H.525
 Sawyer, Edward.540
 Sawyer, Helen.500
 Sawyer, Rev. Dr.287
 Sawyer, Thomas E.368, 500
 525.
 Sayward, Joseph B.521
 Scammel, Colonel.70, 71
 Scammon, Colonel.621
 Scates, George.364
 Scates, Hannah.441
 Scates, Smith.364
 Scott, Orange.574
 Scott, Walter.327
 Scott, Winfield.458, 520
 Scruton, Herbert M.438
 Scruton, Hiram W.438, 521
 Scruton, Leon E.461
 Scruton, Mrs. H. M.439
 Scruton, Mrs. H. W.438
 Scruton, Mrs. Otis.586
 Scruton, Stephen.461
 Scruton, Walter S.460

Seagrave, Rev. James C.....	161	Smith, Colonel.....	547	Stacy, Elizabeth A.....	439
169, 250, 251.		Smith, Dr. H. J.....	381	Stacy, Josephine.....	439
Seavey, Albert F.....	228	Smith, Dr. Joseph H.....	161, 345	Standley, Ezra.....	184
Seavey, Charles M.....	529	379, 394, 395.		Standley, Walter S.....	529, 535
Seavey, Effie.....	509	Smith, Dr. William.....	407	Stansbury, Henry.....	230
Seavey, Ithamar.....	52, 536	Smith, Elias.....	379	Stanton, Benjamin.....	39
Seavey, Jonathan T.....	249	Smith, Elias F.....	511	Stanton, Edward.....	230
Seavey, M. H.....	188	Smith, George E.....	169	Stanton, John.....	59, 68
Seavey, Rebecca.....	585	Smith, George O.....	445	Starboard, Stephen.....	68
Seavey, Samuel.....	52, 536	Smith, Henry.....	71	Starbord, Thomas.....	40
Seccomb, Mary T.....	583	Smith, Jacob D.....	445	Starbord, Thomas, Jr.....	40
Sever, Ellen.....	354	Smith, James F.....	230	Stark, General.....	67
Sever, John.....	355	Smith, Jeremiah.....	332, 451, 524	Stark, George.....	526
Seward, William H.....	198	Smith, John.....	142, 171, 183, 379	Stark, John.....	118, 515
Seymour, Horatio.....	520	452, 465, 494, 532, 534.		Stark, William.....	171
Shannon, Thomas.....	183, 537	Smith, John H.....	161, 182, 183	St. Clair, General.....	67
Shannon, William.....	183	452, 494, 528, 535.		Stearns, Onslow.....	526
Shapleigh, Elizabeth.....	88	Smith, John R.....	230	Steele, John H.....	311, 525
Sharper, William.....	71	Smith, John W.....	230	Steele, Mrs. Edward.....	478
Shaw, Jackson.....	229	Smith, Joseph.....	230, 470, 571	Stephenson, Col. B. F.....	235
Shaw, Thomas.....	65, 71	Smith, Lavinia.....	230	Stevens, Enos.....	525
Sheafe, James.....	524	Smith, L. D.....	276	Stevens, George W.....	387
Shepard, Frank P.....	169	Smith, Lewis J.....	211	Stevens, James B.....	230, 337
Shepard, Rev. George.....	251	Smith, Lizzie.....	381	Stevenson, Joseph.....	69
Sherborne, Josiah.....	530	Smith, Lieut. John.....	38, 78	Stevens, Paltiah.....	69
Sherburne, Joseph.....	183, 464	Smith, Moody.....	289	Stevens, Rev. Mark.....	290
532, 534.		Smith, Mrs.....	515	Stevens, Rev. Mark.....	290
Sherman, Mrs. Samuel S.....	577	Smith, Mrs. Charles.....	230	Stevens, Thomas.....	400
Sherman, Rev. C. S.....	255	Smith, Mrs. Clara D.....	402	Stewart, Ruth.....	400
Sherman, Samuel S.....	57	Smith, Mrs. John.....	379	Stiles, William.....	77, 78
Sherman, Thomas E.....	561	Smith, Mrs. John R.....	230	Stillkamp, J. D.....	230
Sherman, William H.....	506	Smith, Mrs. Joseph H.....	381, 394	St. John, John P.....	520
Sherwood, Rev. B. E.....	285	Smith, Mrs. William.....	499	Stoddard, Fannie F.....	449
Shinn, Rev. G. H.....	288	Smith, Nancy.....	230	Stone, Harriet M.....	427
Shipton, C. E.....	247	Smith, Rev.....	290	Stone, John.....	254
Shorey, Eliza.....	229	Smith, Rev. Benton.....	287	Stone, Lyman D.....	230
Shorey, George E.....	229	Smith, Rev. Daniel J.....	161, 169	Stone, Rev. John.....	254
Shorey, Jeremiah.....	229	253, 271, 274.		Stone, Rev. H. M.....	169, 253, 285
Shorey, John C.....	200, 289, 562	Smith, Rev. H. W.....	287, 288	Stone, Sidney M.....	427
Shorey, Mrs. Jeremiah.....	229	Smith, Rev. James A.....	247	Storer, Clement.....	557
Shorey, Nathaniel.....	230, 521	Smith, Rev. James G.....	266	Storer, Samuel.....	131, 333, 467
Shorey, Stephen.....	282, 371, 467	289, 290.		537, 538.	
510, 511, 512, 514, 528, 532.		Smith, Rev. William T.....	161	Stott, John.....	196, 558
Shorey, Stephen F.....	511, 516	188, 207, 280.		Stowell, Martin.....	383
562.		Smith, Richard.....	230	Stowe, Rev. Baron.....	171
Shurhan, Walter.....	230	Smith, Timothy.....	230	Stratton, Rev. Frank K.....	270
Shurtleff, Rev. Roswell.....	246	Smith, W. H.....	449	572.	
Shute, Gov. Samuel.....	34, 37, 40	Smith, William.....	499	Straw, Ezekiel A.....	526
Sias, John.....	38	Smith, William B.....	171	Strickland, Rev. George C.....	286
Sias, John, Jr.....	38	Smith, Woodbury.....	230	Sturtevant, Edwin A.....	478
Simon, Howard O.....	230	Smith, Frederick.....	525	Sturtevant, Ellen B.....	478
Simonds, Harlow.....	230	Sondheim, Henry.....	206	Sturtevant, Frances A.....	478
Simonds, Samuel S.....	230	Soule, Harrison.....	471	Sturtevant, John D.....	166, 199
Simpson, Ann F.....	350	Snow, Rev.....	281	255, 477, 482, 483, 505, 555.	
Sinclair.....	488	Sparks, Jared.....	165, 350	Sturtevant, Mrs. J. D.....	477
Sinclair, Everett M.....	512, 514	Spaulding.....	500	Sturtevant, Mrs. Perez.....	477
558.		Spaulding, Rev. George.....	161	Sturtevant, Perez.....	477
Sinclair, John G.....	526	250.		Sullivan, Gen. John.....	57, 59, 63
Sinclair, John T.....	230	Spencer, Amos.....	59, 65, 68	69, 179, 513, 524.	
Sinclair, S. T.....	515	Spinney, Joseph.....	237	Sullivan, John.....	450
Sinclair, Willis W.....	511, 516	Spinney, Joseph F.....	230	Sullivan, John S.....	230
Sleeper, Corydon.....	515	Spinny, Samuel.....	149	Sumner, Charles.....	389, 403
Sleeper, Frank.....	238	Sprague, William.....	404	Swaine, Seorim.....	509

- Tar, Benedict 40
 Tarlton, Elias 31
 Tashe, Colonel 64
 Tash, Thomas, Jr. 179
 Taylor, Augustus 230
 Taylor, Benjamin 59
 Taylor, Mary 450
 Taylor, Rev. Amasa 261
 Taylor, Zachary 401, 494
 Teague, Charles 230, 237
 Teague, Matthew 230, 237
 Tebbets, Benjamin 77, 78, 144
 Tebbets, Charity 351
 Tebbets, Charles B. 355
 Tebbets, Charles E. 231
 Tebbets, David 62, 584
 Tebbets, Ebenezer 53, 59, 61
 62, 501, 530, 533, 585.
 Tebbets, Edmond 62
 Tebbets, Edward 20, 62, 83
 286, 287, 530 to 534.
 Tebbets, Elijah 62, 584
 Tebbets, Elijah, Jr. 62
 Tebbets, Ezekiel 62
 Tebbets, Hall W 355
 Tebbets, Henry 61
 Tebbets, James 161, 183, 244
 249, 352, 354, 466, 528, 531, 532
 534, 585.
 Tebbets, J. H. W 231
 Tebbets, John 62
 Tebbets, John S 355
 Tebbets, Jonathan 59
 Tebbets, Joseph 62, 532, 533
 541, 584.
 Tebbets, Lucy 443
 Tebbets, Mary 571
 Tebbets, Mrs. 585
 Tebbets, Mrs. James 552
 Tebbets, Mrs. Noah 456
 Tebbets, Mrs. Noah, Jr. 456
 Tebbets, Mrs. Theodore 354
 Tebbets, Noah 27, 161, 177, 183
 184, 231, 235, 236, 237, 305, 313
 333, 334, 352, 368, 456, 528, 531
 539, 581, 583.
 Tebbets, Noah, Jr. 355, 456
 Tebbets, Oliver H 571
 Tebbets, Paul 77, 78, 531, 533
 Tebbets, Rev. 290
 Tebbets, Robert 62
 Tebbets, Samuel 41, 75, 534
 Tebbets, Samuel H 231
 Tebbets, Sarah C 355
 Tebbets, Theodore 354
 Tebbets, Amanda 281
 Tebbets, Dorothy 128
 Tebbets, Elmer 319
 Tebbets, George 281
 Tebbets, Henry 497, 534
 Tebbets, James, 2d 534
 Tebbets, John W 229, 529, 534
 541, 562.
 Tebbets, Mary E 272
 Tebbets, Mrs. Henry 497
 Tebbets, Rev. Ira J 273
 Tebbets, Sarah 281
 Tebbets, William 251, 255
 Tenney, Rev 290
 Thayer, Rev 368
 Thomas, General 229, 232
 Thomas, Lorenzo 446
 Thomas, William 231
 Thompson, Charles 61
 Thompson, Charles W 237
 Thompson, Ebenezer 518, 524
 Thompson, Edmund E 360
 Thompson, Ella M 447
 Thompson, John 231
 Thompson, John F 237
 Thompson, Joseph 59, 62, 68
 Thompson, Noah 431
 Thompson, Susannah 431
 Thompson, Thomas W 332
 Thurstin, Abner 40
 Thurston, Andrew J 231
 Thurston, Charles 231
 Thurston, Mrs. A. J 231
 Thurston, Mrs. Oliver 231
 Thurston, Oliver 231
 Thurston, Priscilla 231
 Thurston, Rev. J 276
 Thurston, Susan 231
 Tibbets, Edward 89
 Tibbets, James 248
 Tibbets, John W 511, 515, 516
 Tibbets, E. W 276
 Tibbets, Ezekiel 487
 Tibbets, Mary 275
 Tibbets, Rev. Charles 274
 Tibbets, Rev. Lewis 274
 Tibbits, Ephraim 38
 Tibbits, Henry 38
 Tibbits, John (Sligo) 38
 Tibbits, Samuel 38
 Tibbits, Thomas 38
 Tibbits, Elijah 510
 Tilden, Samuel J 520
 Tilton, Edward D 231
 Tilton, G. H 230
 Tilton, Joseph 454
 Tilton, Lawyer 143
 Tilton, Mrs. Joseph 451
 Tilton, Reuben 169, 196, 308
 Titcomb, Benjamin 56, 65
 Titcomb, Colonel 117
 Titcomb, Elizabeth 117
 Titus, Colonel 209
 Tobin, William 227, 535
 Tobey, Rev. Alvan 247, 251
 252, 253.
 Toby, Samuel 31
 Tegers, Richard 521
 Tolley, Thomas 56
 Tomblly, Sam 78
 Tompson, John 38
 Tompson, Rev. John 240, 242
 Torr, Abigail 368, 458
 Torr, Charles 428
 Torr, Charles C 428
 Torr, George A 428
 Torr, John 419, 428
 Torr, John F 188, 428, 534
 Torr, Jonathan 265, 419, 429
 Torr, Jonathan H 170, 171, 331
 368, 428, 466, 528, 537.
 Torr, Mrs. John F 428
 Torr, Mrs. Jonathan H 428
 Torr, Mrs. Simon 368, 419, 428
 Torr, Mrs. Simon, Jr. 428
 Torr, Sarah E 428
 Torr, Simon 368, 419, 428, 464
 533, 536.
 Torr, Simon A 428
 Torr, Simon A., 2d 428
 Torr, Simon, Jr 428
 Torr, Vincent 428
 Towle, ——— 481
 Towle, A. S 511
 Towle, Dr. Ira 346
 Townner, James 171, 172, 175
 294, 302.
 Tracy, Levi N 172
 Tracy, Rev. A. P. 161, 280, 285
 Trafton, Charles 444
 Trafton, I. S 432
 Trask, Bertie E 457
 Trefen, Rev. John L 269, 270
 Trickey, George W 231, 237
 Trickey, Jacob 231
 Trickey, John 39, 45, 61, 532
 533, 575.
 Trickey, John, Jr. 61
 Trickey, John P 231, 237, 467
 Trickey, Joseph 231
 Trickey, Joshua 301
 Trickey, Mary 231
 Trickey, Mrs. Jacob 231
 Trickey, Mrs. William 584
 Trickey, Rebecca 584
 Trickey, Rev. Eben D 143
 171, 265, 273.
 Trickey, Thomas 39, 62
 Trickey, William 61, 171, 256
 263.
 Trowbridge, Sarah 453
 True, Capt. Henry 401
 True, Ezekiel, 1st 401
 True, Ezekiel, 2d 401
 True, Henry 401
 True, Jacob 401
 True, John 401
 True, Mrs. Capt. H 401
 True, Mrs. Ezekiel, 1st 401
 True, Mrs. Ezekiel, 2d 401
 True, Mrs. Jacob 401
 True, Mrs. John 401
 True, Mrs. Rev. Ezekiel 402
 True, Rev. Ezekiel 161, 169
 253, 280 to 285, 401.
 True, Sylvia M 284
 Tuck, Amos 386
 Tucker, James F 231
 Tucker, Joseph 62
 Tucker, W. H 432
 Tucker, Tristram 164
 Tufts, Amos 284
 Tufts, W. C 237
 Turner, Caroline H 253
 Turner, Dr 442
 Turner, Elizabeth A 439
 Turner, Francis 439
 Turner, Lewis 172
 Turner, Louis 330
 Turner, Mrs. Louis 330
 Turner, Susie A 439
 Tuttle, Benjamin 499
 Tuttle, Ebenezer 39
 Tuttle, Israel 521
 Tuttle, Mrs. Israel 586
 Tuttle, Thomas 39
 Twambly, William 39
 Twombly, Benjamin 40, 62
 Twombly, Jonathan 62
 Twombly, Alonzo H 231
 Twombly, Ebenezer 68
 Twombly, Elizabeth 585
 Twombly, Ephraim, Jr. 179
 Twombly, Isaac 62, 536, 584
 Twombly, John 40
 Twombly, John F 233
 Twombly, John H 437
 Twombly, Joseph 40
 Twombly, Joseph B 231
 Twombly, Mary 585
 Twombly, Mrs. J. H 438
 Twombly, Mrs. Tobias 437
 Twombly, Samuel 40, 43, 61
 531, 533, 542.
 Twombly, Samuel, Jr 62
 Twombly, Tobias 240, 244
 437, 532.
 Twombly, Tobias, Jr 532
 Twombly, Widow 584
 Twombly, William 534
 Tyler, Abraham 408
 Tyler, John 385

- Tyler, Rev. Bennett...244, 245
246.
- Upham, Albert.....571
Upham, Dr. A.....442
Upham, Dr. Albert G.....328
Upham, Dr. Alfred.....328
Upham, Francis W.....328, 571
583.
- Upham, Hannah.....570
Upham, Joseph B.....328, 583
Upham, Mary.....327, 350
Upham, Mrs. Nathaniel.....343
Upham, Mrs. T. C.....243
Upham, Nathaniel.....102, 137
171, 173, 177, 183, 243, 244, 205
297, 326, 327, 328, 337, 350, 464
465, 467, 519, 524, 528, 532, 535
583.
- Upham, Nathaniel G.....328, 368
369.
- Upham, Rev. Thomas C.....240
242, 243, 244, 249, 324, 325, 344
368, 465, 568.
- Upham, Ruth.....571
Upham, Col. Timothy.....326, 525
Upham, Dr. Timothy.....328, 345
571.
- Usher, John.....38
- Vail, Rev. W. S.....287, 288
Van Buren, Martin.....382, 393
397, 520, 521.
- Varaney, Peter.....38
Varney, Charles F.....284
Varney, David.....62
Varney, Downing.....500, 509, 578
Varney, Ebenezer.....38, 62, 511
521.
- Varney, Edmund.....499
Varney, Edward.....62
Varney, Elijah.....61, 536
Varney, Eliza A.....275
Varney, George.....43
Varney, George.....149
Varney, George E.....476
Varney, George W.....231, 552
Varney, Isaac.....357
Varney, Israel.....501
Varney, James R.....231
Varney, Job.....257
Varney, Joel.....149, 286, 499
Varney, John B.....232
Varney, John W.....509
Varney, Joseph.....367, 466, 473
Varney, Lizzie.....367
Varney, Mordecai.....62
Varney, Moses.....62, 499
Varney, Moses, Jr.....62
Varney, Mrs. Joseph.....367
Varney, Mrs. Lamson.....585
Varney, Mrs. Sam'l J.....400, 432
Varney, Nicholas.....497, 500
Varney, Nicholas R.....188, 196
495.
- Varney, Olive.....357
Varney, Philander.....509
Varney, Phineas.....400, 498
Varney, Rev. J. H. F.....289, 290
Varney, Samuel.....552
Varney, Samuel F 200, 201, 232
Varney, Samuel J.....192, 400
Varney, Sarah.....586
Varney, Silas.....497, 498
Varney, Thomas.....497, 489
Veazie, Phebe S.....511
Vickery, Joshua.....529, 534
Vinal, Henry J.....511
Vinton, Josiah.....121
- Vinton, Mrs. Josiah.....121
Virgin, Charles L.....448
Virgin, Frank P.....448
Virgin, Harry L.....448
Virgin, Mrs. F. P.....448
Vittum, Lieut.....229
- Wadleigh, Abby.....331
Wadleigh, Warren.....521
Wakefield, Rachel R.....62
Wakeman, Caleb.....586
Waldron, Abigail.....171, 263, 534
Waldron, Daniel.....171, 263, 534
Waldron, Dudley B.....161, 225
534, 559.
- Waldron, Elizabeth.....272
Waldron, Eliza P.....121
Waldron, James.....539
Waldron, John.....38, 60
Waldron, Major.....15, 16
Waldron, Luke.....437
Waldron, Richard.....36, 38, 40
41, 78.
- Waldron, Richard, Jr.....38
Walker, ————.....310
Walker, Fred A.....460
Walker, Henry F.....535
Walker, James.....460, 483, 510
516.
- Walker, John.....56
Walker, Joseph.....62, 78, 80, 91
179, 256, 332.
- Walker, Joseph, Jr.....62
Walker, Lydia.....586
Walker, Maj. John.....468
Walker, Mrs. John.....436
Walker, Rev. A. S.....252
Walker, Rev. Charles.....249
Walker, Rev. James.....152, 245
Walker, Rev. John.....436
Walker, Richard.....61
Walker, Robert.....61, 436
Walker, Timothy.....524
Wallace, Albert.....459, 541
Wallace, Arthur L.....448
Wallace, David, Jr.....448
Wallace, Dr. Alonzo S.....448, 449
Wallace, Ebenezer G.....11, 152
188, 196, 201, 206, 221, 287, 313
363, 459, 474, 483, 484, 529, 530
531, 551.
- Wallace, Edna J.....448
Wallace, Edith M.....448
Wallace, Edwin.....152, 188, 196
207, 214, 234, 255, 287, 313, 474
483, 485, 529, 531.
- Wallace, Frank F.....468, 484
Wallace, Hiram.....521
Wallace, Linzey.....474, 575
Wallace, Margaret.....448
Wallace, Mrs. Albert.....459
Wallace, Mrs. A. S.....448
Wallace, Mrs. Ebenezer G.....420
459, 474.
- Wallace, Mrs. Edwin.....319, 475
Wallace, Mrs. Linzey.....474
Wallace, Mrs. Sumner.....459
Wallace, Rev. G. W.....280
Wallace, Richardson J.....484
Wallace, Sumner.....459, 485, 529
Wallingford, Abigail.....585
Wallingford, Jacob B.....528
Wallingford, Moses.....521
Wallingford, Rev. P.....268
Wallingford, Thomas.....39
Walsh, Rev. Father.....291
Walton, Daniel.....71
Walton, George.....38
Walton, George, Jr.....40
- Walton, Shadrach.....40
Warburton, James H.....558
Ward, Hiram.....133
Ward, Rev. Jonathan.....247
Ward, Rev. W. H.....281, 282
Wardwell, John H.....161, 169
175, 232, 583.
- Warren, Charles G.....622
Warren, Charles H.....232
Warren, Clara A.....583
Warren, Dr. Moses R.....166, 169
188, 441, 467.
- Warren, General.....379
Warren, Harriet A.....624
Warren, James.....434
Warren, James E.....232
Warren, John S.....168, 188, 232
441.
- Warren, Joseph.....241, 465, 583
624.
- Warren, Lydia.....434
Warren, Mary.....265
Warren, Miss.....469
Warren, Mrs. Charles G.....624
Warren, Mrs. Joseph.....624
Warren, Mrs. M. R.....441
Warren, Osman B.....232, 236
237, 434, 496, 529, 531, 558.
- Warren, Rev.....290
Warren, Rev. James.....266, 273
Warren, Susan M.....169, 441
Warren, Wilbur F.....232, 236
237, 529, 558.
- Washington, George.....59, 63, 74
154, 181, 324, 428, 518.
- Waterhouse, Sylvester.....176
Waterman, Ruth.....442
Watkins, Daniel.....61
Watson, Daniel.....59, 66, 70, 71
Watson, David.....39
Watson, Elihu H.....528
Watson, I. E.....237
Watson, John.....23
Watson, Nathaniel.....61
Watson, Nathaniel, Jr.....62
Watson, Robert.....232
Watson, William.....237
Watson, William H.....237
Wattles, Gordon W.....485
Watts, Charles S.....404
Watts, Mary E.....404
Weare, Meshech.....60, 523, 545
Weaver, A. W.....520
Webster, ————.....564
Webster, Daniel.....392
Webster, William.....452
Webster, William G.....301, 452
519.
- Webster, Mrs. William.....452
Webster, Mrs. William G.....452
Weeks, Mrs. C. P.....470
Weeks, Nicholas.....31
Welch, Bart.....237
Welch, Eben.....555
Welch, Edwin.....472
Welch, Matthias.....71
Welch, Morris.....232
Wells, John S.....525
Wells, Nathaniel.....11
Wells, Theodore.....442
Wengit, John.....75
Wentworth, Albert H.....581
Wentworth, Benjamin.....38
Wentworth, Benning.....29, 31
117, 118.
- Wentworth, Capt. Benjamin.....36, 38, 41
Wentworth, Charles.....237
Wentworth, Charles F.....23

- Wentworth, Charles H. 232
 Wentworth, Daniel. 436
 Wentworth, Deborah R. 281
 Wentworth, Ebenezer. 61, 533
 Wentworth, Elihu. 61
 Wentworth, Emma J. 161
 Wentworth, Ephraim. 38, 61
 Wentworth, Frank P. 559
 Wentworth, George S. 232
 438.
 Wentworth, George W. 232
 Wentworth, Gershom. 38
 Wentworth, Gershom, Jr. 38
 Wentworth, Gov. John. 54
 116, 126, 485, 527, 548.
 Wentworth, Isaac. 59, 61, 138
 Wentworth, J. 196
 Wentworth, J. B. 174
 Wentworth, James. 56, 59, 61
 68, 621.
 Wentworth, Jennie L. 489
 Wentworth, John. 570
 Wentworth, John. 50, 73
 Wentworth, Jonathan. 56, 188
 315.
 Wentworth, Joseph. 526
 Wentworth, Joshua. 524
 Wentworth, Josiah. 62, 471
 Wentworth, Lois. 437
 Wentworth, Loren H. G. 232
 Wentworth, Lt. Gov. John. 40
 Wentworth, Luther. 438
 Wentworth, Micajah J. 188
 196, 233, 473, 528.
 Wentworth, Mrs. 567
 Wentworth, Mrs. Daniel. 436
 Wentworth, Nicholas. 61, 68
 Wentworth, Paul. 38, 78, 79
 533.
 Wentworth, Phebe. 420, 584
 Wentworth, Reuben. 62
 Wentworth, Rev. George F. 274
 Wentworth, Rev. James J. 278
 Wentworth, Rev. Lewis. 274
 Wentworth, Richard. 20, 21
 61, 78, 91, 531, 533, 575.
 Wentworth, R. B. 473
 Wentworth, Russell B. 186, 531
 Wentworth, Russell K. 529
 Wentworth, S. A. J. 218
 Wentworth, Silas. 144, 188, 286
 287, 471, 561.
 Wentworth, Silas H. 489
 Wentworth, Silas J. 188, 473
 Wentworth, Simon. 534
 Wentworth, Stephen. 50, 55
 467, 485.
 Wentworth, Stephen D. 188
 196, 483, 484, 529, 530, 534.
 Wentworth, Thomas. 27, 31
 142, 261, 262, 575.
 Wentworth, William. 483, 528
 Westbrook, Thomas. 40
 Westcott, Thomas. 40
 Westcott, W. H. 404
 Weston, James A. 526
 Wetmore, Nathaniel D. 169, 387
 477, 503, 528, 531, 539.
 Weymouth, Samuel. 31
 Wheeler, Ellen. 408
 Wheeler, Hazen. 408
 Wheeler, John. 447
 Wheeler, Joseph. 39
 Whicher, Roland C. 232
 Whipple, Emeline. 456
 Whipple, Emeline F. 456
 Whipple, John. 521
 Whipple, J. W. 289
 Whipple, Orrin. 456
 White, Elizabeth. 84
 White, Ephraim H. 461
 Whitefield, George. 232
 Whitehouse, Albert. 367
 Whitehouse, Alice A. 365
 Whitehouse, Anthony. 464
 Whitehouse, Arthur. 367
 Whitehouse, Arthur D. 529, 558
 Whitehouse, Charles S. 20, 161
 164, 188, 200, 201, 234, 355, 364
 483, 498, 502, 506, 509, 512, 513
 514, 528, 529, 531, 551, 562.
 Whitehouse, E. Freeman. 188
 362, 364, 366, 377, 509, 512, 513
 Whitehouse, Elizabeth A. 364
 Whitehouse, Emily J. 367
 Whitehouse, Enoch. 188, 252
 357, 479, 482, 583.
 Whitehouse, Ephraim. 131
 Whitehouse, Ephraim H. 530
 Whitehouse, Israel. 149, 357
 498.
 Whitehouse, Mary Ann. 583
 Whitehouse, Mrs. Arthur. 367
 Whitehouse, Mrs. C. S. 365
 Whitehouse, Mrs. E. F. 366
 377, 430.
 Whitehouse, Mrs. Enoch. 358
 Whitehouse, Mrs. Israel. 357
 Whitehouse, Mrs. N. V. 359, 432
 Whitehouse, N. V. 136, 164, 188
 195, 249, 286, 302, 356, 357, 538
 370, 467, 482, 497, 498, 499, 503
 506, 568, 512, 513, 528, 530, 531
 539.
 Whitehouse, Sarah. 507
 Whitehouse, Silas. 357
 Whitehouse, Stephen. 498
 Whitehouse, Susan R. 475
 Whitehouse, Turner. 62
 Whitehouse, Walter B. 365
 Whitehouse, Warren S. 238
 Whitehouse, William. 475
 Whitehouse, William, Jr. 529
 White, J. B. 575
 White, John. 84, 232, 237
 White, John H. 525
 White, Judge. 84
 White, Nathaniel. 526
 White, Patrick. 232
 White, Rev. Isaac C. 251
 White, Samuel. 461
 Whitmore, General. 118
 Whitney, Angelina H. 284
 Whitney, Dr. Frank E. 161, 448
 Whitney, Mrs. Frank E. 449
 Whitney, Nathan. 448
 Whitney, Rev. George W. 279
 282, 295.
 Whittaker, Dr. 347
 Whittmore, A. J. 256
 Whittmore, Arthur G. 334
 Whittmore, Rev. Aaron. 361
 Whittier, John G. 388
 Whittier, Josiah H. 530
 Whittier, S. C. 404
 Whithouse, Edward. 39
 Wbird, Richard. 40
 Wier, Eleazar. 40
 Wiggin, Benjamin. 557
 Wiggin, Lafayette. 230, 475
 Wiggin, Mrs. 381
 Wilcox, Chester P. 449
 Wilcox, Dr. Frederick E. 449
 450.
 Wilcox, Mrs. F. E. 449
 Wilde, Rev. Father Louis. 291
 Wilder, Marshall P. 503, 506
 Wilkinson, Charles E. 232
 Wilkinson, Isaiah N. 555
 Wilkinson, J. N. 196
 Wilkinson, William. 232
 Wilkins, Rev. Elijah. 270
 Wilkon, James. 31
 Willand, George. 62
 Willand, Rev. Charles. 289, 485
 Willan, George. 542
 Willard, Nathaniel H. 282
 Wille, John. 38
 Wille, Thomas. 39
 Willey, Abigail. 432
 Willey, Charles H. 231
 Willey, Charles W. 510
 Willey, Darius. 246
 Willey, Enoch T. 233, 561
 Willey, James. 432
 Willey, John. 621
 Willey, Maria G. 432
 Willey, Moses W. 469
 Willey, Mrs. Darius. 246
 Willey, Mrs. Enoch T. 233
 Willey, Rev. Benj. G. 247, 249
 Willey, Rev. Isaac. 161, 171
 172, 244, 245, 246, 249, 301, 302
 303, 350, 519, 539.
 Willey, Rev. Worster. 176
 Willey, Samuel. 39
 Willey, Sarah. 233
 Willey, Tolman. 176
 Willey, Wentworth. 233
 Williams, Charles H. 233
 Williams, Jared W. 525
 Williams, John. 39, 40, 233
 Williams, Rev. R. O. 286
 Williams, Samuel. 40
 Wilson, Harry. 233
 Wilson, Henry. 237
 Wilson, Hon. Henry. 327, 567
 Wilson, James. 525, 551
 Wilson, John. 233
 Wilson, Lovey. 455
 Wilson, Mrs. Nathan W. 577
 Wilson, Nathan W. 577
 Winchester, E. H. 406
 Winford, John. 78
 Winford, Richard. 532
 Wingate, Aaron. 153, 179, 281
 322, 528, 532, 533, 542.
 Wingate, Abbie A. 281
 Wingate, Daniel. 53, 55, 61, 66
 71, 127, 532, 533, 542.
 Wingate, Daniel, Jr. 71, 548
 Wingate, David. 59, 535
 Wingate, Caesar. 71, 550
 Wingate, Charles C. 317
 Wingate, Colonel. 64
 Wingate, Col. Joshua. 333
 Wingate, Enoch. 66, 71, 429
 Wingate, Francis E. 281
 Wingate, Jeremy. 153, 479
 Wingate, John. 154, 533
 Wingate, Joseph. 68, 233
 Wingate, Lydia. 550
 Wingate, Lydia. 322
 Wingate, Mary. 585
 Wingate, Sally. 322
 Wingate, Samuel. 62, 127, 584
 Wingate, Samuel, Jr. 62
 Wingate, Samuel N. 281
 Wingate, Sarah. 429
 Wingate, William. 61
 Winget, John. 39
 Winget, Joshua. 48
 Winget, Moses T. 39
 Winget, Samuel. 39
 Winkley, Joanna. 454

Winn, Alexander M.....	572	Woodman, Mrs. C. W.....	334	Yelden, John.....	226, 233
Winslow, Governor.....	436	Woodman, Mrs. J. H.....	333	York, Charles.....	233
Wise, Jeremiah.....	431	Woodman, Mrs. T. C.....	335	York, Dr. J. H.....	402
Wise, Mrs. Jeremiah.....	431	Woodman, Rev. Jos.....	331, 332	York, Hannah.....	572
Wiswell, Henry T.....	433	Woodman, Rev. Russell.....	335	York, Hannah D.....	278, 437
Wiswell, Mrs. Henry T.....	454	Woodman, Samuel.....	335	York, Jasper.....	278, 571
Wiswell, Mrs. Thomas.....	453	Woodman, Sarah J.....	335, 571	York, J. H.....	176
Wiswell, Thomas.....	453	Woodman, Theodore C.....	176	York, John.....	39, 171, 278, 403
Witham, John.....	528, 534		334, 571.	York, John C.....	404
Witherell, James.....	539	Wood, Rev.....	285	York, John, Jr.....	278
Witherell, John.....	562, 532	Woods, Rev. Dr.....	332	York, Kezia.....	233
Wolfe, General.....	56, 118	Woodward, Bezaiel.....	518	York, Maria.....	572
Wolford, William.....	78	Woodward, Fannie.....	454	York, Maria J.....	278
Wolfe, Rev.....	569, 570	Worcester, Horace L.....	238, 530	York, Mrs. J. H.....	404
Woodbury, John.....	521, 522	Worcester, Ichabod.....	233	York, Mrs. Stephen.....	233
Woodbury, John F.....	387, 526	Worcester, Isaac.....	454	York, Rebecca.....	278, 403
Woodbury, Levi.....	525	Worcester, Joseph H.....	169, 454	York, Stephen.....	233
Wood, Frank.....	381		456, 482, 483, 495, 530.	Yong, Jonathan.....	77
Wood, John B.....	307	Worcester, Mrs. Horace L.....	420	Young, Abbie E.....	233
Woodman, ———	310	Worcester, Mrs. Isaac.....	454	Young, Alfred A.....	233
Woodman, Charles W.....	172, 302	Worcester, Philbrick M.....	233	Young, Charles.....	555
	333, 453, 446.	Wormwood, William.....	39	Young, Daniel.....	199
Woodman, Charlotte C.....	335	Worster, Ichabod.....	200	Young, George Frank.....	233
Woodman, Harriet.....	571	Worthing, Rev. A. B.....	174	Young, George W.....	420
Woodman, Harriet C.....	335, 444	Worthing, Rev. Amos H.....	161	Young, Herbert.....	449
Woodman, Jeremiah H.....	163		266, 575.	Young, John.....	319, 529
	135, 161, 171, 173, 177, 182, 183,	Wright, Dr.....	444	Young, John F.....	217, 449
	249, 332, 355, 382, 452, 465, 489	Wright, William.....	461	Young, Joseph.....	233
	510, 528, 531, 535, 557, 579, 583	Wright, Wylie.....	461	Young, Mehitabel.....	249
Woodman, Jeremiah H., Jr.....	33	Wrisley, Mrs.....	489	Young, Moses.....	528, 535
Woodman, John.....	38, 59, 61	Wyatt, Mrs. Samuel.....	159	Young, Mrs. Alfred A.....	233
Woodman, John.....	331	Wyatt, O. C.....	235	Young, Mrs. George W.....	420
Woodman, Jonathan.....	50			Young, Mrs. Stephen.....	449
Woodman, Maria.....	571	Yeaton, Lewis D.....	238	Young, Rev. Damon.....	263, 574
Woodman, Maria B.....	335	Yeaton, Mrs. Nahum.....	500	Young, Rev. J. S.....	249
Woodman, Mary E.....	333, 352	Yeaton, Nahum.....	500, 501, 529	Young, Stephen.....	449
	456.	Yelden, James.....	233	Young, Thomas.....	38

INDEX TO BAPTISMS AND MARRIAGES.

Notice a name may be repeated on the same page. In this index no attempt at identification has been made.

Abbot, Miss	609	Balch, Rev.....	604	Bickford, John....	589, 591, 592
Adams, Amos	602	Balch, Rev. Benjamin.....	603	607.	
Adams, Augustus.....	602	Barbar, Joseph.....	594	Bickford, John, Jr.....	615
Adams, Benjamin.....	602, 608, 613	Barber, John.....	607	Bickford, John, 3d.....	610
Adams, Elisabeth.....	602, 606	Barber, Lydia.....	609	Bickford, Jonathan.....	590
Adams, James.....	602	Barker, Alexander.....	599	Bickford, Joseph.....	589, 607
Adams, James, Jr.....	602	Barker, David.....	597	Bickford, Lemuel.....	592, 595
Adams, Jesse.....	602	Barker, Elisabeth.....	597	596, 597.	
Adams, John P.....	604	Barker, Elisabeth, 2d.....	597	Bickford, Mary.....	589, 609
Adams, Mary.....	612	Barker, John.....	597, 599	Bickford, Molley.....	592, 593
Adams, Nathan W.....	608	Barker, John, Jr.....	597	Bickford, Moses.....	591, 614
Adams, Samuel.....	604	Barker, Louisa Ann.....	620	Bickford, Patience.....	590
Adams, Samuel, Jr.....	604	Barker, Mary.....	597	Bickford, Priscilla.....	612
Adams, Solomon.....	621	Barker, Mrs. John.....	597	Bickford, Rachel.....	591
Adams, Winthrop.....	617	Batchelder, Simon.....	619	Bickford, Rebecca.....	587
Akerman, Rachel.....	616	Beck, Elizabeth.....	583	Bickford, Richard.....	589, 593
Allard, Aaron.....	599	Beck, John.....	589	Bickford, Sarah.....	586, 592, 595
Allard, Bathena.....	587	Belknap, Jeremy.....	597	609.	
Allard, David.....	589	Bennet, Abigail.....	599	Bickford, Temperance.....	588
Allard, Henry.....	587	Bennet, John.....	599	596.	
Allard, Job.....	590	Berjin, Polly.....	614	Bickford, Tristram.....	612
Allard, Joseph.....	591	Berry, Abigail.....	607	Blagden, Icabod.....	588
Allard, Lydia.....	592	Berry, Anna.....	594	Blagdon, Lydia.....	589
Allen.....	594	Berry, Ann.....	588	Blagdon, Rawlings.....	591
Allen, Abigail.....	608	Berry, Benjamin.....	590, 593, 608	Blagdon, Sarah.....	588
Allen, Dorothy.....	612	Berry, Benjamin, Jr.....	590, 616	Blaisdell, Abigail.....	593
Allen, Elenor.....	595	Berry, Daniel.....	588	Blaisdell, J., Eliphalet.....	592
Allen, Elisha.....	596, 612	Berry, Dolly.....	602	Blaisdell, John.....	593
Allen, Hannah.....	616	Berry, Eleonour.....	587	Blake, Betsey B.....	620
Allen, Icabod.....	593	Berry, Elisabeth.....	608	Blake, Elisha.....	600
Allen, James.....	606	Berry, Ephaim.....	596	Blake, Ester.....	621
Allen, John.....	608	Berry, Ephraim.....	592, 596	Blake, John.....	600
Allen, Joseph.....	592	Berry, George.....	611	Blake, Sally.....	620
Allen, Joshua.....	607	Berry, James.....	586, 592	Bracket, Samuel.....	613
Allen, Mary.....	608	Berry, Jeremiah.....	614	Bragdon, Samuel.....	611
Allen, Martha.....	594	Berry, John.....	587, 589	Brewster, Abiah.....	609
Allen, Nathan.....	592, 593, 595, 596	Berry, Joseph.....	588, 591, 599, 614	Brewster, Abigail.....	616
Allen, Samuel.....	608	Berry, Judith.....	608	Brewster, Betty.....	604
Allen, William.....	620	Berry, Leah.....	612	Brewster, Capt. John.....	598
Alley, Polly.....	614	Berry, Lois.....	592	Brewster, Daniel, Jr.....	610
Ash, Abigail.....	613	Berry, Lydia.....	596	Brewster, Elisabeth.....	598, 614
Ash, Judith.....	594	Berry, Marcy.....	608	Brewster, Eliza.....	604
Ash, Kezia.....	612	Berry, Mary.....	593, 608	Brewster, George.....	618
Austin, Paul.....	610	Berry, Olive.....	596, 610	Brewster, John.....	601, 605, 609
Ayer, Perkins.....	589	Berry, Patty.....	598	Brewster, John, Jr.....	604, 610
		Berry, Stephen.....	588, 596, 597	618.	
Babb, Benjamin.....	586, 607	Berry, Stephen, Jr.....	589, 590	Brewster, John, 3d.....	604
Babb, Dorothy.....	587	592, 597.		Brewster, Joshua.....	604
Babb, Elizabeth.....	590	Berry, Susanna.....	593	Brewster, Mary.....	601, 607
Babb, John.....	586	Berry, Susannah.....	595	Brewster, Rosietta.....	604
Babb-Lock, Benjamin.....	619	Berry, Thomas.....	615	Brewster, Sally.....	605
Babb, Mary.....	587, 618	Berry, Triphena.....	590, 596	Brewster, Stephen.....	604, 605
Babb, Moses.....	607	Berry, William.....	589	611.	
Babb, Richard.....	586, 591	Bickford, Abigail.....	594	Brewster, Timothy.....	621
Babb, Sampson.....	589, 616	Bickford, Benjamin.....	610	Brock, Elisabeth.....	595
Babb, Sarah.....	587	Bickford, Betsey.....	613, 618	Brock, Ezra.....	614
Babb, Thomas.....	595	Bickford, Betty.....	596	Brock, Stephen.....	608
Babb, William.....	589	Bickford, Elizabeth.....	593	Brook, Oliver.....	619
Baisdell, Eliphalet.....	592	Bickford, Hannah.....	592, 607	Brown, Abigail.....	599
Baker, Charles.....	592, 593	Bickford, Henry.....	595	Brown, Charles.....	606
Baker, Charles, Jr.....	592	Bickford, Huldah.....	593, 620	Brown, Deborah.....	609
Baker, Daniel.....	612	Bickford, Isaac.....	611	Brown, Eli.....	606
Baker, Love.....	593	Bickford, Isaac, Jr.....	618	Brown, Hannah.....	614
Baker, Mrs. Charles.....	593	Bickford, James.....	590	Brown, John.....	599, 613
Baker, Thomas.....	593	Bickford, Jane.....	610	Brown, Judith.....	609
Baker, Tammy.....	618	Bickford, Jesse.....	620	Brown, Love.....	615
Balch, Deborah.....	617	Bickford, Joel.....	616	Brown, Lydia.....	616

- Brown, Martha.....606
 Brown, Moses.....594, 599, 606
 Brown, Susanna.....606, 608, 613
 Brown, Mrs. Thomas.....599
 Brown, Thomas.....599, 606
 Bruster, Betty.....596
 Bruster, Eliza.....596
 Bruster, John.....596, 597
 Bruster, John, Jr.....596
 Bruster, Stephen.....597
 Bryant, Polly.....610
 Bryant, Thomas.....616
 Buchannon, James.....611
 Burham, Dudley.....611
 Burham, Enoch.....613
 Burnam, James.....592
 Burnham, Betsey.....601
 Burnham, Dudley.....603
 Burnham, Enoch.....601, 602, 603
 Burnham, Enoch, Jr.....603, 619
 Burnham, James.....601
 Burnham, Lois.....601
 Burnham, Mary.....601, 615
 Burnham, Mehetabel.....603, 613
 Burnham, Mehetabel.....601
 Burnham, Nathaniel.....601
 Burnham, Oly.....602
 Burnham, Thomas P.....601
 Burnham, Tryphena.....601, 617
 Burrows, Amos.....618
 Bussel, Izett.....587
 Russell, Elizabeth.....587
 Russell, Simon.....586
 Bussel, Sarah.....613
 Buzel, John B.....620
 Buzzel, Deborah.....607
 Buzzel, Mary.....607
 Buzzel, John B.....606
- Calef, Abigail.....614
 Calef, Daniel.....600, 607
 Calef, James.....600, 615
 Calef, Susanna.....616
 Calf, Daniel.....603
 Calf, John.....603
 Calf, Susanna.....603
 Calf, William.....603
 Canney, Anne.....594
 Canney, Daniel.....618
 Canney, John.....595
 Canney, Mercy.....594
 Canney, Moses.....613
 Cannon, Dr. Hiram.....618
 Canny Lydia.....607
 Card, Abigail.....610
 Carr, Deborah.....601
 Carr, Jacob.....618
 Carr, John.....601
 Carr, Lydia.....601
 Carter, Daniel.....620
 Carter, Daniel R.....519
 Cate, Frederick.....613
 Cate, John.....600
 Cate, Joseph.....589
 Cate, Lydia.....600
 Cate, Mary.....588
 Cater, Sarah.....588
 Cate, Sarah.....600
 Cator, John.....612
 Caverly, John.....612
 Chamberlain, Abigail.....606
 Chamberlain, Alice.....599
 Chamberlain, Anne.....594
 Chamberlain, Comfort.....611
 Chamberlain, Dorothy.....594
 Chamberlain, Eben.....591, 593
 Chamberlain, Eleonor.....590
 Chamberlain, Enoch.....606
 Chamberlain, Ephraim.....588
 Chamberlain, Ephraim, Jr.....611
- Chamberlain, Jacob.....599, 601
 Chamberlain, James.....592, 607
 Chamberlain, Jason.....593, 607
 Chamberlain, John.....591, 602
 Chamberlain, Joseph.....610
 Chamberlain, Joshua.....614
 Chamberlain, Lucretia.....591
 Chamberlain, Lydia.....606
 Chamberlain, Mary.....606, 607
 Chamberlain, Molly.....609
 Chamberlain, Moses.....601, 606
 Chamberlain, Mrs. Eben.....591
 Chamberlain, Mrs. Samuel.....606
 Chamberlain, Mrs. William, Jr.....590
 Chamberlain, Paul.....610
 Chamberlain, Penuel.....611
 Chamberlain, Samuel.....601, 606
 Chamberlain, Samuel, Jr.....614
 Chamberlain, Sarah.....601, 606
 Chamberlain, Susee.....591
 Chamberlain, Thomas.....594
 Chamberlain, William.....592, 601
 Chamberlain, William, Jr.....590
 Chamberlain, William, 3d.....590
 Chamberlin, Abraham.....609
 Chamberlin, Alice.....595, 597
 Chamberlin, Ebenezer.....596
 Chamberlin, Experience.....594
 Chamberlin, Jacob.....595, 596
 Chamberlin, Jacob, Jr.....597
 Chamberlin, John.....596
 Chamberlin, Joseph.....596
 Chamberlin, Joshua.....597
 Chamberlin, Margaret.....595
 Chamberlin, Mrs. Jacob.....595
 Chamberlin, Mrs. Samuel.....597
 Chamberlin, Paul.....595
 Chamberlin, Penuel.....596
 Chamberlin, Samuel.....596, 597
 Chamberlin, Samuel, Jr.....597
 Chamberlin, Thomas.....596
 Chamberlin, William.....595
 Chapman, John.....620
 Chatbourn, Humphry.....595
 Chatburne, Humphrey.....588
 Chesley, Abigail.....616
 Chesley, Benjamin, Jr.....615, 618
 Chesley, Debby.....603
 Chesley, Elisabeth.....599, 614
 Chesley, Elisabeth D.....604
 Chesley, Isaac B.....601
 Chesley, Jacob.....601
 Chesley, James.....599 to 603, 605
 Chesley, James, Jr.....602
 Chesley, John B.....604
 Chesley, Joseph, 3d.....615
 Chesley, Mary.....599
 Chesley, Miles.....614
 Chesley, Nabby.....600
 Chesley, Richard.....616
 Chesley, Richard F.....599
 Chesley, Sally.....601, 617
 Chesley, Thomas.....599, 604, 605
 Chesly, Polly.....614
 Clapham, Belvedira.....615
 Clapham, Bildary.....615
 Clark, Aaron, Jr.....619
 Clark, Abigail.....611
 Clark, Anna.....613
 Clark, Anne.....605
 Clark, Benjamin.....621
 Clark, Betsey.....614
 Clark, Catharine.....608
- Clark, Daniel.....614
 Clark, David.....615
 Clarke, Annanah.....595
 Clarke, Elisabeth M.....602
 Clarke, Joseph.....602
 Clarke, Joseph, Jr.....602
 Clarke, Solomon.....586
 Clark, Hannah.....612
 Clark, Hannah D.....620
 Clark, Hannel.....608
 Clark, Hezekiah.....618
 Clark, James.....613
 Clark, Jonathan.....615
 Clark, Joseph.....603, 605
 Clark, Joshua P.....603
 Clark, Lucy E.....605
 Clark, Lydia.....619
 Clark, Martha B.....603
 Clark, Mary.....608, 619
 Clark, Nancy.....603
 Clark, Polly.....615
 Clark, Prudence.....597
 Clark, Rebecca.....595
 Clark, Sarah Ann.....605
 Clark, Simon.....605
 Clark, Solomon.....597
 Clark, Stephen.....610
 Clements, Anna.....613
 Clements, Betsy.....612
 Clements, Ebenezer.....591
 Clements, Elizabeth.....591
 Clements, Hannah.....591
 Clements, Job.....590, 591
 Clements, Sarah.....607
 Cloutman, Anna.....615
 Cloutman, Easher.....612
 Cloutman, Hezekiah.....610
 Cloutman, John.....613
 Coffin, Anna.....608
 Coffin, Betsey.....619
 Colbath, Charles.....616
 Colbath, Hunkin.....618
 Colbath, Winthrop.....618
 Colby, Beniah.....616
 Coldbath, Sally.....614
 Colebath, George.....612
 Cole, Edward.....603
 Cole, Edward B.....603
 Cole, Elisabeth.....608
 Coleman, Anne.....588
 Coleman, James.....591
 Coleman, John.....592, 618
 Coleman, Joseph.....590
 Coleman, Thomas.....589
 Cole, Mary.....608
 Colman, James.....607
 Conner, Elisabeth.....604
 Conner, Mary.....594
 Conner, William.....604, 612
 Cook, Abiel.....591
 Cook, Abigail.....589, 593
 Cook, Abraham.....590, 591, 594
 Cook, Bethena.....591
 Cook, Daniel.....594, 620
 Cook, Hannah.....607, 618
 Cook, James.....616, 617
 Cook, Jeremiah.....613
 Cook, Jonathan.....607
 Cook, Jonathan D.....590
 Cook, Joseph.....589, 596, 607
 Cook, Kezia.....610
 Cook, Mercy.....590, 607
 Cook, Nathaniel.....591
 Cook, Peter, Jr.....591, 590, 593
 Cook, Phebe.....590
 Cook, Polly.....619
 Cook, Robert.....607
 Cook, Valentine.....620
 Cook, Wentworth.....613
 Cooke, Joseph.....595

- Cooke, Keziah.....595
 Cooke, William.....595
 Copp, Betty.....609
 Copp, Esther.....610
 Copp, Joseph.....614
 Copp, Jonathan.....619
 Coppins, Roger.....599
 Coppins, Samuel.....599
 Copp, Tristram.....612
 Cops, Anna.....589
 Cops, Benjamin.....586
 Cops, David.....587
 Cops, Esther.....587
 Cops, Mary.....589
 Cops, Moses.....588
 Cops, Samuel.....588
 Corliss, Ephraim.....617
 Corson, Abigail.....590
 Corson, Anna.....608
 Corson, Benjamin.....606, 616
 Corson, Betty.....591
 Corson, Charles.....619
 Corson, David.....603, 608
 Corson, David, Jr.....601
 Corson, Ebenezer.....593
 Corson, Ephraim.....621
 Corson, Hannah.....594
 Corson, Icabod.....590, 591
 Corson, Icabod, Jr.....590
 Corson, Icabod.....605, 616
 Corson, James A.....619
 Corson, Joseph.....612, 615
 Corson, Joshua.....592
 Corson, Kezia.....590
 Corson, Maria.....620
 Corson, Mary.....605, 606
 Corson, Mary M.....603
 Corson, Mehetabel.....609
 Corson, Mercy.....614
 Corson, Mrs. Icabod.....590
 Corson, Mrs. Icabod.....605
 Corson, Nahum.....620
 Corson, Rachel.....619
 Corson, Sabina.....618
 Corson, Sarah.....610
 Corson, Timothy.....601
 Corson, William.....601
 Cosen, Anne.....595
 Cosen, Benjamin.....596
 Cosen, Icabod.....595, 596
 Cosen, Joseph.....596
 Cram, Benjamin.....606
 Crockett, Edmond.....613
 Crockett, Dr. Hezekiah J.....620
 Crosby, Cornelia.....605
 Crosby, Oliver.....605
 Cross, Joseph.....618
 Cross, Lydia.....620
 Cross, Noah.....590
 Cross, Richard.....616
 Cushing, Betsey.....618
 Cushing, Rev.....591
 Cushing, William.....616
- Dam, ———.....596, 597
 Dam, Abner.....590, 593 to 596
 Dam, Betty.....595
 Dam, Deborah.....591
 Dame, Abigail.....601
 Dame, Abner.....598
 Dame, Anna.....604
 Dame, Betty.....608
 Dame, Caleb.....604
 Dame, Charity.....608, 613
 Dame, Daniel, Jr.....618
 Dame, Dolly.....598, 602, 617
 Dame, Elisabeth.....618
 Dame, Jabez, Jr.....618
 Dame, Jonathan.....598
 Dame, Joseph.....598, 605
 Dam, Elisabeth.....595
- Dam, Elnathan.....589, 591
 Dame, Lois.....604, 619
 Dame, Mary.....608
 Dame, Mercy.....614
 Dame, Meribah E.....604
 Dame, Mrs. Silas.....601
 Dame, Paul.....598, 612
 Dame, Polly.....604
 Dame, Richard, Jr.....609
 Dame, Sally.....598, 616
 Dame, Sarah.....609
 Dame, Silas.....598, 601, 602, 604, 605, 609, 614
 Dame, Simon.....610
 Dame, Sophia.....616
 Dame, Timothy.....612
 Dame, Jabez.....604
 Dam, Jean.....589
 Dam, Jonathan.....590, 594
 Dam, Joseph.....587, 595
 Dam, Keturah.....595
 Dam, Mary.....587, 592, 607
 Dam, Mercy.....596
 Dam, Molley.....596
 Dam, Moses.....590
 Dam, Paul.....597
 Dam, Sarah.....589, 591
 Dana, Mary.....594
 Danielson, Sarah.....594
 Davis, Abigail.....613
 Davis, Anna.....617
 Davis, Hannah.....610
 Davis, Jacob.....600
 Davis, Joanna.....605
 Davis, Mary.....611
 Davis, Mercy.....600
 Davis, Mrs. Thomas.....605
 Davis, Richard.....617
 Davis, Sarah.....610
 Davis, Susan.....619
 Davis, Thomas.....589, 605
 Davis, Thomas, Jr.....617
 Davis, Timothy.....600
 Dearbon, Jeremiah.....609
 Dearborn, Anna.....603, 615
 Dearborn, Levi.....603
 Dearborn, Mary.....618
 Dearing, Elizabeth.....588
 Dearing, Mary.....586, 595, 609
 Demerit, Lois.....616
 Demerit, Sukey.....614
 Dennet, Charles.....618
 Dennett, Nancy.....615
 Desethering, Sarah.....607
 Doe, Nathaniel B.....609
 Doe, Simon.....609
 Door, Andrew.....613
 Door, Anna.....592
 Door, Benjamin.....593
 Door, Elizabeth.....589, 594
 Door, Phebe.....591
 Door, Henry.....590
 Door, Henry, Jr.....590
 Door, James.....590
 Door, John.....594
 Door, Joseph.....591
 Door, Lydia.....589
 Door, Mary.....589, 593, 619
 Door, Molly.....589
 Door, Mrs. Phillip, Jr.....589
 Door, Olive.....589, 595
 Door, Pegge.....589
 Door, Phillip.....590
 Door, Phillip, Jr.....589
 Door, Phillip, 3d.....589
 Door, Richard.....589, 595
 Door, Sally.....615
 Door, Sarah.....591, 611, 616
 Dore, Hannah.....610
 Dow, Jeremiah.....609
 Dow, Mary.....607
- Downes, Aaron.....598
 Downes, Elizabeth.....598
 Downes, Hannah.....598
 Downes, John.....598
 Downes, Margaret.....598
 Downes, Moses.....598
 Downes, Moses, Jr.....598
 Downes, Mrs. Moses.....598
 Downes, Paul.....598
 Downes, Susannah.....598
 Downing, Abigail.....612
 Downing, Benjamin.....601, 611, 617
 Downing, Jonathan.....615
 Downing, Joshua.....601
 Downing, Joshua, Jr.....601
 Downing, Lois.....611
 Downing, Lydia.....610
 Downing, Mary.....611
 Downing, Patience.....607
 Downing, Samuel.....601
 Downing, Sarah.....607
 Downing, Susanna.....610
 Downs, Aaron.....595, 596, 619
 Downs, Aaron, Jr.....616
 Downs, Abigail.....610
 Downs, Anna.....605
 Downs, Elisabeth.....610
 Downs, Elisabeth T.....606
 Downs, Elizabeth.....588
 Downs, Ely.....606
 Downs, Gershom.....588
 Downs, Hannah.....605
 Downs, James.....589, 605, 613
 Downs, John.....611, 614
 Downs, Jonas.....605
 Downs, Joshua.....618
 Downs, Margaret.....594
 Downs, Molly.....606
 Downs, Molly P.....606
 Downs, Moses.....587, 600, 604, 607, 609, 611
 Downs, Mrs. Paul.....605
 Downs, Mrs. Thomas, Jr.....605
 Downs, Nabby.....605
 Downs, Nathaniel H.....606
 Downs, Paul.....605, 606, 613
 Downs, Peggy.....615, 621
 Downs, Sarah.....620
 Downs, Samuel.....594
 Downs, Thomas.....604, 606, 613
 Downs, Thomas, Jr.....605, 606, 615
 Downs, William.....594
 Drew, Benjamin.....590
 Drew, Hannah.....590
 Drew, John.....619
 Drew, Joseph.....615
 Drew, Martha.....591
 Drew, Mary.....586
 Drew, Samuel.....588
 Drew, Sarah.....592
 Drew, Thomas.....591
 Drew, William.....614
 Brown, ———.....588
 Brown, Ebenezer.....588
 Brown, Elisabeth.....612
 Brown, Elizabeth.....587
 Brown, Huldah.....610
 Brown, Jonathan.....588
 Brown, Moses.....601
 Brown, Mrs. Moses.....601
 Brown, Samuel.....587, 588
 Brown, Samuel, Jr.....594
 Brown, Samuel, 3d.....601
 Brown, Shem.....587
 Brown, Solomon.....587, 588
 Brown, Stephen.....601
 Brown, Tamzin.....601
 Durgan, Zebulon.....607
 Durgen, Charlotte.....599

- Durgen, Daniel.....599
 Durgen, Josiah.....599, 602
 Durgin, Ezra.....619
 Durgin, Joseph.....600
 Durgin, Josiah.....600
 Durnell, Lemuel.....616

 Eastman, Timothy.....617
 Edgerly,.....588
 Edgerly, Hannah.....594
 Edgerly, Joshua.....590
 Eliot, Hannah.....589
 Ellis, Joseph S.....621
 Ellis, ———.....593
 Ellis, Abigail.....588, 617
 Ellis, Betsey.....613
 Ellis, Dorcas.....607
 Ellis, Jacob, Jr.....619
 Ellis, John.....588, 594
 Ellis, Jonathan.....588, 595
 Ellis, Joseph.....607
 Ellis, Mary.....588
 Ellis, Miriam.....610
 Ellis, Mrs. William.....588
 Ellis, Paul.....611
 Ellis, Sarah.....614
 Ellis, William.....588
 Emerson, Dorothy.....614
 Emerson, Samuel.....594, 618
 Evans, Benjamin.....604
 Evans, David.....614
 Evans, John P.....604
 Evans, Rufus K.....604
 Evans, Sally.....614
 Evens, Benjamin.....603
 Evens, Benjamin H.....610
 Evens, Benjamin, Jr.....612
 Evens, Nancy.....603
 Evens, Robert.....600
 Evens, Sally N.....603

 Fall, Susanna.....593
 Farnam, Elizabeth.....592
 Farnam, Ellis.....592
 Farnam, Gershom.....593
 Farnam, Mary.....592
 Farnam, Mercy.....593
 Farnam, Mrs. Paul.....592
 Farnam, Paul.....592, 593, 594
 Farnam, Nathaniel.....593
 Farnam, Ralph.....593
 Farnum, Dummer. 602, 603, 610
 Farnum, Lydia.....603
 Farnum, Nabby.....602
 Fisher, Janvrin.....609
 Fisher, Susanna.....616
 Fish, Hannah.....620
 Fish, Sophia.....617
 Fitz-Gerald, Elisabeth.....611
 Flagg, Abigail.....611
 Flagg, Jonathan.....610
 Flagg, Sarah.....610
 Fogg, Joseph.....611
 Folsom, Hannah.....613
 Folsom, Nancy.....618
 Footman, Jonathan G.....616
 Forst, Anna.....587
 Forst, Benjamin.....589, 590, 599
 601, 602
 Forst, Benjamin, Jr.....599, 600
 Forst, Daniel.....587
 Forst, David.....588
 Forst, Elizabeth.....588
 Forst, Ephraim.....589
 Forst, Hannah.....588, 612
 Forst, Hannah F.....599
 Forst, James.....599
 Forst, Job.....590
 Forst, John.....588, 589, 601
 Forst, Joshua.....590
 Forst, Lydia.....590

 Forst, Mary.....594
 Forst, Molly.....598
 Forst, Moses.....592
 Forst, Nabby.....600
 Forst, Patience S.....603
 Forst, Rebecca.....591, 599
 Forst, Samuel.....593
 Forst, Samuel D.....603
 Forst, Sarah.....589, 611
 Forst, Susa.....602
 Forst, Susanna.....590
 Forst, Thomas.....598
 Foss, Isalah.....607
 Foss, John.....619
 Foss, Margaret.....608
 Foss, Mary.....608
 Foss, Richard.....608
 Foss, Samuel, 3d.....608, 617
 Foss, Sarah.....618
 Foster, James.....597
 Foster, John.....597
 Fowler, Mary.....619
 Foye, Sarah.....619
 Foy, Tabitha.....591
 French, Benjamin.....608
 French, David, Jr.....611
 French, Deborah.....612
 French, Ebenezer.....612
 French, Gilbert.....608
 French, John.....612, 614
 French, Keziab.....619
 French, Leah.....608
 French, Olive.....612
 French, Stephen.....612
 Frothingham, Richard S.....620
 Furber, Samuel.....602
 Furber, Polly.....602
 Furbur, Abigail.....599, 616
 Furbur, Alice.....612
 Furbur, Benjamin.....599, 600
 601, 603, 607, 612
 Furbur, Benjamin, Jr.....601
 Furbur, Betsey.....602
 Furbur, Capt. Samuel.....604
 Furbur, Daniel.....617
 Furbur, Edmond.....620
 Furbur, Edmund.....602
 Furbur, Elisabeth. 601, 604, 618
 Furbur, Hannah.....607
 Furbur, Joel.....601
 Furbur, John F.....600
 Furbur, John W.....604
 Furbur, Jonathan.....599
 Furbur, Luke.....614
 Furbur, Mary.....599, 609
 Furbur, Mary W.....605
 Furbur, Pierce.....601
 Furbur, Pierce P.....605
 Furbur, Polly.....614
 Furbur, Richard.....600, 601, 602
 Furbur, Richard, Jr.....601, 602
 604
 Furbur, Samuel 599 to 602, 604
 Furbur, Samuel E.....599, 614
 Furbur, Sarah.....600
 Furbur, Theodore.....599, 617
 Furbur, Thomas, Jr.....603
 Furbur, William.....603
 Furbush, Anna.....614

 Gage, Elisabeth.....616
 Gage, Elizabeth.....607
 Gage, Sally.....609
 Gage, Thomas.....617
 Gage, William.....584
 Garland, Anna.....609
 Garland, Betsey.....618
 Garland, Daniel.....595 to 598
 Garland, Daniel, Jr.....597
 Garland, Dodavi.....603
 Garland, Dorcas.....610

 Garland, Dudley.....596, 610
 Garland, Ebenezer.....601, 617
 Garland, Ebenezer, Jr.....607
 Garland, Ephraim. 601, 615, 619
 Garland, James.....598, 601, 614
 Garland, John.....601
 Garland, John C.....613
 Garland, John, Jr.....596
 Garland, John, 3d.....596
 Garland, Lydia.....595, 609, 611
 Garland, Mary.....613
 Garland, Mercy.....606
 Garland, Mrs. Thomas.....597
 Garland, Nancy.....617
 Garland, Nathaniel.....596, 610
 Garland, Olive.....590
 Garland, Patience.....601
 Garland, Peggy.....610
 Garland, Pebeby.....597
 Garland, Rachel.....597
 Garland, Rebecca.....614
 Garland, Richard. 592, 598, 617
 Garland, Sally.....603
 Garland, Samuel.....601
 Garland, Susanna.....593
 Garland, Thomas.....596, 597
 Garland, Tristram.....613
 Gates, Nancy.....618
 Gerrish, Timothy.....610
 Gilman, Theodore.....617
 Gliddon, Peter.....598
 Gliddon, Winthrop.....598
 Goodell, Samuel.....611
 Goodridge, James.....615
 Goodwin, Benjamin.....618
 Goodwin, Elisabeth.....607
 Goodwin, Mary.....609
 Goodwin, Silas.....613
 Gowell, Timothy.....620
 Grant, Hiram.....619
 Gray, Elisabeth B.....619
 Gray, James.....588
 Gray, Molly.....615
 Gray, Rev.....603
 Gray, Rev. Robert.....602, 604
 Gray, Simon.....617
 Gray, Tamsin.....608
 Greely, Rebecca.....598
 Green, Lydia.....607
 Greward, Ephraim.....620
 Grow, Ebenezer.....587

 Hale, Henry.....606
 Hale, John P.....606
 Hale, Samuel.....606
 Hale, Susan.....619
 Hall, Avery.....596
 Hall, Hannah.....596
 Hall, Josiah.....609
 Hall, Mary.....596, 608
 Hall, Mehitabel.....596
 Hall, Mrs. Avery.....596
 Hall, Theophilus.....595
 Ham, Aaron.....597
 Ham, Abigail.....591, 597
 Ham, Betsey.....612, 615
 Ham, Betty.....590, 592
 Ham, Daniel.....613
 Ham, Eleazar.....601, 603, 604
 Ham, Eleazer.....609, 621
 Ham, Elisabeth.....598, 610
 Ham, Elisabeth H.....598
 Ham, Ephraim.....595 to 598, 610
 Ham, Ephraim, Jr.....616
 Ham, Hannah.....601, 618
 Ham, Ivory.....618
 Ham, James.....595, 604, 610
 Ham, Joanna.....608
 Ham, John.....607, 609
 Ham, John, 3d.....615
 Ham, Jonathan.....590, 604, 618

Ham, Joseph.....	598	Haven, John, Jr.....	605	Hays, Margaret.....	597
Ham, Lydia.....	598	Haven, Joseph.....	598 to 603	Hays, Mary.....	596, 597
Ham, Mary.....	597, 610	Haven, Joseph, Jr.....	598	Hays, Molly.....	596
Ham, Mercy.....	603, 619	Haven, Lydia.....	601, 617	Hays, Moses.....	598
Hammet, Ephraim ..	605, 613	Haven, Mary.....	600, 602	Hays, Mrs. Ichabod.....	597
Hammett, Abigail.....	616	Haven, Nathaniel F.....	598	Hays, Mrs. Wentworth.....	596
Hammett, Moses, Jr.....	616	Haven, Noah.....	603		
Hammett, Sally.....	615	Haven, Rebecca.....	600	Hays, Tamsin.....	597
Hammeck, Elisabeth.....	587	Haven, Rev.....	606	Hays, Tamzin.....	597
Hammeck, John, Jr.....	588	Haven, Ruth.....	621	Hays, Theodore.....	595
Hammeck, Susanna.....	595	Haven, Ruthy.....	602	Hays, Wentworth.....	595, 596, 597
Hammeck, Thomas.....	588	Haven, Sarah F.....	603, 620	Healy, Daniel.....	598
Hammon, Betty.....	608	Hawkins, Anna.....	608	Healy, Samuel.....	598
Hammond, Hannah.....	610	Hayes, Abigail.....	594, 608, 615	Heard, Abigail.....	596, 606, 609
Ham, Nabby.....	618	Hayes, Ames M.....	592		618.
Ham, Nathaniel.....	612	Hayes, Andrew.....	609	Heard, Abraham.....	615
Ham, Nathaniel, Jr.....	616	Hayes, Benjamin, Jr.....	595	Heard, Benjamin.....	619
Ham, Paul.....	614	Hayes, Betsey.....	613, 617, 618	Heard, Betsey.....	614, 619
Ham, Samuel.....	596, 613	Hayes, Betty.....	599	Heard, Charity.....	600
Ham, Samuel.....	601, 606, 608	Hayes, Clement.....	599	Heard, Dolley.....	596
Ham, Shadrach.....	610	Hayes, Daniel.....	598, 599, 616	Heard, Dorothy.....	610
Ham, Susanna.....	607, 613	Hayes, Daniel, Jr.....	618	Heard, Elisabeth.....	609, 611
Ham, Theodore.....	612	Hayes, Daniel, 3d.....	612	Heard, Elizabeth.....	597
Ham, Thomas, Jr.....	619	Hayes, David.....	618	Heard, Enoch P.....	602
Ham, William.....	587, 598	Hayes, Ebenezer.....	608	Heard, Frederick.....	621
Handerson, Stephen.....	616	Hayes, Elihu.....	591, 607, 613, 619	Heard, George.....	615
Hanes, Daniel.....	612	Hayes, Elisabeth.....	597, 599, 608	Heard, Hannah.....	595, 603, 608
Hanes, Joseph.....	611		611, 618.		610.
Hanniford, Anne H.....	604	Hayes, Elizabeth.....	587, 589, 593	Heard, Henry.....	617
Hanniford, Levi D.....	604	Hayes, Ezekiel.....	600, 608, 617	Heard, Isaac.....	619
Hanniford, Mrs. Reuben.....	604	Hayes, Ezra.....	605, 619	Heard, James.....	603
Hanniford, Reuben.....	604, 614	Hayes, George.....	587	Heard, Jane.....	612, 617
Hanniford, Sarah.....	604, 618	Hayes, George S.....	608	Heard, Jean.....	606
Hanscom, Mehitable.....	611	Hayes, Hannah.....	588, 600, 606	Heard, John, Jr.....	620
Hanscom, Thomas.....	612		611, 616.	Heard, Jonathan, Jr.....	608, 611
Hanson, Aaron.....	619	Hayes, Henry.....	599	Heard, Joseph.....	596
Hanson, Benjamin.....	609	Hayes, Hezekiah.....	591, 599, 614	Heard, Kezia.....	610
Hanson, Betsey.....	613, 615	Hayes, Ichabod.....	598 to 601, 615	Heard, Lydia.....	603, 612, 621
Hanson, Betty.....	609	Hayes, Ichabod, Jr.....	612	Heard, Mary.....	617, 618
Hanson, Daniel.....	611	Hayes, Jacob.....	611	Heard, Meshack.....	614
Hanson, Ebenezer.....	607	Hayes, James.....	600	Heard, Nathaniel.....	601, 602, 603
Hanson, Isaac.....	613	Hayes, James C.....	610	Heard, Nathaniel II.....	603
Hanson, Israel, Jr.....	620	Hayes, John.....	599, 600, 620	Heard, Olive.....	596, 610
Hanson, James.....	618	Hayes, Joseph.....	598, 599	Heard, Olive B.....	620
Hanson, John.....	613	Hayes, Joseph, Jr.....	615	Heard, Phebe.....	608
Hanson, John B.....	605	Hayes, Joshua.....	608, 609	Heard, Polly.....	610, 618
Hanson, Joseph.....	605, 613	Hayes, Levi.....	618	Heard, Relief.....	615
Hanson, Joseph, Jr.....	617	Hayes, Lydia.....	617	Heard, Reuben.....	596
Hanson, Martha.....	616	Hayes, Lucinda.....	605	Heard, Reuben, Jr.....	616
Hanson, Mary.....	595, 614	Hayes, Margaret.....	610	Heard, Sally.....	601, 617
Hanson, Mary E.....	605	Hayes, Mary.....	592, 610, 613, 620	Heard, Sarah.....	598, 608
Hanson, Molly.....	611	Hayes, Mercy.....	603, 619	Heard, Shadrach.....	613
Hanson, Moses.....	609	Hayes, Miles.....	618	Heard, Susanna.....	620
Hanson, Patience.....	616	Hayes, Molly.....	600	Heard, Timothy.....	608
Hanson, Reuben.....	611	Hayes, Moses, Jr.....	599, 600, 601	Heard, Tristram.....	597
Hanson, Sarah.....	613		607, 608.	Heard, Tristram.....	598
Hanson, Tobias.....	610	Hayes, Mrs. Wentworth.....	592	Heard, Truam.....	596
Hard, Mrs. Truam.....	606	Hayes, Nabby.....	605	Heard, Truam.....	595
Hard, Reuben.....	595	Hayes, Nancy.....	616, 621	Heard, Truam, Jr.....	595, 619
Hard, Sarah.....	606	Hayes, Nancy H.....	620	Heard, William.....	613, 618
Hard, Truam.....	595, 606	Hayes, Nathaniel.....	605	Henderson, Abigail.....	615
Harford, Benjamin.....	612	Hayes, Peter.....	598	Henderson, Betsey.....	615
Harford, Betsey.....	613	Hayes, Polly.....	601	Henderson, John.....	617
Harford, Bridget.....	614	Hayes, Rebecca.....	619	Henderson, Jonathan.....	613
Harford, Dorothy.....	612	Hayes, Sabra.....	605, 621	Henderson, Jonathan H.....	619
Harford, Hope.....	617	Hayes, Sally.....	614, 616, 617, 619	Henderson, Richmond.....	611
Harford, Jacob.....	618	Hayes, Samuel.....	599, 603, 608	Henderson, Sally.....	618
Harford, James.....	616		617.	Henderson, Susanna.....	618
Harford, Lucy D.....	616	Hayes, Stephen.....	601	Henderson, William.....	608
Harford, Mark.....	606	Hayes, Tamesin.....	599	Herd, Abednego.....	591
Harford, Mary.....	608, 617	Hayes, Wentworth.....	592, 594	Herd, Abigail.....	593
Harford, Meribah.....	620		598, 599.	Herd, Benjamin.....	587
Harford, Moses.....	612	Hayes, William.....	617	Herd, Hannah.....	587
Harford, Nancy.....	613	Hayes, William K.....	599	Herd, Jean.....	592
Harford, Charity.....	594	Hayes, Zenus.....	605	Herd, Jenny.....	589
Harford, Patience.....	593, 595	Hayes, Benjamin.....	595, 597	Herd, John.....	589, 591, 593
Hasey, Rev.....	602	Hayes, Benjamin, Jr.....	597	Herd, Joseph.....	586, 593, 597
Haven, Ann E.....	606	Hayes, Betty.....	597	Herd, Lydia.....	597
Haven, George.....	600, 605	Hayes, Clement.....	595	Herd, Meshack.....	590
Haven, James W.....	605	Hayes, Hezekiah.....	598	Herd, Paul.....	591
Haven, John.....	599, 605, 606, 615	Hayes, Ichabod.....	597	Herd, Rebecca.....	588, 593

- Herd, Reuben.....580, 589
 Herd, Ruben.....597
 Herd, Samuel.....593
 Herd, Sarah.....593
 Herd, Shadrach.....589
 Herd, Stephen.....597
 Herd, Trustham.....591, 593
 Hill, Betsy.....602
 Hilliard, Rev.....604
 Hill, Ichabod.....602
 Hill, William.....610
 Hilton?, Richard.....600
 Hilton?, Temperance.....600
 Hitlon, Richard.....600
 Hitlon, Temperance.....600
 Hodgdon, Abigail.....596
 Hodgdon, Abner.....598 to 601
 603, 604.
 Hodgdon, Alexander, Jr.....596
 598, 599.
 Hodgdon, Amos.....610
 Hodgdon, Betsey.....600
 Hodgdon, Eleazer.....602, 603, 609
 Hodgdon, Hannah.....588, 596
 610.
 Hodgdon, Isaiah.....620
 Hodgdon, James N.....597
 Hodgdon, John.....598
 Hodgdon, Jonathan.....594, 596
 597, 598.
 Hodgdon, Joseph.....598, 608, 613
 Hodgdon, Liberty.....604
 Hodgdon, Lois.....588
 Hodgdon, Mary.....589, 596, 602
 Hodgdon, Molly.....615
 Hodgdon, Moses.....598
 Hodgdon, Mrs. Jonathan.....586
 Hodgdon, Nathan.....613
 Hodgdon, Nathaniel.....599, 603
 Hodgdon, Relief.....601, 618
 Hodgdon, Sally.....613, 614, 616
 Hodgdon, Sarah.....599
 Hodgdon, Theodore.....612
 Hodgson, Alexander, Jr.....597
 Hodgson, Mrs. Eleazar.....592
 Hodgson, Rebecca.....595
 Hodgson, Theodore.....597
 Hodgson, Dorcas.....592
 Hodgson, Eleazar.....592
 Hogsdon, Alexander.....595, 596
 Hogsdon, Eleazar.....595
 Hoyt, ———.....596, 597
 Hoyt, Benjamin.....597 to 600
 Hoyt, Benjamin, Jr.....597
 Hoyt, Betsey.....616
 Hoyt, Charles.....617
 Hoyt, Enoch, Jr.....615
 Hoyt, George.....600
 Hoyt, John D.....616
 Hoyt, Joseph.....603
 Hoyt, Lydia.....598
 Hoyt, Mary.....612
 Hoyt, Molly.....599
 Hoyt, Oily.....603
 Hoyt, Sally.....606
 Hoyt, Sarah.....597
 Hoyt, Temperance.....596, 611
 Holmes, Abigail.....615
 Holmes, Ephraim.....598, 608
 Holmes, Joseph.....608
 Holmes, Kezia.....598
 Holmes, Susanna.....612
 Horn, Abigail.....600, 605
 Horn, Abra.....598, 612
 Horn, Alice.....604, 615
 Horn, Amos.....598
 Horn, Anna.....603
 Horn, Benjamin.....601
 Horn, Betsey.....602, 613, 615
 Horn, Charity.....597
 Horn, Charlotte.....602
 Horn, Daniel.....591, 600, 608, 609
 618.
 Horn, Daniel W.....605
 Horn, David.....599
 Horn, Drusilla.....594
 Horn, Easter.....605
 Horn, Ebenezer.....589, 607
 Horn, Edmond.....596
 Horne, Jonathan.....619
 Horne, Eleanor.....598
 Horn, Elijah.....595 to 605, 608
 Horn, Elijah, Jr.....605
 Horn, Elisabeth D.....604
 Horne, Peggy.....618
 Horn, Ephraim.....609
 Horne, Rachel.....609
 Horn, Ester.....597
 Horne, Susan.....619
 Horn, Hannah.....618
 Horn, Isaac.....612
 Horn, Jacob.....597, 612
 Horn, James.....597, 598, 599, 614
 Horn, James, Jr.....597
 Horn, Jeremiah, Jr.....613
 Horn, Jethro.....590
 Horn, Jonathan.....592, 605
 Horn, Joshua.....600
 Horn, Leah.....617
 Horn, Margaret.....597
 Horn, Mary.....588, 605, 610, 612
 613, 619.
 Horn, Mercy.....595, 596, 597, 601
 Horn, Molly.....602
 Horn, Moses, Jr.....609, 612
 Horn, Mrs. James.....597
 Horn, Mrs. Peter.....595, 596, 597
 Horn, Nathan.....587
 Horn, Nathaniel.....601, 611
 Horn, Noah.....605, 614
 Horn, Olive.....612
 Horn, Patty.....617
 Horn, Paul.....589, 612, 613
 Horn, Peter.....595 to 598, 600, 604
 Horn, Phebe.....590
 Horn, Rachel.....598, 604
 Horn, Rebecca.....605, 608
 Horn, Rebekah.....595
 Horn, Richard.....598, 613
 Horn, Rose.....614
 Horn, Sally.....615
 Horn, Samuel.....598
 Horn, Samuel H.....593
 Horn, Sarah.....590
 Horn, Thomas.....602
 Horn, Thomas, Jr.....602
 Horn, William.....590, 591, 593, 607
 Horn, William, Jr.....591, 593
 Horseman, William.....590
 House, Jonathan White.....588
 House, Rebecca White.....589
 Howard, Esther.....589
 Howard, Hannah.....600
 Howard, James.....600
 Howard, Richard.....587
 Howard, Ruth.....616
 How, Dr. James.....600
 How, George.....601
 How, Hall J.....602
 How, James.....601, 602, 603
 How, James, Jr.....601
 How, Jonathan.....616
 How, Joseph W.....603
 How, Lucy.....600, 617
 Hoyt, Benjamin.....615
 Hoyt, Dennis.....612
 Hoyt, Isaac.....620
 Hoyt, Lydia.....613
 Hoyt, Temple.....614
 Hubbard, Pease.....612
 Hubbard, Philip.....617
 Hubbard, Sarah.....611
 Huckens, John.....608
 Hucksins, Phebe.....608
 Hunkin, Mary.....594
 Huntress, Betsey.....619
 Huntress, Dolly.....604
 Huntress, Elisabeth E.....604
 Huntress, Henrietta.....604
 Huntress, John.....604
 Huntress, Joseph P.....604
 Huntress, Mark.....604
 Hurd, John.....620
 Hurd, Mrs. William.....606
 Hurd, Nathaniel H.....620
 Hurd, Sarah.....620
 Hurd, Tamma.....606
 Hurd, Tristram.....620
 Hurd, William.....606
 Hussey, Elijah.....610
 Hussey, Hannah.....617
 Hussey, Huldah.....619
 Hussey, Job.....610
 Hussey, Mary.....619
 Hussey, Olive.....612
 Hussey, Robert.....620
 Hussey, Thomas.....619
 Jackson, Lydia.....607
 Jackson, Phebe.....607
 Jackson, Philip.....608
 Jackson, Stephen.....617
 Jameson, Susan.....618
 Jelerson, Benjamin.....621
 Jenkins, Ebenezer.....598
 Jenkins, Dolle.....598
 Jenkins, John.....598
 Jenkins, Nathaniel.....599, 615
 Jenkins, Patience.....600
 Jenkins, Sarah.....598
 Jenkins, Stephen.....598, 599, 600
 Jenkins, Stephen, Jr.....598, 616
 Jennes, Abigail.....591, 614
 Jennes, Aron.....589
 Jennes, Betty.....593
 Jennes, Cornelius.....597
 Jennes, Daniel.....587
 Jennes, David.....591, 607
 Jennes, Elisha.....596, 610
 Jennes, Hannah.....586, 587, 590
 611.
 Jennes, Isaac.....599, 615
 Jennes, Jemima.....586
 Jennes, Jeremiah.....615
 Jennes, Jonathan.....591, 593
 596, 613.
 Jennes, John.....587, 597, 603, 617
 Jennes, Keturah.....593
 Jennes, Lucy.....594
 Jennes, Lydia.....591
 Jennes, M.....590
 Jennes, Mark.....586, 592
 Jennes, Mary.....589, 610
 Jennes, Moses.....588, 607
 Jennes, Mrs. Cornelius.....597
 Jennes, Mrs. Paul.....593
 Jennes, Patience.....597
 Jennes, Paul.....593, 595, 599
 Jennes, Phena.....590
 Jennes, Aaron, Jr.....617
 Jennes, Samuel.....596, 603
 Jennes, Sarah.....588, 593, 603
 607, 612.
 Jennes, John, Jr.....616
 Jennes, Lucy.....609
 Jennes, Sarah.....617
 Jennes, Stephen.....613
 Jennes, William, 3d.....616
 Jennes, William.....586, 603
 Jennes, William, Jr.....586, 596
 611.
 Jennes, William, 3d.....596
 Jewett, Benjamin.....618

Jewett, Dearborn.....	609	Knight, William, Jr.....	599	Libbey, Polly.....	614
Johnson, Elizabeth.....	586	Knock, Rebecca.....	610	Libby, Elizabeth.....	597
Johnson, Mary.....	621	Knobs, Experience.....	596	Libby, Mary.....	598
Johnson, Nathaniel.....	609	Knobs, James.....	596	Lock, Betsey.....	612
Johnson, Sarah.....	586	Knobs, James, Jr.....	596	Lock, Edward.....	589
Jones, Abigail.....	611	Knobs, Mrs. James.....	596	Locke, Eleanor.....	598
Jones, Benjamin.....	612	Knovies, Comfort.....	596	Locke, Elisabeth.....	600, 607
Jones, Hannah.....	594	Knovies, Daniel.....	598, 601	Locke, Hannah.....	587
Jones, Jane.....	597	Knovies, Elisabeth.....	620	Locke, Elisabeth.....	621
Jones, Joseph.....	597	Knovies, Ephraim.....	601	Locke, Susanna.....	586, 588
Jones, Joseph, Jr.....	614, 617	Knovies, Experience.....	594	Locke, Temperance K.....	598
Jones, Leah.....	615	Knovies, Hannah.....	598	Locke, William.....	598, 600
Jones, Livi.....	614	Knovies, Isaac L.....	598	Locke, William, Jr.....	598
Jones, Lydia.....	616	Knovies, James.....	594, 601	Lock, Hannah.....	608
Jones, Mary.....	613	Knovies, Jemima.....	598	Lock, John.....	611, 614
Jones, Mehetabel.....	617	Knovies, John.....	591, 601	Lock, Mary.....	590
Jones, Polly.....	618	Knovies, John, Jr.....	601	Lock, Mercy.....	594
Jones, Rev. Isaac.....	606	Knovies, Mary.....	592, 598	Lock, Meribah.....	595, 607
Jones, Sally.....	615	Knovies, Mary D.....	598	Lock, Prudence.....	593
Jones, Samuel.....	597, 617	Knovies, Rebecca.....	601	Lord, Amariah.....	615
Jones, Samuel C., Jr.....	614	Knovies, Samuel.....	600	Lord, John.....	620
Jones, Samuel, Jr.....	613	Knovies, Susannah.....	607	Lord, Mary.....	617
Jones, Sarah.....	612	Knovies, Tryphena.....	611	Lord, Nathan.....	618
Joy, Alice.....	617	Knovies, William.....	601	Lord, Rebecca.....	616
Joy, Jacob.....	615			Lord, Sally.....	615
Junkins, Sarah.....	608	Laighton, David.....	597	Lord, Samuel.....	608
		Laighton, Moses.....	597	Lord, Solomon.....	617
Keay, James.....	618	Langton, Joseph.....	614	Lord, William W.....	608
Kennedy, John.....	619	Lane, Joseph H.....	603	Lyman, Lovey.....	620
Kenny, Lydia.....	587	Lane, Joshua.....	603		
Kenny, Martha.....	588	Lane, Joshua, Jr.....	603	MacCrelis, Elisabeth.....	591
Kenny, Susanna.....	587, 593	Langdon, Joseph, Jr.....	594	MacCrelis, Jean.....	589
Kent, James.....	620	Langley, Polly.....	617	MacFee, Daniel.....	586
Kielle, Benjamin.....	610	Langley, Valentine.....	611	MacFee, James.....	593
Kimbal, Eleanor C.....	604	Langly, Sally.....	615	Macfee, William.....	593, 594
Kimbal, Elisabeth.....	598	Layton, Anna.....	592	MacIntire, John.....	586
Kimbal, Ephraim.....	598, 604	Layton, David.....	592	MacIntire, Joseph.....	586
Kimball, Anne.....	615	Layton, Dolley.....	592	MacNeal, Agnes.....	587
Kimball, Daniel.....	612	Layton, Hannah.....	593	MacNeal, Daniel.....	587
Kimball, Elisabeth.....	610	Layton, Jacob.....	593	MacNeal, Jean.....	588
Kimball, Ephaim.....	603, 616	Layton, John.....	587, 592, 593	Mahoney, Michael.....	621
Kimball, Ephraim.....	599, 600	Layton, Lydia.....	588, 594	Main, Abigail.....	588, 620
	602, 603.	Layton, Mrs. David.....	592	Main, Betsey.....	619
Kimball, Ephraim, Jr.....	600	Layton, Samuel.....	593	Main, Betty.....	589
Kimball, Hannah.....	615	Layton, Sarah.....	588, 593	Main, Hannah.....	587
Kimball, Jesse.....	599	Layton, Susanna.....	587	Main, Jacob.....	603
Kimball, John.....	603	Leighton, Dorothy.....	606	Main, Josiah, Jr.....	613
Kimball, Mary.....	609	Leathers, Elisabeth.....	619	Main, Lydia.....	586
Kimball, Nabby.....	602	Leavitt, Edward.....	620	Main, Mary.....	594, 620
Kimball, Nehemiah.....	602, 603	Lebb, John.....	596	Main, Mercy.....	589
	609.	Lebb, Mary.....	596	March, Jonas C.....	606, 612, 619
Kimball, Paul.....	614	Lebb, Mrs. Paul.....	596	March, Mrs. Jonas C.....	606
Kimball, Polly.....	613	Lebb, Paul.....	596	March, Lydia.....	606
Kimball, Samuel.....	600	Leighton, Abigail.....	603	Marden, James, Jr.....	608
Kimball, Susanna.....	611	Leighton, Anna.....	597	Marden, John.....	590
Kimbal, Mary.....	614	Leighton, Betsey.....	617	Marden, Lydia.....	590, 593
Kimbal, Molly.....	598	Leighton, Daniel.....	602	Marden, William.....	619
Kingman, John.....	589	Leighton, David.....	594, 595, 597	Mardin, John.....	600
Kingman, William.....	599	Leighton, David, Jr.....	612	Mardin, Lois.....	600
Knight, Abraham.....	586	Leighton, Elijah.....	602	Mason, Lemuel.....	609
Knight, Betsey.....	617	Leighton, Elisabeth.....	607, 609	Mathes, Phebe.....	612
Knight, Betty.....	589	Leighton, Elizabeth.....	595	Mathes, Robert.....	612
Knight, Elizabeth.....	586	Leighton, Jane.....	611	Mathes, Roberts.....	615
Knight, Hatevil.....	595, 602, 603	Leighton, John.....	603	McCrelis, Elisabeth.....	593
	604, 610, 616.	Leighton, Jonathan.....	609	McCrelis, Robert.....	590
Knight, John.....	586	Leighton, Jonathan, Jr.....	608	McCrelus, Anne.....	600
Knight, John S. B.....	604	Leighton, Kezia.....	607	McCrelus, Daniel.....	599
Knight, Joseph.....	595, 602	Leighton, Lydia.....	610	McCrelus, Elisabeth.....	599
Knight, Joshua.....	588	Leighton, Molly.....	611	McCrelus, Esther.....	599
Knight, Kezia.....	587, 595	Leighton, Nancy.....	611, 612, 614	McCrelus, John C.....	600
Knight, Lois.....	599, 614	Leighton, William.....	595, 602	McCrelus, Mary.....	599
Knight, Mary.....	612		603, 610.	McCrelus, Robert.....	599, 600
Knight, Mary D.....	603	Libbey, Clement.....	611	McCrelus, Robert, Jr.....	599
Knight, Olive.....	607	Libbey, Dr. Benjamin.....	614	McCrelus, Stephen.....	599
Knight, Robert.....	587, 611	Libbey, Hanson.....	611	McDuffee, Anna.....	610
Knight, Rose.....	600	Libbey, Isaac.....	591	McDuffee, Daniel.....	609
Knight, Richard.....	586	Libbey, John.....	615	McDuffee, David.....	614
Knight, Sarah.....	611	Libbey, Meshech.....	612	McDuffee, Hannah.....	609
Knight, Susanna.....	607, 613, 620	Libbey, Mrs. Isaac.....	591	McDuffee, Jacob.....	597, 611
Knight, Walter B.....	603	Libbey, Sarah.....	591, 613	McDuffee, James.....	597, 598
Knight, William.....	599, 600, 617	Libbey, Paul.....	612	McDuffee, James, Jr.....	609, 619

McDuffee, Jane	611	Morrison, John ..	601	Page, Benjamin..	601 to 605, 617
McDuffee, John.....	598, 615	Morrison, Jonathan..	600, 601	Page, Benjamin, Jr.	602, 603
McDuffee, John, Jr.	611	616.		Page, Daniel	592, 596, 597, 602
McDuffee, John, 3d.....	619	Morrison, Jonathan, Jr.....	600	Page, Daniel, Jr.....	596, 609
McDuffee, Jonathan.....	611	Morrison, Mrs. Jonathan ..	600	Page, David C.....	600
McDuffee, Lydia.....	614	Morrison, Sally.....	600	Page, Elisabeth.....	605, 609
McDuffee, Mary.....	616	Morrison, Sally, 2d.....	600	Page, Joseph.....	592, 599, 600, 602
McDuffee, Patty.....	615	Morrison, Samuel.....	600	603, 604.	
McDuffee, Richard.....	620	Muir, Samuel.....	616	Page, Lucy.....	607
McDuffee, Sally, 3d.....	620	Mundroe, Elizabeth.....	594	Page, Martha H.....	600, 617
McDuffee, Samuel.....	620	Murray, Susanna.....	614	Page, Mary.....	613
McDuffee, Sarah.....	609	Murrey, John, Jr.....	616	Page, May.....	599
McDuffee, Seth.....	621	Murry, William.....	609	Page, Mrs. Daniel.....	592
McDuffee, Thomas.....	619	Myrick, John.....	608	Page, Sarah.....	603, 608
McDuffe, Mary.....	594			Page, Wealthy.....	604
McDuffee, Betty.....	598	Nason, Hannah G.....	615	Palmer, Barnabas.....	595, 596, 601
McDuffee, James.....	598	Nason, Mary.....	608	Palmer, Barnabas, Jr.....	611
McDuffee, Mary.....	608	Naylor, Lydia.....	607	Palmer, Barnaby.....	590
McFee, John.....	591	Neal, Elisabeth L. P.....	604	Palmer, Benjamin.....	595, 601
McFee, Sarah.....	592	Neal, James A.....	605	Palmer, Bracket.....	601
McFee, William.....	591	Neal, John P.....	604	Palmer, Daniel.....	617
McNeal, Daniel.....	591	Neal, Joseph L.....	604	Palmer, Deborah.....	605
McNeal, Elisabeth.....	613	Neal, Moses L.....	604, 605	Palmer, Dodavah.....	620
McNeal, Elizabeth.....	593	Neal, Moses L., Jr.....	604	Palmer, Dudley.....	612
McNeal, Hannah.....	590	Neal, Samuel A.....	604	Palmer, Elisabeth.....	590, 608
McNeal, Jean.....	587	Nelson, Joseph.....	592	Palmer, John.....	609, 613
McNeal, Mary.....	589	Nelson, Lade.....	591	Palmer, Joseph.....	596, 614
McDuffee, James.....	595	Nelson, Sarah.....	618	Palmer, Jonathan.....	591
McDuffee, James, Jr.....	595	Nock, Betty.....	609	Palmer, Margaret.....	590
McDuffee, William, Jr.....	596	Norton, Elihu G.....	619	Palmer, Mercy.....	596
McDuffee, William.....	596	Nute, Abra.....	616	Palmer, Molley.....	590
McDuffe, Hannah.....	595	Nute, Daniel.....	620	Palmer, Mrs. Barnaby.....	590
McDuffe, William.....	595	Nute, Ezekiel.....	619	Palmer, Mrs. Benjamin.....	601
Meador, Margaret.....	610	Nute, Israel.....	620	Palmer, Mrs. William.....	605
Meder, Charity.....	609	Nute, Jacob.....	619	Palmer, Patty.....	601
Meder, Francis.....	612	Nute, Jeremiah.....	617	Palmer, Robinson.....	601
Meder, Joseph.....	617	Nute, John, Jr.....	607	Palmer, Samuel.....	593, 609
Meder, Lemuel.....	613	Nute, Josiah.....	611	Palmer, Susanna.....	620
Merden, Hinkson.....	599	Nute, Lydia.....	614	Palmer, Susannah.....	601
Merden, James.....	599	Nute, Mary.....	619	Palmer, William.....	593, 605, 608
Merrey, Benjamin.....	589	Nute, Nicholas.....	617	Parrot, Captain.....	600
Merrey, Benjamin, Jr.....	589	Nute, Polly.....	614	Parrot, Deborah W.....	600
Merrey, Joseph.....	587	Nute, Rebecca E.....	611	Parrot, Martha B.....	600
Merrey, Mary.....	587	Nute, Samuel.....	607	Patterson, Nancy.....	604
Merriam, Rev.....	597	Nute, Sarah.....	609, 620	Peabody, Francis.....	619
Merry, Abigail.....	587	Nute, Stephen.....	614	Pearl, Abraham.....	591, 594, 595
Merry, Benjamin.....	587, 590, 592	Nute, Susannah.....	613	596.	
Merry, Daniel.....	592	Nutter, Abigail.....	607, 619	Pearl, Daniel.....	593
Merry, Hannah.....	591	Nutter, Alice.....	613	Pearl, Ebenezer.....	596, 612
Merry, John.....	590	Nutter, Charlotte.....	616	Pearl, Eleazer.....	614
Merry, Moses.....	593	Nutter, Francis.....	602	Pearl, Elenor.....	596
Merry, Mrs. Samuel, Jr.....	587	Nutter, James.....	609	Pearl, Elisabeth.....	607
Merry, Samuel, Jr.....	587	Nutter, John.....	602, 611	Pearl, Elizabeth.....	588
Morrow, Esther.....	609	Nutter, John, Jr.....	617	Pearl, Hannah.....	593, 595
Morrow, Joshua.....	610	Nutter, Molly.....	613	Pearl, Icabod.....	590
Meserve, Abigail.....	613	Nutter, Nancy.....	617	Pearl, Isaac.....	611
Meserve, John.....	616	Nutter, Phebe.....	619	Pearl, John.....	591
Meserve, Mary.....	611	Nutter, Polly.....	618	Pearl, Joseph.....	590, 618
Meserve, Polly.....	612	Nutter, Richard, Jr.....	610, 616	Pearl, Joseph, Jr.....	608
Meservey, Stephen.....	618	Nutter, Richard, 3d.....	612	Pearl, Mary.....	608
Messer, Nathaniel.....	603	Nutter, Sally.....	610	Pearl, Mrs. Joseph.....	590
Messer, William.....	603	Nutter, Samuel N.....	614	Pearl, Paul.....	591
Mighill, Dolley.....	591	Nutter, Stephen.....	612	Pearl, Rachel.....	607
Mighill, John.....	592	Nutter, Temperance.....	617, 619	Pearl, Sarah.....	590, 593, 608, 610
Mighill, Moses.....	592	Nutter, William.....	621	618.	
Mighls, Moses.....	609	Nutter, Winthrop.....	609	Pease, Elizabeth B.....	619
Miller, Isaac.....	588			Peavey, Abigail.....	620
Miller, Jean.....	588	Odihorn, Abigail.....	589	Peavey, John, Jr.....	620
Miller, Sarah.....	592	Odiome, John.....	617	Peavey, Joshua.....	607
Mills, Elisabeth.....	601	Odiome, Lydia.....	616	Peavey, Simon.....	616
Mills, Elizabeth.....	610	Odiome, Nancy.....	617, 618	Peavy, Oliver.....	612
Mills, James.....	601	Odiome, Patience.....	614	Peirce, Andrew.....	615
Mills, Jeremy.....	601	Odiome, Susanna.....	620	Pendexter, John.....	619
Mills, John.....	601	Odlin, William W.....	618	Perkins, Adam.....	613
Mills, Mary.....	601	Ordway, Rev.....	599	Perkins, Anna.....	608
Mills, Samuel.....	601	Otis, Rebekah.....	608	Perkins, Dorothy.....	609
Monson, Theodore.....	615	Otis, Simon.....	619	Perkins, Ephraim.....	619
Moody, Anna.....	609			Perkins, Ephraim, 3d.....	612
Mordough, James.....	614	Page, Abigail.....	592, 597, 601, 602	Perkins, Elisabeth.....	609
More, Sarah.....	611	611, 617, 618.		Perkins, Esther.....	609
Morrison, David.....	609	Page, Anna.....	599	Perkins, Gilbert.....	594

Perkins, Hannah.....607, 617	Place, John M., Jr.....604	Rand H. Betsey.....613
Perkins, Joseph.....616	Place, Jonathan.....595, 609, 610	Randall, James.....616
Perkins, Judith.....594, 611	Place, Keziah.....597	Randall, Sally.....613
Perkins, Lucinda.....621	Place, Lucy.....596, 609	Randall, Mary.....620
Perkins, Martha.....602	Place, Martha.....598	Randall, Thomas.....621
Perkins, Sarah.....611	Place, Mary.....608, 611	Rand, Nathaniel.....613
Perkins, Susanna.....613	Place, Mehtabel.....597	Rand, Samuel.....618
Perkins, Solomon.....600, 604	Place, Moses.....610	Rand, Susanna.....611
Pevee, Anthony.....608	Place, Mrs. John M.....601	Rand, Temperance.....616
Pevee, Daniel.....599	Place, Olive.....597	Ran, James.....612
Pevee, Daniel, Jr.....599	Place, Paul.....596, 609	Ranlet, Betsey.....618
Pevee, Jacob.....599	Place, Polly.....614	Ranlet, Jonathan.....617
Pevee, Oliver.....599	Place, Phebe.....601, 618	Rawlins, Lazarus.....588
Pevee, Sally.....599	Place, Richard.....596, 603	Rawlings, Deborah.....591
Pevee, Billy.....591	Place, Sally.....598, 601, 604	Rawlings, Edward.....591, 593
Pevee, Daniel.....591	Place, Samuel.....596	Rawlings, Lear.....592
Pevee, Temperance.....593	Place, Sarah.....599	Raynal, Abigail.....619
Pevee, Thomas.....592	Place, Simon.....598	Raynel, John.....602
Pevey, William.....592	Place, Solomon.....615	Raynell, Lydia.....619
Philbrick, Polly.....612	Place, Stephen.....596, 604, 605	Raynel, Mary.....602
Pickering, Abigail.....612	614.	Raynes, Nathaniel.....589
Pickering, Anthony E.....618	Place, Susanna.....596, 604	Read, Benjamin.....615, 618
Pickering, Betsey.....613	Place, Susannah.....609	Read, Mark.....613
Pickering, James, Jr.....605, 615	Place, Widow.....596	Read, Nancy.....613
Pickering, John.....615	Place, Abigail.....588, 594	Remick, Mary.....621
Pickering, Levi.....610	Place, Abraham.....589, 593	Remick, William.....618
Pickering, Lois.....615	Place, David.....588	Rendal, Molly.....611
Pickering, Mary A.....605	Place, Deborah.....591	Reynolds, Martha.....617
Pickering, Sally.....618	Place, Dollee.....593	Richards, Abigail.....590, 595, 602
Pickering, Tryphena B.....605	Place, Dolly.....591	Richards, Bartholomew.....591
Pickering, William.....614	Place, Ebenezer.....589	Richards, Benjamin.....591
Pierce, Hannah.....619	Place, Ebenezer, Jr.....592	Richards, Betty.....612
Pierce, Joshua.....618	Place, George.....595	Richards, David.....588
Pierce, Stephen.....610	Place, Hannah.....588	Richards, Deborah.....586
Pike, Elisha.....613	Place, Hannah, 2d.....588	Richards, Elisabeth.....602
Pike, Mary.....614	Place, James.....588, 591, 592	Richards, Hannah.....615
Pike, Nathaniel G.....619	Place, John.....590, 591, 594	Richards, Isaac.....620
Pike, Rev.....597	Place, Jonathan.....591	Richards, James.....602
Pilsbury, Eliza F.....620	Place, Joseph.....591	Richards, Jane.....589
Pinkham, Alice.....615	Place, Keziah.....592	Richards, Jean.....594
Pinkham, Elisabeth.....611	Place, Love.....592	Richards, John.....588, 592, 593, 605
Pinkham, Isaac.....602	Place, Lucy.....590	Richards, John, Jr.....602
Pinkham, Jonathan.....601, 618	Place, Lydia.....591	Richards, Jonathan.....587
Pinkham, Lois.....606	Place, Mary.....587, 590, 593	Richards, Jonathan, Jr.....610
Pinkham, Mary A.....601	Place, Moses.....592	Richards, Joseph.....593
Pinkham, Nathaniel.....610	Place, Mrs. Ebenezer, Jr.....592	Richards, Lois.....605
Pinkham, Polly.....612	Place, Mrs. James.....588	Richards, Lydia.....614
Pinkham, Rebecca.....604	Place, Richard.....588, 591	Richards, Mehtabel.....617
Pinkham, Samuel.....619	Place, Sarah.....591	Richards, Mrs. Samuel.....586
Pinkham, Stephen.....601	Plumer, Benjamin.....620	Richards, Olive.....587
Pinkham, Susannah.....607	Plumer, Ebenezer.....596	Richardson, Abigail.....621
Pinkham, Thomas.....601, 602, 604	Plumer, Elisabeth.....620	Richardson, Dorothy.....621
Pinkham, Thomas, Jr.....604	Plumer, Ephraim.....620	Richardson, Hannah.....618
Pinkham, Vincent.....604	Plumer, Lydia.....617	Richardson, James.....621
Piper, Rev.....604	Plumer, Samuel.....596	Richardson, Joseph.....617
Piper, Rev. Asa.....606	Plumer, Thomas.....605	Richardson, Lydia.....619
Pirkins, Shadrach.....614	Plummer, Bead.....592, 607	Richardson, Mary.....620
Place, Abigail.....596, 610	Plummer, Betsey.....614	Richardson, Nancy.....619
Place, Amos.....607	Plummer, Elisabeth.....612	Richardson, Rebeckah.....610
Place, Betty.....596, 598	Plummer, Elizabeth.....590	Richardson, Rebeckah.....597
Place, Betsey.....612	Plummer, Ephraim.....595, 610	Richardson, Sally.....617
Place, Charity.....608	Plummer, Ephraim, Jr.....611	Richardson, Susannah.....607
Place, Charles.....605	Plummer, John.....590	Richardson, Thomas.....617
Place, David.....596 to 600	Plummer, John, 3d.....611	Richardson, Timothy.....608
Place, David, Jr.....598	Plummer, Joseph.....591, 607	Richardson, William.....594
Place, Dorothy.....610	Plummer, Lois.....607	Richards, Polly.....620
Place, Ebenezer.....595, 598, 602	Plummer, Lydia.....598	Richards, Rebecca.....588
Place, Ebenezer, Jr.....598	Plummer, Samuel.....595, 597	Richards, Salome.....586
Place, Elisabeth.....601	598, 607.	Richards, Samuel.....586, 588
Place, Elisabeth F.....604	Plummer, Samuel, Jr.....597	Richards, Samuel, Jr.....586
Place, Elizabeth.....597	Plummer, Susa.....598	Richards, Sarah.....586, 588, 592
Place, George.....596, 597	Plummer, Susanna.....612	602, 614.
Place, Hannah.....593, 607, 618	Pottle, Abigail.....597	Richards, Sarah, 2d.....586
Place, Isaac.....600	Pottle, Jonathan.....597	Richards, Susanna.....591
Place, Jacob.....595	Pottle, Joseph.....610	Ricker, Aby.....619
Place, James.....596, 606, 608	Pottle, Mary.....610	Ricker, Benajah.....606, 618
Place, James H.....605	Pray, Charles.....616	Ricker, Benajah, Jr.....606
Place, Jenny.....620	Pray, Joshua.....620	Ricker, Betsey.....619
Place, John.....593, 595, 596, 600	Pribble, Abraham.....608	Ricker, Charles.....617
Place, John, Jr.....607, 609		Ricker, Ebenezer.....613
Place, John M.....596, 601 to 604, 609	Quimby, Daniel.....614	Ricker, Ezekiel.....601, 602, 603, 609

Ricker, Hannah.....	617	Rogers, Ruth.....	608	Stanton, Benjamin.....	594
Ricker, Jedidiah.....	615	Rogers, Silas.....	610	Stanton, Isaac.....	595
Ricker, John.....	611, 617	Rogers, Stephen.....	610	Stanton, John.....	607, 621
Ricker, Joseph.....	608	Rogers, William.....	607	Starbord, Stephen.....	607
Ricker, Lydia.....	615	Roger, William.....	533	Stephens, Elisabeth.....	612
Ricker, Lucy.....	614	Rollings, Benjamin ..	600, 601	Stephens, Thomas.....	613
Ricker, Nicholas.....	601, 617	602.		Stevens, Hannah.....	621
Ricker, Paul.....	618	Rollings, Betty.....	600	Stiles, Triphena.....	587
Ricker, Phinebas.....	603	Rollings, Esther.....	601	Stillson, Lettice.....	607
Ricker, Polly.....	615	Rollings, John.....	600, 607	Sumner, Eli.....	606
Ricker, Sally.....	618	Rollings, Joshua N.....	610	Sumner, Elisabeth.....	606
Ricker, Samuel.....	594	Rollings, Molly.....	600	Sumner, Mrs. Eli.....	606
Ricker, Sarah.....	619	Rollings, Nancy.....	600	Sumner, Samuel H.....	617
Ricker, Tobias.....	607	Rollings, Olive.....	609	Swain, Betsey.....	618
Ricker, Thomas.....	602, 618	Rollings, Sarah.....	600	Swain, Mary.....	617
Ricker, Timothy.....	607, 621	Rollings, Stephen.....	600	Swain, Roger.....	586
Ricker, William.....	603	Rollings, Susa.....	602		
Ripley, William.....	611	Rollings, Temperance.....	611	Tanner, Jane.....	620
Roach, Lydia.....	615	Rollins, —.....	596	Tanner, John E.....	610
Roberts, Abigail.....	611, 614	Rollins, Anna.....	621	Tasker, Daniel.....	613
Roberts, Anna.....	612	Rollins, Anthony.....	609	Tasker, Lois.....	611
Roberts, Anna W.....	621	Rollins, Benjamin H.....	604	Tebbets, Abigail.....	588, 609, 613
Roberts, Anne.....	594	Rollins, Betsey.....	612	Tebbets, Abigail, 2d.....	588
Roberts, Betsey.....	618	Rollins, Easter.....	616	Tebbets, Benjamin.....	588, 613
Roberts, Elisabeth.....	599, 602	Rollins, Edward.....	607	Tebbets, Benjamin, Jr.....	588
613, 617, 619.		Rollins, Hannah H.....	604	Tebbets, Betty K.....	598
Roberts, Ezra.....	599	Rollins, Joshua.....	603, 604	Tebbets, Charity.....	587, 599
Roberts, Hannah.....	620	Rollins, Joshua N.....	604	Tebbets, Daniel.....	588
Roberts, Isaac.....	615	Rollins, Moses.....	596	Tebbets, Deborah.....	607
Roberts, James.....	611, 615	Rollins, Phebe H.....	603, 604	Tebbets, Dorothy.....	608
Roberts, John.....	598, 602, 608	Rollins, Sarah.....	596	Tebbets, Ebenezer.....	588, 598
611, 612.		Rollins, Stephen.....	615	599, 612.	
Roberts, John, Jr.....	619	Ross, Patty.....	616	Tebbets, Edmond.....	598
Roberts, Jonathan.....	602	Ross, Simon.....	619	Tebbets, Edward.....	587
Roberts, Jonathan D.....	616	Rundlet, Richard.....	609	Tebbets, Elisabeth.....	609
Roberts, Joseph.....	602, 608	Runnals, Alice.....	618	Tebbets, Enoch.....	612
Roberts, Joshua.....	615	Runnels, John.....	612	Tebbets, Ephraim.....	607, 608
Roberts, Lucy J.....	621	Runnels, Michael.....	609	Tebbets, Esther.....	608
Roberts, Mary.....	589	Runnels, Nathaniel.....	618	Tebbets, Edward.....	600
Roberts, Mehetabel.....	613			Tebbets, Ezekiel.....	617
Roberts, Molly.....	610	Sanbourn, Jacob.....	612	Tebbets, Hannah.....	612
Roberts, Moses.....	592, 599, 600	Sayward, James.....	615	Tebbets, Henry.....	588, 599, 600
Roberts, Moses, Jr.....	599	Scates, Benjamin.....	602, 603	616.	
Robertson, Nathaniel.....	617	Scates, Benjamin, Jr.....	603, 620	Tebbets, Henry, Jr.....	599
Roberts, Peggy.....	608	Scates, John.....	594, 613	Tebbets, Huldah.....	620
Roberts, Polly.....	613	Scates, Lucy.....	613	Tebbets, Ira.....	620
Roberts, Rebecca.....	613	Scates, Lydia.....	613	Tebbets, Israel.....	588
Roberts, Relief.....	609	Scates, Norton.....	602, 618	Tebbets, James.....	588, 599, 613
Roberts, Samuel.....	608, 620	Sceva, Hannah.....	609	Tebbets, Jedediah.....	608
Roberts, Sarah.....	588, 600, 613	Sceva, Joseph.....	601, 609	Tebbets, Jerry.....	620
616, 620.		Scevey, Frederica.....	608	Tebbets, John.....	599, 606, 612
Roberts, Shubal.....	614	Scevey, Hannah.....	616	Tebbets, Jonathan.....	587
Roberts, Susanna.....	615	Scribner, Anna.....	607	Tebbets, Jonathan, Jr.....	618
Roberts, Susannah.....	599	Serjeant, Margaret.....	613	Tebbets, Joseph, Jr.....	613
Roberts, Thomas.....	617	Sevey, —.....	593	Tebbets, Josiah.....	588
Roberts, Timothy.....	587, 592, 598	Sevey, Abigail.....	587	Tebbets, Joyce.....	588
Roberts, Timothy, Jr.....	608	Sevey, Comfort.....	591	Tebbets, Lucy.....	620
Robinson, Betsy.....	621	Sevey, Elizabeth.....	591	Tebbets, Lydia.....	608, 609
Robinson, James.....	618	Sevey, Ithamar.....	587, 590	Tebbets, Mary.....	598, 617
Robinson, Levi.....	616	Sevey, Jean.....	589	Tebbets, Mehetabal.....	609
Robinson, Mercy.....	611	Sevey, Mary.....	587, 594	Tebbets, Molly.....	616
Robinson, Meshech.....	609	Sevey, Mrs. Ithamar.....	587	Tebbets, Mrs. Benjamin.....	588
Robinson, Sarah.....	616	Sevey, Samuel.....	590	Tebbets, Nathaniel.....	588
Roe, Mary.....	611	Shannon, Elisabeth.....	616	Tebbets, Paul.....	588
Roger, Abigail.....	590	Shannon, Harriet.....	620	Tebbets, Paul, Jr.....	588
Roger, Charles.....	589, 592, 594	Shannon, Lillas.....	615	Tebbets, Phebe.....	611
Roger, Elizabeth.....	590	Sherbourne, Joseph.....	614	Tebbets, Rebecca.....	599, 616
Roger, Hannah.....	502	Sherburne, John.....	611	Tebbets, Rose.....	616
Roger, James, Jr.....	591, 594	Shute, James.....	588	Tebbets, Ruth.....	614
Roger, James, 3d.....	591	Shute, Mary.....	589	Tebbets, Sally.....	615
Roger, John.....	589	Smith, Charles.....	619	Tebbets, Samuel.....	599
Roger, Mary.....	589, 591	Smith, Dolly.....	621	Tebbets, Sarah.....	588, 599
Roger, Mrs. Charles.....	589	Smith, John.....	617	Tebbets, Silas.....	608
Roger, Sarah.....	590	Smith, Josiah.....	615	Tebbets, Solomon.....	588
Rogers, Artemas.....	619	Smith, Mercy.....	618	Tebbets, Stephen.....	609, 614
Rogers, Charles.....	618	Smith, Prudence.....	617	Tebbets, Susanna.....	610, 617
Rogers, Daniel.....	621	Smith, Rev. Isaac.....	605	Tebbets, Susannah.....	599
Rogers, Hannah.....	605, 617	Snell, Abigail.....	619	Tebbets, Thomas W.....	620
Rogers, James.....	695, 607	Spencer, Elisabeth.....	610	Tebbets, Wealthy.....	617
Rogers, Jean.....	590	Spencer, Polly.....	620	Tebbets, William.....	588, 614
Rogers, Mary.....	593, 608	Spring, Seth.....	615	Tebbets, Abigail.....	589, 595

Tebbetts, Anna.....	592	Twombly, Judith.....	613	Wallingford, Betsey.....	619
Tebbetts, Deborah.....	590	Twombly, Lois.....	606	Wallingford, David.....	603, 610
Tebbetts, Ebenezer.....	589, 595	Twombly, Lydia.....	609	Wallingford, Jacob.....	595, 611
Tebbetts, Henry.....	592, 594	Twombly, Mary.....	611	Wallingford, Joanna.....	619
Tebbetts, Mary.....	592	Twombly, Mehetabel.....	616	Wallingford, John.....	595
Tebbetts, Mrs. Henry.....	592	Twombly, Molly.....	615	Wallingford, Lydia.....	597, 611
Tebbetts, Nathaniel.....	592, 594	Twombly, Moses.....	615	Wallingford, Mary.....	592
Tebbetts, Paul.....	592	Twombly, Mrs. Tobias.....	606	Wallingford, Peter.....	593, 594
Tebbetts, Sarah.....	592	Twombly, Nancy.....	616	595, 603.	
Tebbetts, Stephen.....	592	Twombly, Sally.....	615	Wallingford, Rebecca.....	618
Tebbetts, Susanna.....	594	Twombly, Samuel, Jr.....	617	Wallingford, Samuel.....	603, 619
Thompson, Isaac.....	600	Twombly, Sarah.....	609	Wallingford, Sarah.....	593
Thompson, Joseph, Jr.....	607	Twombly, Stephen.....	604, 609	Wallingford, Widow.....	597
Thompson, Lucy.....	607	Twombly, Stephen, Jr.....	604	Warren, Joseph.....	620
Thompson, Lydia.....	618	Twombly, Susannah.....	608	Warren, William.....	615
Thompson, Noah.....	600	Twombly, Tobias.....	593, 606	Waterhouse, Benjamin.....	620
Thompson, Noah, Jr.....	600	Twombly, Tobias, Jr.....	614	Waterhouse, Elisabeth.....	600
Thomson, Rev.....	604	Upham, Albert.....	606	Waterhouse, George.....	598, 600
Thurston, Rev.....	603	Upham, Alfred.....	604	Waterhouse, George, Jr.....	598
Thurston, Rev. Benj.....	602	Upham, Francis W.....	606	Waterhouse, Mary.....	619
Tibbets, Eunice.....	607	Upham, Joseph B.....	605	Watson, Abigail.....	609
Tole, Levy.....	596	Upham, Judith A.....	605	Watson, Anna.....	612
Tole, Stephen.....	596	Upham, Mary.....	604	Watson, Daniel.....	618
Tompson, Joseph.....	593	Upham, Nathanial.....	604, 605, 606	Watson, Hannah.....	618
Tompson, Noah.....	597	Upham, Rev. Thomas C.....	606	Watson, Jonathan E.....	611
Tompson, Sarah.....	597	Upham, Ruth C.....	606	Watson, Samuel.....	616
Torr, Abigail.....	615	Upham, Timothy.....	605	Webber, Benjamin.....	594
Torr, Betsey.....	612	Varney, Benjamin.....	608	Welch, Matthias.....	607
Torr, Jonathan H.....	620	Varney, Dominicus.....	618	Welch, Sarah.....	607
Torr, Polly.....	614	Varney, Dudley.....	617	Wentworth, William.....	619
Torr, Sally.....	615	Varney, Ebenezer, Jr.....	610	Wentworth, Abigail.....	587, 611
Torr, Simon.....	606	Varney, Elijah H.....	617	612.	
Torr, Vincent.....	615	Varney, Elijah, Jr.....	614	Wentworth, Anna.....	607
Townson, Daniel, Jr.....	620	Varney, Elisabeth.....	610	Wentworth, Anne.....	600
Treserin, Sarah.....	612	Varney, Esther.....	606, 615	Wentworth, Benjamin.....	595
Trickey,.....	592	Varney, Hopley.....	618	Wentworth, Daniel.....	586, 611
Trickey, Alice.....	595, 617	Varney, James.....	609	614.	
Trickey, Benjamin.....	598, 612	Varney, Joel.....	617	Wentworth, David.....	600
Trickey, Comfort.....	605, 618	Varney, John.....	611	Wentworth, Dorcas.....	607
Trickey, Elisabeth.....	607	Varney, Lydia.....	616, 619	Wentworth, Dorothy.....	610
Trickey, Ephraim.....	607	Varney, Martha.....	607	Wentworth, Dudley.....	602
Trickey, Hannah.....	598, 611	Varney, Mary.....	610, 616	Wentworth, Dudly.....	602
Trickey, Jacob.....	620	Varney, Mehetabel.....	613	Wentworth, Ebenezer.....	600, 611
Trickey, John.....	595, 598, 614	Varney, Mercy.....	594, 611	Wentworth, Elias.....	601
Trickey, Joshua.....	616, 618	Varney, Nicholas.....	612	Wentworth, Elihu.....	606
Trickey, Mary.....	590	Varney, Olive.....	614	Wentworth, Enoch.....	611, 612
Trickey, Rebecca.....	591, 598	Varney, Patience.....	607	Wentworth, Ephraim.....	597 to
Trickey, Rebekah.....	611	Varney, Patty.....	619	600, 620.	
Trickey, Sarah.....	594, 598, 608	Varney, Peace.....	620	Wentworth, Ephraim, Jr.....	599
Trickey, William.....	588, 598	Varney, Polly.....	616	Wentworth, Ezekiel.....	601, 616
Trickey, William, Jr.....	598	Varney, Rhoda.....	618	619.	
Tricky, Dorothy.....	598	Varney, Sarah.....	612, 619	Wentworth, George.....	614
Tricky, William.....	598	Varney, Silas.....	615	Wentworth, Gershom.....	589
Tripe, Richard.....	607	Varney, Thomas.....	610	Wentworth, Hannah.....	587, 597
Tripe, Sarah.....	609	Varney, Thomas, 3d.....	610	613.	
Tucker, Abigail.....	601	Wakeham, Caleb.....	607	Wentworth, Ichabod.....	602, 603
Tucker, Eunice.....	620	Wakeham, Miriam.....	614	610, 620.	
Tucker, Jane.....	611	Waldron, Abigail.....	614	Wentworth, Ichabod H.....	603
Tucker, Jenny.....	603	Waldron, Abraham.....	598, 599	Wentworth, Isaac.....	591, 607
Tucker, John.....	608	Waldron, Abraham, Jr.....	598	Wentworth, James.....	603, 610
Tucker, Joseph.....	598 to 603, 606	Waldron, George.....	599	Wentworth, Jane.....	612
Tucker, Joseph, Jr.....	602	Waldron, James.....	613	Wentworth, Joanna.....	609
Tucker, Josiah.....	598, 615	Waldron, John D.....	619	Wentworth, John.....	595, 597, 601
Tucker, Lydia.....	600	Waldron, Mehitabel.....	617	602, 608.	
Tucker, Phebe.....	598	Waldron, Sally.....	619	Wentworth, John, 3d.....	611
Tucker, Tristram.....	599	Walker, Abigail.....	588, 594, 612	Wentworth, Jonathan.....	601, 602
Tuttle, Job N.....	621	617.		Wentworth, Jonathan, Jr.....	610
Tuttle, John.....	594	Walker, Betsey.....	613	Wentworth, Joseph.....	602
Tuttle, Samuel.....	607, 619	Walker, Deborah.....	620	Wentworth, Josiah.....	589
Twombly, Abigail.....	607, 612	Walker, Dorothy.....	615	Wentworth, Josiah, Jr.....	614
Twombly, Anna.....	604	Walker, John.....	590	Wentworth, Keziah.....	620
Twombly, Benjamin.....	613	Walker, John K.....	616	Wentworth, Lidea.....	600
Twombly, Betsey.....	620	Walker, Joseph.....	594	Wentworth, Lois.....	614
Twombly, Betty.....	604, 610	Walker, Joseph, Jr.....	590	Wentworth, Lucy.....	602
Twombly, Ebenezer.....	610	Walker, Mary.....	620	Wentworth, Lydia.....	602, 614
Twombly, Eunice.....	620	Walker, Robert.....	606	615, 617.	
Twombly, Hannah.....	603	Walker, Robert.....	591	Wentworth, Martha.....	603, 609, 619
Twombly, Isaac.....	619	Wallingford, Abigail.....	603	Wentworth, Mary.....	611, 612
Twombly, John, Jr.....	613			Wentworth, Mathias.....	602
Twombly, Jonathan.....	616			Wentworth, Mercy.....	597, 602
Twombly, Jotham.....	609			615, 617.	

Wentworth, Molly.....	609	Whittum, Amos.....	602	Winkly, Elisabeth.....	600
Wentworth, Nabby.....	602	Wiggin, David.....	614	Winkly, Mary.....	600
Wentworth, Olive.....	616	Wiggin, Joshua.....	612	Winkly, Samuel.....	600
Wentworth, Patience.....	595, 611	Wiggin, Rachel.....	614	Wise, Rev.....	588
Wentworth, Rebecca.....	603, 616	Wiggin, Samuel.....	616	Witham, Polly.....	618
Wentworth, Richard.....	589, 592	Willand, Enoch.....	612	Witherall, Judith.....	613
Wentworth, Richard, Jr.....	592	Willand, Lydia.....	620	Witherell, Hannah.....	610
Wentworth, Samuel.....	608	Willand, Sarah.....	611	Witherell, James.....	593
Wentworth, Sarah.....	610, 611, 614	Wille, James.....	607	Witherell, John.....	595
Wentworth, Spencer.....	598	Wille, John.....	607	Witherell, Lydia.....	615
Wentworth, Stephen.....	590, 597	Wille, Stephen.....	611	Witherell, Thomas.....	592
Wentworth, Stephen, Jr.....	609	Wille, William.....	609	Witheren, John.....	599
Wentworth, Temperance.....	614	Willey, Eliphalet.....	618	Witheren, John.....	599
Wentworth, Thomas.....	589, 610	Willey, John, Jr.....	608	Wood, James.....	595
616.		Willey, Josiah.....	598	Woodman, Charles Wm.....	605
Wentworth, William.....	601, 603	Willey, Mrs.....	598	Woodman, Charlotte C.....	606
Weymouth, Benjamin.....	593	Willey, Stephen.....	598	Woodman, Harriet C.....	606
Weymouth, Deborah.....	610	Wilson, James.....	618	Woodman, Jeremiah H.....	605
Weymouth, John.....	593	Wilson, Joseph.....	619	606.	
Weymouth, Lydia.....	599	Wingate, Abigail R.....	605	Woodman, Maria B.....	606
Weymouth, Mary.....	609	Wingate, Amos.....	603	Woodman, Mary E.....	605
Weymouth, Moses.....	599	Wingate, Benjamin.....	610	Woodman, Sarah J.....	606
Weymouth, Moses, Jr.....	599	Wingate, Daniel.....	603, 615	Woodman, Sarah T.....	605
Weymouth, Sarah.....	609	Wingate, Daniel G.....	603	Woodman, Theodore C.....	606
Whiteham, Abigail.....	618	Wingate, Daniel, Jr.....	602	Woodman, Uriel.....	618
Whitehouse, Aaron.....	608	Wingate, David.....	609	Worster, James.....	610
Whitehouse, Abigail.....	592	Wingate, David, Jr.....	620	Worster, Dorcas.....	619
Whitehouse, Alexander.....	611	Wingate, Dolly.....	607	Worster, Mary.....	613
Whitehouse, Anthony.....	610	Wingate, Edmond.....	603, 605	Worster, Sally.....	619
Whitehouse, Betty.....	590	Wingate, Edmund.....	601		
Whitehouse, Charles T.....	592	Wingate, Enoch.....	611	Yetton, Sarah.....	608
Whitehouse, Comfort.....	617, 618	Wingate, Joshua.....	603	York, Abigail.....	615
Whitehouse, Elisabeth.....	612	Wingate, Lydia.....	601, 619	York, Enoch.....	617
Whitehouse, Elizabeth.....	593	Wingate, Lydia W.....	602	York, Josiah, Jr.....	621
Whitehouse, Esther.....	590	Wingate, Mary.....	609, 617	Young, Abigail.....	589
Whitehouse, Israel.....	614	Wingate, Meshach.....	620	Young, Ann.....	591
Whitehouse, Jacob.....	617	Wingate, Moses.....	596	Young, Anna.....	587, 590, 607, 612
Whitehouse, Jeremy.....	615	Wingate, Sally.....	612	Young, Betty.....	592
Whitehouse, John.....	593	Wingate, Samuel.....	596	Young, Elisabeth.....	591
Whitehouse, Jonathan.....	588, 593	Wingate, Sarah.....	618	Young, Esther.....	592
Whitehouse, Joseph.....	593	Wingate, Stephen.....	601, 616	Young, Hannah.....	587, 619
Whitehouse, Judith.....	593, 609	Wingate, William.....	607	Young, James.....	592
Whitehouse, Lydia.....	616	Wingat, Samuel.....	596	Young, Jean.....	587
Whitehouse, Martha.....	591	Wingat, Sarah.....	596	Young, Jeremy.....	615
Whitehouse, Moses.....	613	Wingat, Temperance.....	596	Young, Jonathan.....	587, 590, 591
Whitehouse, Nathaniel.....	610, 612	Winget, Daniel.....	590	592, 594, 607.	
Whitehouse, Polly.....	618	Winget, Dorothy.....	591	Young, Mercy.....	593
Whitehouse, Rebecca.....	589, 609	Winget, Elizabeth.....	592	Young, Moses.....	596, 613
Whitehouse, Samuel.....	587	Winget, Enoch.....	591	Young, Mrs. Jonathan.....	587
Whitehouse, Samuel H.....	589	Winget, John.....	591	Young, Mrs. Thomas.....	590
Whitehouse, Stephen.....	587, 611	Winget, Joseph.....	594	Young, Patience.....	612
Whitehouse, William.....	590	Winget, Mary.....	590	Young, Susannah.....	595
White, Sarah.....	609	Winget, Mrs. Daniel.....	590	Young, Thomas.....	590, 592 to 596
Whitiker, William.....	606	Winget, Samuel.....	590, 593	619.	
Whittum, Aaron.....	602	Winget, William.....	590	Young, Timothy.....	618



